



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Country Office in
the Islamic Republic Of Iran



Country Partnership Programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran 2015-2019

Promoting the rule of law, health, and sustainable
development to address drugs and crime in the Islamic
Republic of Iran

Programme Number and Title	Country Partnership Programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran
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¹ Needs and opportunities are likely to evolve during the Country Partnership Programme implementation. In line with the Programme's flexible framework, resource requirements will be adapted accordingly.

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List of Abbreviations

AA	Acetic Anhydride
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
APPR	Annual Programme Progress Report
APR	Annual Progress Report
ATS	Amphetamine-Type Stimulants
BLO	Border Liaison Office
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCP	Container Control Programme
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CFT	Countering Financing of Terrorism
COIRA	Country Office in the Islamic Republic of Iran
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CPP	Country Partnership Programme
CTC	Culture to Culture
DCHQ	Drug Control Headquarters
DICs	Drop-in Centres
DLOs	Drug Liaison Officers
DOCCU	Drug and Organized Crime Control Unit
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FinGov	standing open-ended working group on governance and finance
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GA	General Assembly
GCIC	Gulf Criminal Information Centre
GIO	General Inspection Organization
HDI	Human development Index
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HONLEA	Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
HQ	Headquarters
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
ICE	International Collaborative Exercise
ICHHTO	Iranian Cultural, Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
I.R. of Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran
IRIB	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
JPC	Joint Planning Cell
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MaReS	Maritime Regional Security initiative
MDG	Mini-Dublin Group
MDGs	Millennium development Goals
MEAF	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Treatment
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight
PLO	Permanent Liaison Officer
PRC	Programme Review Committee
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PTC	Programme Technical Committee
QMR	Quarterly Monitoring Report
RC	Resident Coordinator
RIWGP	Regional Intelligence Working Group on Precursors
RP	Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries
SAPR	Semi-Annual Progress Report
SCI	Statistical Center of Iran
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWO	State Welfare Organization
TB	Tuberculosis
TI	Triangular Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Country Partnership Programme (CPP) document outlines the strategic scope of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC Iran) work, cooperation and partnership in the Islamic Republic of Iran from 2015 to 2019. It is designed and developed in a participatory way with national counterparts, taking into consideration: the previous UNODC country programmes relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impacts; and international community support and funding prospects based on the principles of common and shared responsibility.

The document is further based on the situation analysis and resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council; and the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice which outlines the strategy of the UNODC work for the period 2012–2015 as well as the proposed strategic framework 2016-2017. The CPP will work in tandem with the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries; UNODC's global strategy and programmes; and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process in Iran.

The 2014 Afghanistan Opium Survey has indicated that the opium production has risen by 17%, with yields estimated to reach 6,400 tons in 2014 compared to the previous year's total of 5,500 tons. This increase follows a record high in 2013, when production rose by 49% since 2012. Drug traffickers use three major land routes for trafficking opiates through Iran en-route to third destinations, including lucrative European markets. "The illicit opium economy and related criminality, money laundering and corruption continue to threaten security, social and economic development, governance and health in Afghanistan, the region and beyond".²

The country accounted for 70% of the world's opium seizures and 14% of the world's heroin and morphine seizures.³ It is estimated that 37% of all Afghan heroin is annually smuggled into Iran from Afghanistan and Pakistan for domestic use and mainly for transit to other lucrative markets. To counter the flow of illicit drugs, Iran has built one of the strongest counter-narcotics enforcement capabilities in the region along its borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. Iran has spent heavily to counter drug trafficking and abuse and sustained huge human losses to counter the flow of illicit drugs. In the last three decades, 3762 law enforcement staff lost their lives and over 12,000 have been injured in counter-narcotics operations.

The country is further affected by the challenge of drug use, with the number of people who are using illicit drugs estimated at over 1,325,000 (2.26% of the adult population). The variety of illicit drugs used in the country is increasing. Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) have rapidly risen to become the second most drug of use in the country.

Drug use is closely linked to transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases such as Hepatitis C. The estimated number of people living with HIV in 2014 was 78,300⁴, 68% of whom have

² UN Under-Secretary General and UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov, statement to the United Nations Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan, 18 December 2014

³ UNODC 2014 World Drug Report

⁴ I.R. of Iran AIDS Progress Report on Monitoring of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS, National AIDS Committee Secretariat/Ministry of Health and Medical Education, March 2014

acquired the virus through unsafe drug injecting practices. Iran has also established many successful programmes for addressing and containing drug use and for HIV prevention, treatment and care. Many communities benefit from outreach programmes, Drop-in Centres (DICs) and other initiatives, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also actively involved in programme implementation and direct service delivery.

The country is a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and is the only country in the world to have a UNODC programme on the protection of cultural property. Iran has signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and has been cooperating with UNODC on deliverables and activities that fall under the UNTOC to tackle transnational organized crime and money laundering.

Meanwhile, UNODC and the Iranian Judiciary have jointly explored new areas for cooperation programmes including preventive policies, investigational procedures and prosecution services, restorative justice, access to legal aid, prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment, justice for children, and victims and witnesses protection.

It is against this background that UNODC is committed to develop and launch its new Country Partnership Programme in Iran (CPP) from 2015-2019., in close consultation and cooperation with the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran, and the support from the Mini Dublin Group (MDG), in Tehran, and other prospective international funding partners. This CPP is developed to fine tune the Office's support for implementation and effectiveness of the Drug Control Headquarters' strategy on combating drugs under the Fifth National Development Plan of the I.R. of Iran (2011-2015), and to complement UNODC's Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, where the main focus is cross-border and regional activities, and UNODC global programmes.

The Country Programme is made up of four sub-programmes and a cross cutting section:

Sub-programme 1, Border Management and Illicit Trafficking, is meant to strengthen national drugs, chemical precursors diversion interdiction capacities and regional/international cooperation initiatives (e.g. Triangular Initiative). The sub-programme major aim will support to curb the flow of illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking from/to Afghanistan.

Sub-Programme 2, Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice is meant to assist the country in promoting the effectiveness of its crime prevention and criminal justice policies and apparatus as well as in ratification and implementation of international instruments on crime and terrorism (e.g. UNCAC, UNTOC), institutional and capacity building. This sub-programme aims to strengthen national capacities for countering crime and terrorism through provision of technical and professional legal assistance to relevant national organizations.

Sub-Programme 3, Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Care, aims to assist national efforts in the areas of drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, HIV treatment and care, harm reduction, and advocacy with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and settings. This sub-programme will strengthen NGOs networks and working capacities in the area of HIV/AIDS and work against stigma and discrimination.

Sub-Programme 4, Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development, aims to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable development programmes at targeted areas adjacent to the joint borders with Afghanistan. This will be possible through creating jobs for local communities as well as through supporting the establishment of economic and free business buffer zones and of micro-economic projects and small workshops.

Cross-Cutting Component: Research and Analysis, will concentrate on research and analysis and assist in developing the national institutions in enhancing their modus operandi of data and statistics collection, collation, compilation, and analysis through organization of training workshops and specialized seminars, with expert advice and participation from UNODC Headquarters in Vienna.

1 Introduction

Purpose

The Islamic Republic of Iran and UNODC Iran are progressing from technical cooperation under the Country Programme of Technical Cooperation (2011 – 2014) to a new UNODC Country Partnership Programme (CPP) in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2015 – 2019).

The main objective of the CPP is to support the enhancement of national capacities, policies, and programmes to respond to the pressing challenges of drugs and crime in Iran. It will also aim at the reduction of illicit drugs supply and demand. This will be achieved through an integrated and balanced approach based on international cooperation and capacity-building.

Furthermore, the CPP will address Iran's national priorities while linking to the UNODC's Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). It will also support regional collaborative efforts and frameworks.

Parameters of the CPP Preparation

The preparation the new CPP has been based on a participatory process of consultation and collaboration with the national counterparts and support of the international funding partners.

The CPP has been developed to address Iran's national priorities, regional challenges and international concerns on drugs and crime. In the course of its development, the Programme has closely evaluated and taken into consideration national priorities; and the nationally identified strategies and policies including, for example: The Supreme Leader's General Policies on Health and the DCHQ's Comprehensive Document on Primary Prevention from Addiction (2010). It further considers areas of cooperation with national authorities and decision makers under the UNDAF, when and where possible, and the development of partnerships with UN sister agencies, academia, civil society and NGOs.

The Programme will seek maximum synergy with UNODC Thematic and Global Programmes and Strategy for the period 2012 – 2015 and the Proposed Strategic Framework 2016 – 2017 for UNODC. It will also seek maximum synergy with existing programmes in the region, primarily the Country Programmes for Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Programme for Central Asia, and the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (RP), in order to enable an

integrated and concerted one UNODC response in West and Central Asia. The CPP will also further build on the UNODC drug control and cooperation platform set-up through the Inter-regional Drug Control Approach and ensure effective linkages with other UNODC Regional Programmes operating in the regions affected by the Afghan opiates trade

Moreover, it made use of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries evaluations, and took in to consideration various data and findings from the opiates related surveys, as well as other relevant UNODC research products.

Structure of the CPP

The CPP will be composed of the following four Sub-programmes, with research and analysis as a cross-cutting issue:

Sub-programme 1: Border Management and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-programme 2: Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice

Sub-programme 3: Drug Use Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and HIV Care

Sub-programme 4: Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development

Cross-Cutting Component: Research and Analysis

In each of the four sub-programme areas, the CPP aims to support the enhancement and improvement of national capacities on countering drugs and crime, considering universally recognized UN standards and norms, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state and principle of non – intervention in the internal affairs . It also aims facilitate cooperation, dialogue, and exchange at the bilateral, regional and international levels.

The present document outlines the proposed strategic framework for UNODC’s partnership with Iran on drug and crime matters during the period 2015 – 2019. Following this introductory section, the document comprises five main parts:

- Situation Analysis, which provides an overview of drug and crime issues in the I. R. of Iran as relevant to the mandate and engagement of UNODC. This mainly includes Governmental activities addressing drug and crime challenges.
- UNODC in the I. R. of Iran, which provides a summary of UNODC’s work in the country, including past and current activities and programmes of UNODC intended to promote and support the work of the Government of the I. R. of Iran and other national and regional partners.
- The Way Forward: Programmatic Response, which sets out the scope and structure of the new CPP.
- Resource Requirements and Financing, which provides information on the estimated funding needs for implementing the CPP and the resource mobilization strategy.
- Programme Governance and Implementation Arrangements, which outlines the foreseen structures of coordination with the Government counterparts, including programme management, governance and oversight, reporting and review, and evaluation,

2 Situation Analyses

2.1 UNODC Global Strategy, Governing Bodies, and Mandates

UNODC is a leading UN body in addressing drug and crime-related issues. It works with Member States to enhance their responses to the interconnected problems of drug use, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings and firearms and transnational crime, corruption and terrorism. To achieve this, UNODC closely works with Member States to create and/or strengthen legislative, judicial and administrative systems to through ratification and implementation of relevant international conventions, protocols and universally recognized legal regimes against illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

UNODC has closely cooperated with Iran to meet the drug and crime-related challenges since 1999, through the implementation of multi-disciplinary programmes based on universally recognized UN standards and norms and on facilitating bilateral, regional and international cooperation. The Country Partnership Programme will build on past achievements and continue UNODC's cooperation with the national counterparts and institutions in line with the UNODC Strategy for 2012 – 2015 and Proposed Strategic Framework 2016 – 2017 for UNODC which define the overall strategic direction and scope of the Office's work and mandates. The CPP is also in line with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and by the Governing Bodies of the UNODC which are guiding international action against drugs and crime, including the CND and its subsidiary bodies, the CCPCJ, and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

2.2 National Development Context

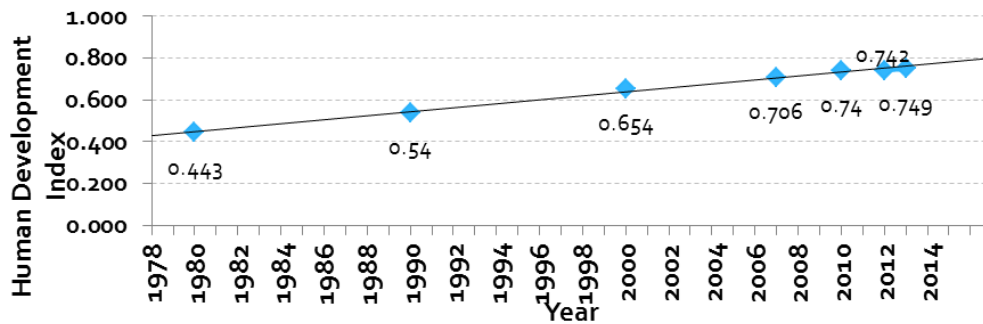
The Islamic Republic of Iran's 5th National Development Plan is the main strategic plan covering the period 2011- 2015. The National Development Plan is thus the primary policy instrument that sets out the country's planned course towards social, economic, cultural and technological progress. The general policies of the 5th National Development Plan touch on a wide range of topics, many of which are directly or indirectly related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

According to the Human Development Report 2014, Iran's Human Development Index (HDI) value for the year 2013 is 0.749, positioning the Islamic Republic at 75 out of 187 countries and UN-recognized territories and in the high human development category. Compared to the value of 0.490 in 1980, Iran's HDI has increased by 52.9%, or with an average annual increase of about 1.30%.⁵ This would imply that – from a human development standpoint – Iran's policy interventions during the period 1980-2013 produced significant improvements in human development. Figure 1 below shows Iran's human development trends between 1980 and 2013.⁶

5 The Human Development Report 2014 "Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience", the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2014. The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

6 UNDAF Biennial Progress Report 2012 – 2013, UN Country Team in the Islamic Republic of Iran, October 2014.

Figure 1: Iran's Human Development Trends 1980-2013



Drug control and crime prevention remain two important fields for which technical cooperation with Iran is in the interest of both the global community and Iran. And in this regard, UNODC has developed a new Country Partnership Programme in Iran, in close consultation and cooperation with the Government of Iran and full support of international funding partners for implementation.

2.3 Overview of the Drugs and Crime Challenges in the Country

2.3.1 Drug Trafficking

Iran lies on one of the major transit drug trafficking routes to Europe and the Persian Gulf. Being a neighbour to Afghanistan, the world's main opium producer, Iran, along with Pakistan, has become a major transit country for illicit drugs. H.E. President Rouhani of Iran has highlighted the environment and drugs as major challenges for the country According to the UNODC's 2014 World Drug Report and reports of the DCHQ, Iran accounted for 70% of the world's opium seizures, 14% of the world's heroin and morphine seizures, and 5% of the world's hashish seizures.⁷

The drug trafficking challenge will persist in the future considering the recent surge in Afghan opium production. According to the 2014 Afghanistan Opium Survey, published by the Ministry of Counter Narcotics of Afghanistan and UNODC, opium production has risen by 17%, with yields estimated to reach 6,400 tons in 2014 compared to the previous year's total of 5,500 tons.⁸ This increase follows a record high in 2013, when production rose by 49% since 2012.⁹

The long-established Balkan route remains as a corridor for the transit of Afghan heroin to the lucrative Western and Central European markets via Iran and Turkey, albeit with a declining flow of heroin in recent years, according to the 2014 World Drug Report.¹⁰ An estimated 90-100 tons of Afghan heroin reaches its European customers every year, with the sales volume of billions that fuel organized crime networks and operatives.

More recently, the increasing use of maritime routes for drug trafficking has become one of the main challenges. Since the beginning of 2012, there have been an increasing number of reports

⁷ World Drug Report 2014, June 2014.

⁸ Afghanistan Opium Survey 2014 – Cultivation and Production, November 2014.

⁹ Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013: Summary Findings, November 2013.

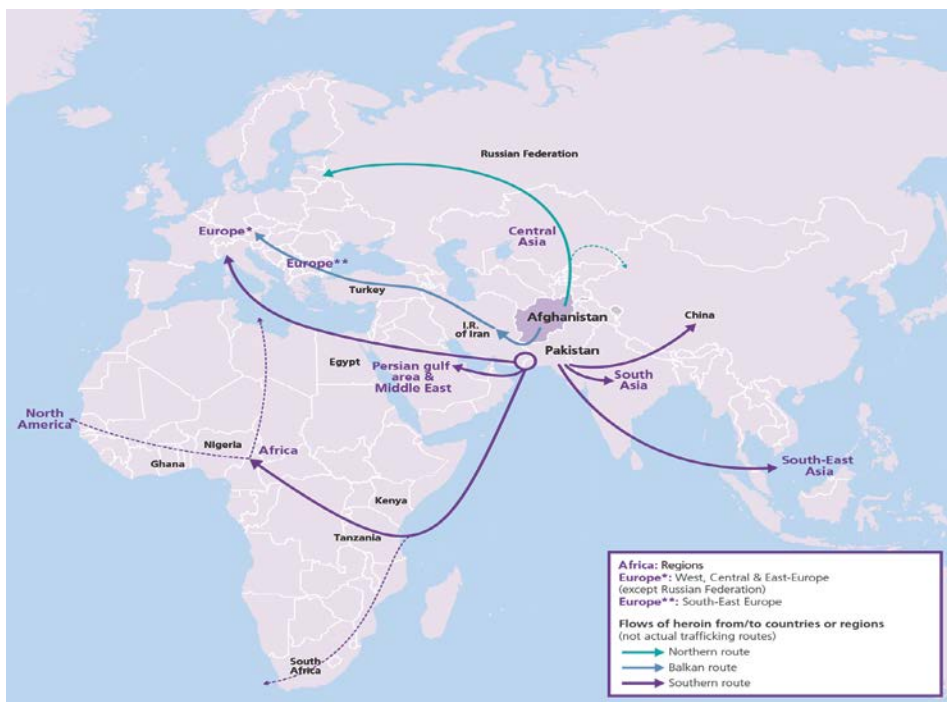
¹⁰ World Drug Report 2014, June 2014.

made by the drug enforcement authorities of the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan and the Persian Gulf Arab states on the illegal use of maritime transport for the trafficking of drugs and illicit chemical precursors from/to the region.

The World Drug Report 2014 states that “Given the extensive coastline of Pakistan on the Indian Ocean and that maritime channels generally provide the possibility of trafficking large quantities over long distances, it is likely that significant quantities of heroin are trafficked by sea out of Iran and Pakistan”,¹¹

As a result of real-time intelligence-led exchanges among Iran, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Oman, two operations were conducted against drug trafficking networks in the Persian Gulf waters in August and September 2013 and resulted in the seizure of 7.3 tons of drugs in the Iran-UAE waters and 1 ton of drugs in Oman Sea, respectively. Another significant seizure of more than 538 kilograms of heroin was made in the Arabian Sea in December 2013 by the Canadian patrol ship HMCS Toronto, working under the banner of the Combined Maritime Forces.

Map 1: Major Routes of Afghan Opiate Trafficking.¹²



Another challenge is posed by the increase in both illicit production and trafficking of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS), with trafficking links to East and Southeast Asia. The national official reports, indicates to a decrease in trafficking of ATS from the country to the South East Asia as well as a reduction in arrest of traffickers in 2014, while at domestic levels, a total of 445 methamphetamine kitchen labs were dismantled in 2013, with a 108% increase from the 2012 figure of 214 labs.¹³

¹¹ World Drug Report 2014, June 2014.

¹² World Drug Report 2013, June 2013.

¹³ DCHQ: “Drug Control in 2013”, March 2014.

Furthermore, the 2014 World Drug Report places Iran among the countries close to Afghanistan that are at a particular risk of being targeted to obtain and traffic acetic anhydride (AA) into the latter, adding that two recent large seizures made in Pakistan and Iran show how these countries continue to be used as transit countries for such shipments. In June 2013, the Iranian Customs seized a shipment of 17.8 tons of AA from China on its way to Dogharoun border with Afghanistan.¹⁴

Figure 2 below lists the drug seizures made by the Iranian authorities between 2009 and July 2014,¹⁵ while Figure 3 shows Iran's seizures of precursors and other substances from 2009 to 2013.¹⁶

Figure 2:

Drug Seizures (kg)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heroin	24,926	27,141	23,096	10,181	13,730	13277
Opium	579,400	393,211	373,818	385,085	436,159	383934
Morphine	16,139	8,098	6,811	6,997	10,429	12524
Cannabis herb (Marijuana)	8,214	10,262	13,948	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cannabis resin (Hashish)	69,222	60,378	57,096	66,693	76,067	54155
Cocaine	15	16	1	0.4	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	891	1,371	3,917	3,357	3,677	1653

Figure 3:

Precursor and Other Substance Seizures					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Acetic anhydride (lt)	79.700	2,399 ¹⁷	33,394 ¹⁸	3,962	32,683 ¹⁹
Acetic chloride (lt)	-	16,000	-	-	-
Ephedrine (kg)	-	2,738	48,536	-	-

¹⁴ World Drug Report 2014, June 2014.

¹⁵ Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ) reports 2009 – 2014.

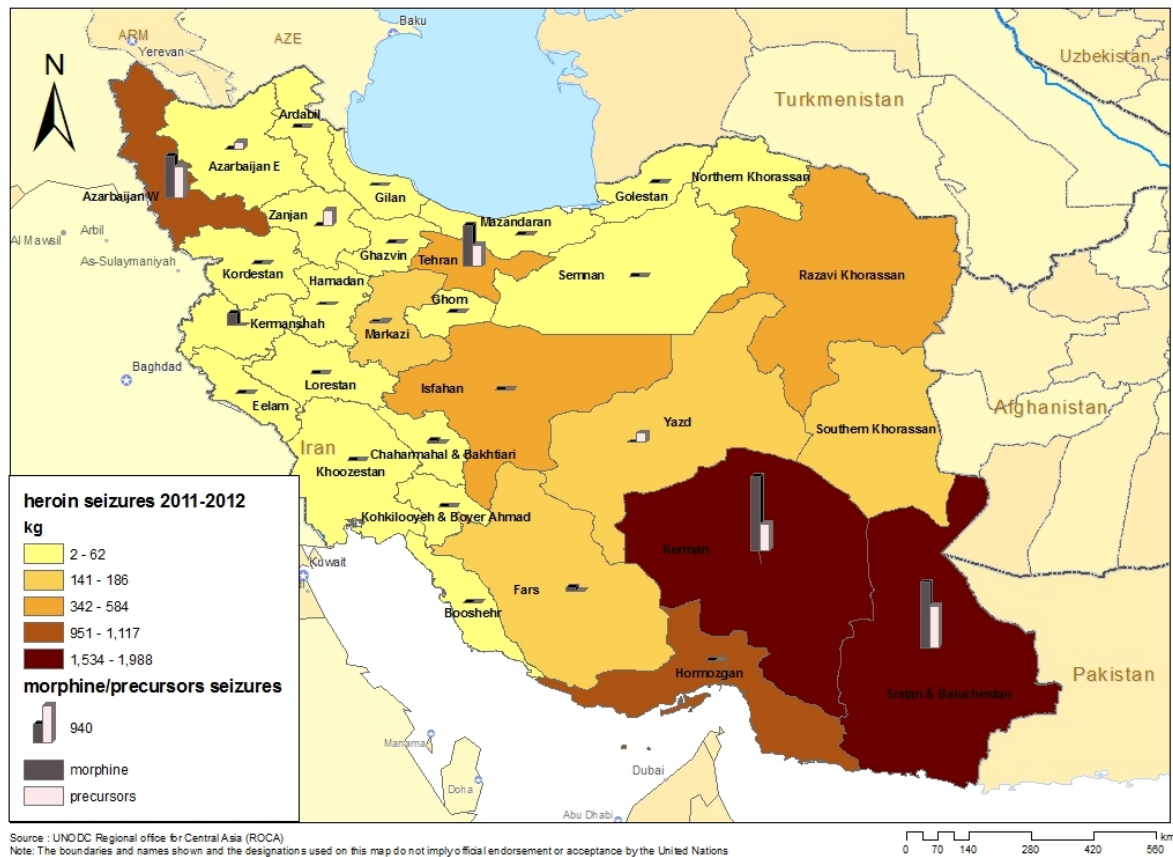
¹⁶ DCHQ reports 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013.

¹⁷ Destined to Afghanistan.

¹⁸ 4,000 liters destined to Kyrgyzstan; 1,330 destined to Pakistan; 28,064 destined to Afghanistan

¹⁹ Out of this figure a consignment of 17,820 liters was originated from China destined to Afghanistan

The Map 2 below demonstrates the heroin, morphine and illicit chemical precursor seizures for 2011 – 2012.²⁰



To counter the massive flow of illicit drugs, Iran has built, over the years, one of the strongest counter-narcotics enforcement capabilities in the region along its Eastern borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. The country has spent heavily and sustained huge human losses to counter the flow of illicit drugs. Over 3,700 law enforcement officials have been killed and over 12,000 have been injured in counter-narcotics operations in the last three decades. The enforcement measures have included canals, concrete barriers, soil embankments, barbed wire fences, border outposts, watch towers, and electronic devices to seal the country's borders, especially in the East. During a visit by the Ambassadors of the MDG to Iran's Khorasan Razavi Province at the border with Afghanistan on 1 June 2014, the DCHQ informed UNODC and the MDG delegation that Iran wishes to expand these efforts through empowering all its Eastern border police garrisons with fiber optics and radar systems that could better resist opiate trafficking into its territories.²¹

2.3.2 Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice, including Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

The Iranian Government and the Judiciary face some challenges related to the administration of justice; crime prevention; and prison reform, overcrowding, and high incarceration rates. According

²⁰ Source: Iranian DCHQ annual reports 2011-2012

²¹ Deputy Secretary General of DCHQ Dr. Alireza Jazini, briefing presented to the MDG Ambassadors during their visit to the Eastern borders with Afghanistan, 1 June 2014.

to the national authorities, the Government runs 250 facilities including prisons, rehabilitation camps, and juvenile correctional centres. The total number of inmates is 217,000, 49% of whom are imprisoned on drug-related charges (users, traffickers).²² It is worth mentioning that the Iranian legal code is based on a combination of Islamic law of “*Sharia*” while many aspects of Western laws are integrated into the national legal system.

The Iranian authorities have taken considerable steps forward in countering organized crime and corruption, with continued operational support and technical cooperation by UNODC.

In the area of organized crime, Iran signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in 2000 but the ratification of the Convention remains an ongoing process with the Iranian Parliament. The year 2013 witnessed a very important and positive step forward in the ratification of this instrument, as the legislative bill for UNTOC ratification was submitted by the Board of Ministers to the Parliament in December 2013.

Although it is not yet a State Party to the UNTOC Convention, Iran has been cooperating with UNODC on deliverables and activities that fall under UNTOC and cover areas of national capacities to tackle transnational organized crime and money laundering. Examples of national achievements in this regard, with the support of UNODC, include: the enactment of the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Law in 2008 and the subsequent establishment of the High Council against Money Laundering; the introduction by Parliament in 2012 of the Bill on Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT); and the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in 2010 for monitoring and investigating money-laundering cases, which has since established cooperation with its counterparts in a number of countries. More recently, in March 2014, the new Criminal Rules of Procedure were adopted, which contain several important articles in terms of promoting the criminal justice system, including on the protection of witnesses and victims of crime.

Furthermore, Iran is the only country in the world to have a UNODC programme on the protection of cultural property, launched in 2011. At present the National Task Force on Protection of Cultural Property, comprising 13 different national bodies, meets at least twice yearly to plan and prioritize their activities in this area. Bilateral relations with model countries such as Italy and Turkey have been strengthened and expanded, and the importance of fighting crime in the area of cultural property is increasingly being advocated as an essential element in countering transnational organized crime in general.

In the area of anti-corruption measures, Iran is a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). National legislation was enacted in line with the Convention, including, for example, the law on Promoting Administrative Integrity and Combating Corruption, the International Cooperation Bill, and the Revised Islamic Penal Code.

Moreover, Iran actively contributed to the first cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of UNCAC, designed to assist States Parties in their implementation of the Convention. This included participation in the review of Bangladesh and ongoing review of

²² Presentation of the Deputy for the Health and Treatment Office of Iranian Prisons Organization at the Regional Conference for Central and West Asia “From policy to practice: Responding comprehensively to drugs and HIV”, Astana, Kazakhstan, 26 - 27 July 2014.

Lebanon as well as the submission of Iran’s own Self-Assessment checklist for Chapters 3 (Criminalization and Law Enforcement) and 4 (International Cooperation) in 2012. Iran’s Self-Assessment Checklist was reviewed by experts from Belarus and Indonesia, who later conducted the Country Visit to Iran in 2013, in close collaboration with UNODC.

2.3.3 Drug Use and HIV/AIDS

While the major part of Afghan opiates is trafficked into Iran for re-export to more lucrative third destinations, a considerable share remains for national consumption. As such, drug trafficking has had devastating spill-over effects on human life, public health. Iran is heavily affected by the problem of drug use, with the number of people who are dependent on opiates estimated at about 1,325,000 (2.26% of the adult population).²³ This places Iran among the countries with the highest prevalence of opiate use worldwide.

The variety of illicit drugs used in the country is increasing. The use of crystallized heroin is on the rise, as opposed to the traditional use of opium. ATS, notably methamphetamine (with the street names of Crystal-Meth and “*Shisheh*” in Farsi), have rapidly risen to become the second most widely used drug in the country. The UNODC’s 2014 Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment reports that although there are no systematic ATS prevalence studies available for Iran, the rise in methamphetamine seizures and indications of growing domestic ATS use suggest that it has an expanding domestic methamphetamine market. The Assessment adds: “According to expert perception, there was a large increase of methamphetamine use in the country in 2012. Moreover, there has been some increase in perceived ATS-related mortality and a rise in the number of people receiving treatment for ATS use in the Islamic Republic of Iran”.²⁴

The figure below provides information on drug-related mortality, with ranking of drugs as primary cause of death.²⁵

Figure 4:

Drug-related mortality with ranking of drugs as primary cause of death			
	2010	2011	2012
Number of deaths	3,673	3,593	3,056
Reference population aged 15-64	53,132,124	53,244,800	54,309,370
Rate per million aged 15-64	69.1	67.4	56.3
Ranking of drugs as primary cause of death			
Opioids	1	1	1
ATS	2	2	2

²³ Annual Report Questionnaire 2012, submitted by the Iranian authorities to UNODC.

²⁴ 2014 Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment - Amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances, May 2014.

²⁵ UNODC World Drug Report, 2013-2014.

Moreover, drug use (including methamphetamine) is expanding among larger groups in society like younger adults and women, who had traditionally comprised the minority among sub-populations that use drugs in the country. This emerging trend is a cause of national concern in a country where around 50% of the population is under the age 30, according to the UNFPA.²⁶

Among other individual and social harms, drug use is closely linked to transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases such as Hepatitis C. According to data reported by Iran to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and reflected in the Global AIDS Report 2013, the estimated number of people living with HIV is 78,300 (range: 53,000-100,000), and people who inject drugs and their sexual partners accounted for 68% of new HIV infections in Iran.²⁷ The percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV is estimated at 15.07%,²⁸ which places their marital and non-marital sexual partners at high risk of becoming infected with the virus. The transmission methods in HIV/AIDS cases in Iran are shown in the table below.²⁹

Figure 5:

Transmission Method in HIV/AIDS Cases (Until 21 March 2014)	
Total number	27,888
Injecting Drug Use (%)	67.6
Sexual intercourse (%)	13.4
Blood and blood products (%)	0.9
Mother to child (%)	1.2
Unidentified (%)	16.9

In response to the massive challenge, Iran has established many successful prevention, treatment, and care programmes for addressing and containing drug use and HIV. Many communities benefit from outreach programmes, Drop-in Centres (DICs), medium-term residential rehabilitation centres, and other initiatives and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also actively involved in programme implementation and direct service delivery. Moreover, Iran is a pioneer country in the area of opioid substitution therapies in addressing HIV prevention and treatment of AIDS, including in prison settings. The Iranian Prisons Organization has developed targeted activities including, for example, a Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) programme that reaches over 40,000 inmates, 133 centres for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), as well as initiatives aimed at reducing high-risk behaviour among prisoners.³⁰ The table below provides information on the treatment and harm reduction centres active in the country and the number of persons admitted in 2013.³¹

²⁶ Situation Analysis of Youth in the I.R. Iran (Youth Report), UNFPA Iran, http://iran.unfpa.org/Youth_One%20Pager.pdf

²⁷ I.R. of Iran AIDS Progress Report on Monitoring of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS, National AIDS Committee Secretariat/Ministry of Health and Medical Education, March 2014.

²⁸ I.R. of Iran AIDS Progress Report on Monitoring of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS, National AIDS Committee Secretariat/Ministry of Health and Medical Education, March 2014

²⁹ HIV/AIDS Office, Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

³⁰ Presentation of the Deputy for the Health and Treatment Office of Iranian Prisons Organization at the Regional Conference for Central and West Asia "From policy to practice: Responding comprehensively to drugs and HIV", Astana, Kazakhstan, 26 - 27 July 2014.

³¹ DCHQ Report "Drug Control in 2013", March 2014.

Figure 6:

Centers Active in the Field of Treatment and Harm Reduction, 2013		
	Number of Centers	Number of Admissions
Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT)	n/a	267,844
Maintenance treatment with Buprenorphine	n/a	24,029
Outpatient detoxification	n/a	103,519
Inpatient detoxification	n/a	3,973
Drop-in Centers	238	68,414
Outreach teams	400	150,795
Shelters	41	5,946
Therapeutic Centers	15	2,506
Medium-term residential rehab centers	651	128,368

The Minister of Interior of Iran has identified the establishment of a community-based approach to drug demand as a top Government priority. In addition, Iran has been the only country in the world to identify “Drug Prevention and Control” as one of the five priority areas under the United Nations Development (UNDAF) for 2012-2016. This is not still the case even in drug producing countries such as Colombia and Afghanistan or other badly affected drug transit countries.

2.3.4 Alternative Livelihoods

Neighbouring Afghanistan has the world’s largest opium poppy cultivation.³² According to the 2014 Afghanistan Opium Survey, opium cultivation increased by 7%, as the total area under cultivation rose from 209,000 hectares (ha) in 2013 to 224,000 ha.

The vast majority (89%) of total opium poppy cultivation in 2014 took place in nine provinces throughout Afghanistan’s Southern and Western regions, including the three provinces of Farah, Herat, and Nimrouz that border Iran.³³ This comes after the year 2013 witnessed a record increase of 36% in cultivation compared to 2012.³⁴ This challenge is a major obstacle to Afghan reconstruction and economic development in addition to education, employment, empowerment and equality for all Afghans.

This challenge has spill-over effects on the Iranian border province Khorasan Razavi, which is located in North-eastern Iran and shares 302 kilometers of common borders with Afghanistan’s

³² World Drug Report 2014, June 2014.

³³ Afghanistan Opium Survey 2014 – Cultivation and Production, November 2014.

³⁴ Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013: Summary Findings, November 2013.

Farah and Herat. The province's Dogharoun/Tayabad Customs is the largest official land border with Afghanistan. It receives a huge bulk of goods and equipment and transit containers (in average 100-200 trucks/day) originating from Bandar Abbas Customs in the South on a daily basis, for onward entry into Herat Province of Afghanistan, and cross-checks 500-700 containers per day³⁵, as well as the entry and exit of thousands of Afghans.

The promotion of alternative livelihoods and job creation on the shared borders with Afghanistan has been gaining increasing importance and interest in recent years. The detrimental impact of opium poppy cultivation and its subsequent trafficking in and from Afghanistan has enhanced efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, the international community, and states neighboring Afghanistan such as Iran, to seek solutions through a combination of strategies, including the promotion of alternative livelihoods.

The Iranian Government has lent its support to local communities in Farah and Herat through the introduction and implementation of a number of agricultural and horticultural programmes. Iran has wide range of human resources and technical know-how that could extensively assist and cooperate with UNODC under the Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development activities for upgrading the livelihoods of Afghan population in the provinces bordering Iran.

These programmes could also include inter alia activities that upgrade the economical livelihoods of Afghan emigrant population in Iran.

During the Triangular Initiative (TI) Ministerial Meeting in Vienna in March 2014, the drug control Ministers of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, in the presence of the UNODC Executive Director, reconfirmed their desire and willingness to cooperate with one another at their border provinces under Alternative Livelihood and Job Creation projects, as a tool to curb the illicit cultivation and trafficking of drugs. More recently, at an Alternative Livelihood Workshop conducted by UNODC Iran with the DCHQ in April 2014, the Iranian counterparts communicated their willingness to participate in a new Alternative Livelihood programme by UNODC Iran along the border areas between Iran (Khorasan Razavi) and Afghanistan (Herat and Farah) provinces.

2.4 Regional and International Cooperation

The country participates actively in international fora on countering narcotics and crime, such as the CND and the CCPCJ, in addition to a number of UNODC-led initiatives which will be covered under section 3.1 on the Past and Current Activities of UNODC in Iran.

National authorities give high importance to engagement in regional and international initiatives, including, inter-alia, strengthening regional cooperation structures; strengthening cooperation with regional organizations; and more active contribution within the Paris Pact for reducing cultivation, production and smuggling of drugs from Afghanistan.³⁶

³⁵ Iranian Customs estimates communicated to UNODC Iran during field visit to Tayabad Customs of MDG Ambassadors, during their visit to the Eastern borders with Afghanistan, 1 June 2014.

³⁶ DCHQ, International Cooperation Priorities,

Iran continues to be an active member of the Paris Pact Initiative; an international partnership aimed at tackling Afghan opium production, trafficking and consumption, and illicit financial flow. Iran has actively participated in the Paris Pact senior expert working group meetings and policy-making consultations since 2005. At present, Iran is taking part in discussions and working groups under Phase IV of the Paris Pact programme, including, for example, on the issues of cross-border cooperation, financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates, and preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in illicit opiates manufacturing in Afghanistan.

Iran is a founding member of the Tehran-based ECO, an intergovernmental regional organization promoting economic, technical and cultural cooperation in the Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf and Caucasus regions. ECO comprises the largest opium, morphine, heroin, and cannabis producing and trafficking region in the world with a population of more than 440 million people. In July 1999, ECO and UNODC signed the first ever drug control project providing assistance to the ECO Member States through the establishment of a Drug Control Cooperation Unit at the ECO Secretariat. In March 2009, the mandate of the unit was expanded to the areas of organized crime, human trafficking, financial crimes and terrorism under the name “Drugs and Organized Crime Coordination Unit” (DOCCU). In 2009, UNODC facilitated the signing of an agreement between the European Commission and the ECO Secretariat that led to launch of the EU-funded project “Fight against Trafficking from/to Afghanistan” with ECO Member States.

The Iranian Government also maintains its participation in the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and the Pacific, and meetings of the heads of anti-narcotics bodies from the Caspian littoral states (Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan).

Moreover, in the area of anti-money laundering, Iran maintains regular contact and interaction with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and has sent an official letter to the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (EAG) on joining the group as an observer.³⁷ FIU reports to FATF on matters that relates to AML/CFT, suspicious transactions, and measures to protect financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism.

3 UNODC in the Islamic Republic of Iran

3.1 Past and Current Activities

UNODC has been supporting Iran’s efforts to respond to challenges related to drug trafficking, drug use, and crime since 1999, the year when the UNODC Country Office in Iran was established following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the UNODC. During the next six years (1999-2004), UNODC worked with the Government counterparts in a participatory manner to minimize the impact of the drug problem in the country, within the framework of the NOROUZ programme (Narcotics Reduction Unitized Programme). The programme was successful in enhancing national anti-drug trafficking capacities, reducing the impact of drug abuse, improving legislative capacities, disseminating

http://dchq.ir/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1180&Itemid=1158

³⁷ DCHQ, 2013 Drug Control Report.

information, and mobilizing and empowering civil society in the fight against drugs and crime.

For the period 2005 – 2010, a new framework of cooperation on drugs and crime was launched by UNODC and its national and international partners, structured around the three areas of Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction, and the Rule of Law.

In the area of drug supply reduction, UNODC technical cooperation helped enhance national counter-narcotics enforcement capacities through the provision of drug-detecting dogs, vehicles for dog transportation, drug and precursor detecting kits, body scanners to improve control at a number of airports, as well as specialized training. This led to better profiling systems, increased cargo inspections, and improved seizure capabilities. The provision of training was also reported to be highly beneficial for the usage of equipment and acquisition of specialized skills.

The Office also played an important role in promoting dialogue and bilateral, regional and international cooperation. Of primary importance was the success of UNODC activities in facilitating and strengthening cross-border cooperation among Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan under the TI, through the provision of technical and financial assistance for information and intelligence sharing, the initial stages of the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs), and capacity building activities. The year 2009 witnessed the first ever joint cross-border operations between the three TI partners, which followed a series of periodic trust-building meetings facilitated by UNODC in the framework of the Triangular Initiative.

On drug demand reduction, UNODC projects and interventions made a valuable contribution towards the goal of more effective drug demand and harm reduction policies and programmes in the country. UNODC assisted in promoting effective primary drug prevention measures in the key settings of the community, the workplace, educational settings, and the prison system. The HIV control projects of the Office contributed to the improvement of national HIV programmes and the introduction of internationally recognized practices such as MMT and needle and syringe exchange. UNODC also joined forces with the national counterparts to implement activities in several relevant areas such as: VCT (with NGOs and in prison settings), capacity building for field service providers, and assessment of gender-based vulnerability factors related to HIV among sexual partners of drug users. Advocacy activities and initiatives were undertaken to promote drug reduction and address addressing stigma and discrimination against drug users and people living with HIV, including the organization of events and the distribution of scientific-based materials.

The project also focused on NGO empowerment through the provision of training on general planning and management skills, including fund-raising, community involvement and voluntary work techniques. NGO networking was also facilitated with a view to forming a collective and coordinated approach in dealing with Governmental institutions. Another priority was the strengthening of international and regional cooperation, including South-South Cooperation. UNODC facilitated study missions for senior Iranian experts to several countries, giving them the opportunity to get acquainted with good policies and practices in order to support the process of decision making on drug policies and programmes. UNODC also supported study missions by health officials from a number of developing countries to Iran to benefit from the well-established Iranian experience in the field of harm reduction.

Technical cooperation in the field of the rule of law yielded important results in legislation, institution and capacity-building. In cooperation with the Judiciary and the Prisons Organization, projects were launched to support the Second Judicial Reform Plan (2004-2009) and promote

prison reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, with the objective of promoting fair trials and judicial accountability, as well as to improve case management in courts, in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Cooperation also included the improvement of public access to legal information through the establishment of a telephone-based and audio-legal post providing free legal advice and a pilot e-court in Tehran.

Anti-corruption cooperation started in 2006 with an assessment of the status of anti-corruption initiatives and the role of the Judiciary, which led to the drafting of a strategy to prevent and counter corruption in Iran, followed by the launch of a relevant UNODC project. The Government of Iran ratified UNCAC in April 2009 and has since been actively engaged in follow-up activities and fora related to the Convention and its implementation. The UNODC has actively engaged with the Government of Iran in facilitating the implementation of the Convention through organizing joint workshops on different chapters of the Convention.

Another major project was launched in 2007 to strengthen national capacity to tackle transnational organized crime and money laundering and to promote Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA). Specialized seminars and workshops were organized to familiarize the national authorities with the purpose and contents of UNTOC, identify priorities related to countering transnational organized crime, and share information about the measures taken by other countries to ensure conformity between their domestic laws and the requirements of the Convention. In the area of AML, important achievements were made including the approval of the relevant law, the establishment of the FIU and its Computer-Based Training Centre (CBT), and the launch of the UNODC FIU to FIU Programme of international cooperation with partner agencies. Moreover, the year 2010 witnessed the first Triangular Meeting among the FIUs of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, with UNODC assistance and facilitation.

The UNODC programme of technical cooperation for 2011 – 2014 was developed in a participatory manner with Government partners. The UNODC Country Programme “Technical Cooperation on Drugs and Crime in the Islamic Republic of Iran” has sought to move from the project-based approach to an integrated programmatic one with a view to increasing the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of UNODC activities. It was divided into three Sub-programmes focused on defined strategic outcomes: Sub-programme 1 – Illicit Trafficking and Border Management, Sub-programme 2 – Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Control, and Sub-programme 3 – Crime, Justice and Corruption.

In each of the three sub-programme areas, the UNODC Country Programme aimed to assist and support the enhancement of national capacities on drugs and crime by promoting the capacity for the ratification and implementation of international conventions, as well as relevant universally recognized UN standards, and norm and by facilitating dialogue and exchange of knowledge at the bilateral, regional and international levels (including through South-South cooperation).

Through Sub-programme 1 – Illicit Trafficking and Border Management, border management, illicit drugs, precursors, and ATS interdiction capacities were enhanced through the delivery of value-added technical cooperation including special equipment, expertise and advanced trainings. UNODC supported the establishment of the Customs drug-detecting dog training centre and continued support to the ANP dog training centre (started in 2009) through the provision of dogs, transportation vehicles, and training for handlers. Several tons of different types of drugs are seized by the Iranian law enforcement authorities on an annual basis thanks to detection dogs. Other forms

of operational support were search kits, drug and precursor test kits, and fiberscopes for the inspection of cavities and hard-access areas where hides of narcotics or other contraband substances could be placed. UNODC also contributed to the enhancement of the ANP and Customs drug intelligence analysis capacities with specialized training courses, and engaged four Iranian drug testing laboratories in the International Collaborative Exercise (ICE), which provided them with the opportunity to assess and strengthen their capacity in analyzing the seized drugs.

Capacity building and enhancement were also achieved through fostering cooperation within the framework of existing regional and international initiatives, such as the TI, RP for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, Paris Pact, ECO meetings, the Global Container Control Programme (CCP), in addition to dialogue and exchange with the international anti-narcotics community such as the MDG and DLOs.

UNODC played an instrumental role in promoting regional and sub-regional partnership between the Iranian counter-narcotics authorities and their counterparts in Afghanistan and Pakistan under the TI umbrella of cooperation, which has operationally engaged the three countries in finding field-oriented solutions to the transnational threat posed by the trafficking of Afghan opiates and the diversion and smuggling of associated precursors. UNODC Iran facilitated regular consultations between the three TI partners during periodic meetings at the expert, Senior Officials, and Ministerial levels. Extensive support was provided for the operationalization and enhancement of the Tehran-based JPC, which became fully operational by stationing 3 Permanent Liaison Officers (PLOs) from the three countries.

The Office also assisted in establishing dialogue between the JPC and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) to explore the possibilities of operational collaboration. A total of 14 field operations were conducted through JPC in 2011 – 2013, leading to the seizure of 6873 tons of drugs and 500 Acetic Anhydride (AA) litres. Moreover, two BLOs were established in the Iranian sites of Tayabad and Mirjaveh on the borders with Afghanistan (Islamqala) and Pakistan (Taftan), respectively, and were equipped by UNODC. The Office also facilitated a number of operational meetings between Tayabad and Islamqala BLOs.

UNODC Iran also actively supported new initiatives launched under TI, e.g. the Maritime Security Initiative (MaReS) and the promotion of alternative livelihood and job creation at the Afghan border provinces with Iran and Pakistan. The Office took part in the organization of the first meeting on Maritime Cooperation under MaReS in April 2013 in Tehran, which brought together senior counter-narcotics enforcement and maritime officials from Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The Office facilitated Iran's participation in the second Maritime Cooperation meeting in Kabul in August 2013, with the participation of senior counter-narcotics enforcement officials from the three TI partners. Two maritime operations were coordinated in 2013, leading to the seizure of more than 8 tons of different kinds of drugs in the Persian Gulf waters and Oman Sea.

Furthermore, Sub-programme 1 worked in tandem with the RP, reinforcing the latter's overall strategy and contributing to its outcomes through the engagement of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the platforms created and supported under the Regional Programme. In addition to its co-chairmanship of the Regional Programme for 2013, Iran actively participated in numerous activities and meetings organized under this framework, such as: the meetings of the Regional Intelligence Working Group on Precursors (RIWGP), the International Meeting of the Ministers/Heads of the

Counter-Narcotics Agencies aimed at combating drug trafficking as well as assessing the drug situation in the region (Dushanbe, November 2013), and the Syntactic Drugs and Clandestine Lab Training (Ankara, April 2013).

Sub-programme 2 – Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Control was the vehicle of programme implementation addressing health and human development as related to vulnerabilities arising from drugs and crime, focusing on a public health prevention approach and protecting individuals, families and communities from drug addiction and HIV. Under this Sub-programme, national drug demand reduction, HIV control, and harm reduction programmes were strengthened through specific scientific-based actions in the areas of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, in addition to advocacy. In all these areas, the UNODC’s work and interventions mainly targeted vulnerable groups, in partnership with a number of national and international partners.

UNODC Iran introduced many innovative drug prevention measures through the development and publishing of training packages for several target groups, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups like youth, women and street children. These drug prevention measures were tailor-made to target: high school students, university students, street children, spouses of drug users, families and parents, and health promotion in the workplace, and most of them were scaled-up in a number of provinces. The introduction of each package was accompanied by training for practitioners and trainers, with booster and evaluation sessions. Training manuals were also developed in the area of drug treatment and rehabilitation, including the treatment of children and adolescents, psychosocial services to women drug users, and treatment of ATS use through behavioral management and brief interventions, with training for trainers and service providers.

In the field of HIV prevention and care, UNODC Iran supported increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services for prisoners, drug users and their sexual partners, and improved care for drug users living with HIV through the development of training materials and the organization of relevant training workshops and booster sessions. Training packages were developed/advanced in the areas of: prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) among women prisoners and among spouses of drug users; HIV prevention training for psychologists and medical staff of the Iranian Police Forces; and HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) in Prisons.

A specific component was dedicated to the empowerment and capacity-building of local NGOs providing drug demand and harm reduction services through the provision of training on different technical and managerial aspects e.g. on strategic planning and awareness-raising. Another priority for action was advocacy and awareness-raising in the areas of drug and HIV prevention as well as stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV. The Office undertook active advocacy efforts through the production of awareness-raising materials and the yearly organization of events and ceremonies on the occasion of the World Aids Day, with the participation of the relevant NGOs, Governmental organizations and people living with HIV.

The World AIDS Day commemorations included a wide range of events and activities such as the First Press Festival on HIV/AIDS a “Kites and Red Ribbons in the Sky of Tehran” festival, a cartoon competition and two exhibitions on HIV and stigma, traditional street theatre performances on HIV/AIDS, and a sports and recreational festival with the participation of 200 ex-drug users.

Awareness-raising materials in the area of drug prevention included sets of posters targeting the Iranian youth, including educational posters with information on the physical and psychological effects of 6 types of drugs, in addition to alcohol and cigarettes, and posters featuring Iranian celebrities promoting the UNODC slogan “Think Health, Not Drugs”.

Moreover, Sub-programme 2 advanced international, regional, and South-South Cooperation through various activities. Study visits were organized for Iranian experts to countries known for their good practices in harm reduction, drug demand reduction, or drug treatment, such as Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany. A study mission was also organized for experts from Kyrgyzstan to get acquainted with the good practices carried out by Iranian authorities in opioid substitution therapies and HIV prevention and control including in prisons.

The Country Office also organized activities and supported initiatives within the RP framework, facilitating the participation of Iranian experts and practitioners in the relevant regional platforms, and supporting the exchange of experiences and good practices between Iran and other countries, in close coordination with the UNODC Regional Office and the relevant Iranian stakeholders. For example, UNODC Iran organized a training workshop on drug dependence treatment for a group of physicians and psychiatrists from Afghanistan and Pakistan in 2013 in Tehran.

The Office also co-organized the Second Regional Consultative Meeting towards Networking of Drug Demand and Harm Reduction NGOs, together with DCHQ and the Iranian “Rebirth Society” NGO. The meeting, which was held in Tehran in February 2014, culminated in the establishment of a network of drug demand and harm reduction NGOs in West and Central Asia, which will strengthen their ability to collaborate and exchange best practices to address the problems of drug abuse and HIV prevention.

Moreover, the Office provided continued support for the work of four DICs providing HIV-related health and social protection services to drug-using Afghan refugees living in Iran.

Sub-programme 3 – Crime, Justice and Corruption aimed to enhance and improve the national legislative and institutional capacity on crime, justice, and corruption issues through the provision of technical assistance, introduction of universally recognized UN international standards and norms, and promotion of regional and international cooperation.

In the field of transnational organized crime, UNODC Iran has been continually advocating with the Iranian authorities for the ratification of UNTOC, which had remained pending following Iran’s signature of the Convention in December 2000, as well as accession to its supplementary protocols.³⁸

This was done through organizing regular trainings and briefings for the relevant experts and practitioners to increase the level of their knowledge of the role and the significance of the Convention and its legal tools in fighting transnational organized crime. Such trainings have contributed to legislative and institutional capacity-building and covered a number of topics related to the fight against transnational organized crime, such as: international judicial cooperation, MLA, smuggling of migrants, and human trafficking. UNODC’s continued its follow-up and advocacy

³⁸ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, all supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

efforts with a view to moving forward the ratification process; the legislative bill for ratification of UNTOC was submitted to Parliament by the Cabinet of Ministers in December 2013, which is a significant step forward in the ratification of this instrument.

In addition, UNODC activities in this area also included the improvement of national AML/CFT capacities through cooperation between Iran's FIU and its counterparts in a number of countries under the FIU to FIU Programme, launched by UNODC Iran. So far, the Unit has signed MoUs for cooperation with: Brazil (January 2011), Armenia (May 2010), Slovenia (June 2011), Ecuador (August 2011), Tajikistan (May 2012)³⁹, and Pakistan (May 2014).

International and regional cooperation was also strongly promoted through supporting Iran's engagement in international cooperation on detecting and blocking financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates under the Paris Pact, and in the relevant regional initiatives and fora under the RP. Key examples of the relevant RP meetings and events, some of which were organized by UNODC Iran in cooperation with the UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML), are: the Regional FIU to FIU Meetings among the West and Central Asian Countries; the Triangular Meetings among the FIUs of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan; Regional CBT on AML/CFT; two Regional Workshops on Illicit Use of Money or Value Transfer Services (MVTs); and two Regional Workshops on International and Regional Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime.

UNODC also conducted advocacy activities with the national counterparts to support the improvement of several aspects of the criminal justice system. With the participation of the Judiciary, national meetings were organized on the issues of Alternatives to Imprisonment and access to legal aid. The meetings served to review the relevant background and capacities existing in national legislation and to enhance national knowledge on relevant foreign legislative frameworks and international norms and standards.

In June 2011, the Country Office and the national authorities launched a series of joint activities on the protection of witnesses and victims of crime, including a number of institutional workshops targeting officials and experts from the Judiciary, Prosecutor General Bureau and various units of the Police, and enriched by the participation of international speakers and experts.

These events provided opportunities to study and assess the capacities of the national legislation with regard to witness and victim protection, define the legal and operational requirements needed to structure and establish a relevant police unit, and explore good practices and case studies from model countries. The UNODC also used these events to promote the "Good Practices in the Protection of Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings Involving Organized Crime". The protection of witnesses and victims was included in the new Criminal Rules of Procedure adopted in March 2014.

Sub-programme 3 also supported national efforts to establish an integrity-based, accountable and effective anti-corruption regime in line with UNCAC through technical cooperation on legislation and capacity and institution building.

A large number of officials and experts from the relevant authorities were familiarized with several aspects of UNCAC implementation through specialized workshops and national meetings organized by UNODC Iran, in coordination with UNODC Headquarters (HQ) and the national

³⁹ DCHQ Report "Drug Control in 2013", March 2014.

counterparts, with the aim of assisting to build legislative and institutional capacity in the field of countering corruption. The workshops and meetings have covered a number of issues related to UNCAC implementation, such as international judicial cooperation; investigation, documentation and processing of corruption cases; and criminality of legal persons, in addition to the universally recognized UN standards and norms.

Moreover, the Office facilitated Iran's active participation in the key meetings and events related to the Convention, such as the Conference of the States Parties to UNCAC and the Inter-sessional Meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Groups on: Asset Recovery, Prevention of Corruption, and Review of Implementation. Technical and Logistical support were provided to the relevant authorities under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of UNCAC, including for the review of the Bangladesh, ongoing review of Lebanon and the submission of Iran's own Self-Assessment checklist for Chapters 3 and 4 of the Convention in 2012, and facilitation of the 2013 Country Visit to Iran by the designated reviewers from Indonesia and Belarus, as well as UNODC Secretariat staff, which included visits to 17 national offices and meetings with over 50 senior authorities.

Last but not least, an innovative initiative was launched by UNODC in 2011 to support Iran's efforts to protect its cultural heritage and to enhance national capacities in countering trafficking in cultural property, arts and antiquities in line with UNTOC, and other universally recognized UN standards and norms, in collaboration with national partners and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Under this initiative, a national Expert Task Force was established in 2012, with UNODC as one of its members.

The Task Force closely worked with UNODC in expanding cooperation with Italy and Turkey, as two model countries selected by the Task Force due to their success in protection and recovery of artefacts. Through comparative studies, workshops, and study missions, the national counterparts were familiarized with the legislative and operational mechanisms used by both countries for the protection of their respective valuable cultural property. In addition, UNODC shared with the relevant authorities' information on the relevant international standards and good practices as well as the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences.⁴⁰

3.2 UNODC's Key Partners

National Counterparts:

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

The Drug Control Headquarters is the lead and main drug control (supply and demand) partner for UNODC. Established by the 1988 drug law, it is the main decision-making body in drug control and the national focal point in charge of coordination of all efforts by the various agencies involved in the fight against production, distribution and trafficking of illicit drugs. DCHQ is headed by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and run by a Secretary-General, who is also the Minister

⁴⁰ The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) recommended that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) approves the Guidelines for adoption by the General Assembly.

of Interior.

DCHQ coordinates the relevant work of fourteen national ministries and institutions on drug related issues. These Institutions and Ministries include the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Intelligence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Ministry of Health and Medical Education; the Police; State Attorney-General; Prisons Organization; State Welfare Organization; Customs Administration; Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB); in addition to the Basij Force and the Islamic Revolutionary Court.

The Implementing partners in the area of Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice include a wide array of Government bodies, namely, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as lead institution; as well as the Judiciary (International Affairs Department); the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) (International Affairs Department); the Prisons Organization; the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEAF); the (Financial Intelligence Unit) (FIU); the General Inspection Organization (GIO); and the Iranian Cultural, Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO) (Legal Department), the Ministry of Interior (International Affairs Department), the Police (International Affairs), and Customs Organization, which their cooperation is coordinated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the formal Counterpart.

The Office has built a strong relationship with the various national implementing partners over the years, which has been conducive to the achievement of common objectives. Cooperation with the MFA has been positive and constructive. DCHQ has traditionally been a reliable and committed partner of UNODC Iran, with frank and constructive working relations. Cooperation with the counterpart and implementing partners working on countering organized crime has been active and productive in recent years. The clearly expressed interest at the highest levels of the Judiciary in revamping cooperation with UNODC and the international community holds promise for fruitful cooperation under the new programme.

Civil Society:

In implementing the CPP, UNODC will continue to engage a wide range of relevant civil society stakeholders, in accordance with the national laws and regulation, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs, academia, and research and training institutions. In the course of the 2011 – 2014 Country Programme, UNODC Iran has established links with a network of NGOs and CSOs that are active in the field of drug prevention and treatment and HIV control at the national level. It also supported the establishment of a regional network of drug demand and harm reduction NGOs in West and Central Asia. Moreover, the Office was able to engage a big number of NGOs active in the field of protection of cultural heritage and highlight their role in countering trafficking in cultural property, arts, and antiquities, especially in terms of education and awareness-raising.

United Nations in I.R. of Iran:

UNODC Iran is a member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and an active participant in all its meetings and activities at the levels of the Representative and of focal points. The UNCT in Iran is composed of 17 agencies and is chaired by the Resident Coordinator (RC). It holds regular monthly meetings to discuss country-level policy and security matters.

The range of UN activity entails an open-ended and active dialogue and interaction with Iranian Government officials across a wide range of ministries and institutions, as well as with civic society organizations, academia, students, etc.

UNODC and UNDAF in Iran:

The Office has been taking the lead on Area V of UNDAF (2012 – 2016) on “Drug Prevention and Control” and coordinating with seven UN sister agencies⁴¹ under this area. The UN team and the national partners have been working together to assist in strengthening the national development priorities and goals related to drug prevention, rehabilitation, and treatment and HIV prevention, treatment, and care.

A total of 78 contributions were made by the UN, with UNODC as the lead agency, under this priority area of UNDAF during the period 2012 – 2013. These contributions were made in the following areas: (a) supporting the development and implementation of effective, coordinated drug prevention programmes, with a focus on families, communities, educational centres and the workplace, prioritizing the most-at-risk population; (b) enhancing national capacities for effective treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people affected by drugs and promoting evidence-based HIV prevention, treatment, care and control programmes among drug users; and (c) strengthening national capacities to combat drug trafficking.⁴²

Funding Partners:

UNODC works closely with the MDG, which is the local-level representative of the Dublin Group, a flexible, informal consultation and coordination mechanism concerned with the global, regional and country-specific problems of illicit drugs production, trafficking and demand.⁴³

The MDG in Iran is comprised of the Member States of the EU, Australia, Japan, Norway, and Switzerland as members, with Russia and Turkey as observers. It is currently chaired by Germany, with UNODC acting as the Secretariat and organizing regular meetings and briefings at the Ambassadorial and Focal Point levels.

The MDG supports UNODC as the prime link between the international donor community and the I. R. of Iran over important issues of shared concern. The MDG Ambassadors in Tehran requested UNODC Iran in January 2014 to ensure that the UNODC cooperation with the host country on drugs and crime continues.

⁴¹ The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Information Centre (UNIC); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); and the World Health Organization (WHO).

⁴² UNDAF Summary Report “The UN in Iran: Key Development Achievements and Results 2012 – 2013”, UN Iran, 29 October 2014.

⁴³ Guidelines for Cooperation in the Dublin Group, Council of the EU, 25 August 2006, 7641/1/06 REV 1.

In order to broaden the scope of funding partners, UNODC would also be looking for other funding partners other than Members of MDG, or international organizations that are willing to contribute to this Programme, based on the principle of shared responsibility.

Regional Frameworks:

UNODC Iran works with and contributes to several regional and sub-regional partnership frameworks, including the TI among the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan; the Maritime Cooperation Framework; the Sub-regional Programme for Central Asia; and the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries. Within this context, COIRA will continue to work with other UNODC Country and Regional Offices, in addition to some relevant regional organizations such as CARICC, and ECO/DOCCU.

3.3 Lessons Learned from Implementation of Previous UNODC Country Portfolio

Below are the key lessons learnt through the implementation of UNODC's 2011 – 2014 Country Programme of "Technical Cooperation on Drugs and Crime in the Islamic Republic of Iran":

- Access to outcome-level means of verification: According to UNODC guidance on log-frame development for technical cooperation projects, outputs indicators measure technical cooperation achievement, while outcome indicators measure the changes in national counterpart capacities or operations. The Country Programme has difficulties accessing or verifying outcome level data. This is a common concern for all UNODC programmes. A lesson learnt is that the design of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework needs to enable the Programme to assess outcome level impact – hence the availability, sensitivity, accessibility and verifiability of these indicators needs to be checked at the design stage, not once the programme is being implemented.
- Promoting technical cooperation and identifying new areas for cooperation through enhanced dialogue: The Country Programme has a strong focus on technical cooperation and international collaboration, and is flexible and responsive to national counterpart requests for support. This has enabled the Country Office to establish very good relationships with government counterpart, as evidenced by the appreciation and trust expressed. A lesson learnt is that this cooperation needs to be explicitly re-assessed regularly (for example at mid-term), to avoid complacency.
- Situation analysis to inform project design: The 2011-2014 Country Programme is designed on the basis of an end-of-project evaluation of all preceding projects. Because the project evaluations were largely positive, and because they were done separately, it is understandable that the 2011-2014 Country Programme has been essentially a portfolio of incremental projects (as is the stated objective): more of the same. A lesson learnt is that when continued programming is anticipated, UNODC could undertake not only a project/programme final evaluation, but to undertake a broad situation analysis of all areas of concern for UNODC.

4 The Way Forward: Programmatic Response

4.1 Strategic Approach

Based on the situation analysis, priorities and needs identified by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the consultations with relevant international partners, and in line with the parameters of programme preparation and the principle of common and shared responsibility, UNODC's strategic approach to supporting Iran in addressing the drug and crime challenges will be founded on the following key elements:

- Working in partnership with the Government of Iran to support it in implementing its policy priorities and integrated strategies on countering drugs and crime, in line with the country's commitments under international conventions and with the universally recognized United Nations standards and norms.
- Supporting Iran's long-term institutional capacity development objectives in building and/or enhancing (i) legislative and regulatory frameworks in line with the relevant international conventions, and universally recognized UN standards and norms; (ii) the human resource development capacities in terms of knowledge and skills; (iii) institutional systems and procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness of operations; (iv) the information based on which stakeholders can design and implement evidence-based responses; and (v) enhanced inter-agency coordination and collaboration mechanisms and forums for cross-border cooperation.
- Continuing to strengthen the solid relations forged over the years with the Government counterpart and implementing partners, while also engaging with other stakeholders, including academia, relevant NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations, through close consultations with the national counterpart and implementing partners.
- Continuing to support Iran's active engagement in the international and regional fora aiming to reach common strategies and tools to address the transnational threats of drugs and crime, and to promote and facilitate international and regional cooperation, including South-South cooperation, and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned in drug control and crime prevention.
- Flexibility and responsiveness to emerging needs through regular collaborative reviews of progress and performance in implementing CP initiatives, including in the steering committees which will allow a more sustainable response to national priorities.
- Continuing to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC's support through strengthening COIRA's own resource management and monitoring systems, including through the continued move from a project-based to a programmatic approach, and taking into account the recommendations and findings of independent evaluations that will be conducted for the projects and programmes implemented by the UNODC Country Office in Iran.
- Continuing to promote a comprehensive response to the drug and crime challenge through promotion of universally recognized UN Standard and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- Contributing to an integrated and concerted one UNODC response in West and Central Asia through establishing linkages to existing programmes in the region, primarily the Country Programmes in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Sub-regional Programme for Central Asia, the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, other UNODC Regional Programmes operating in the regions affected by the Afghan opiate trade including the

trafficking of precursors, notably along the Balkan, Northern and Southern routes, in addition to the drug control and cooperation platform set-up through the Inter-regional Drug Control Approach.

UNODC's strategic approach is also guided by the 5 core principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), namely: (i) Ownership by national governments of their development policies and strategies; (ii) Alignment of external support with the systems and procedures of country institutions; (iii) Harmonization / better coordination of funding support; (iv) Managing for development results; and (v) Mutual accountability for development results.

The approach also fully takes into account the ongoing discussions and deliberations on the post-2015 agenda.

4.2 Overview of Programme Scope

The CPP sets out a coherent and integrated programme of work for the period 2015 – 2018, with the overall objective of contributing to promoting the rule of law, health, and sustainable development to address drugs and crime in the I. R. of Iran.

With research and analysis as a cross-cutting component, the programme will be structured around the following four Sub-programmes:

Sub-programme 1: Border Management and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-programme 2: Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice

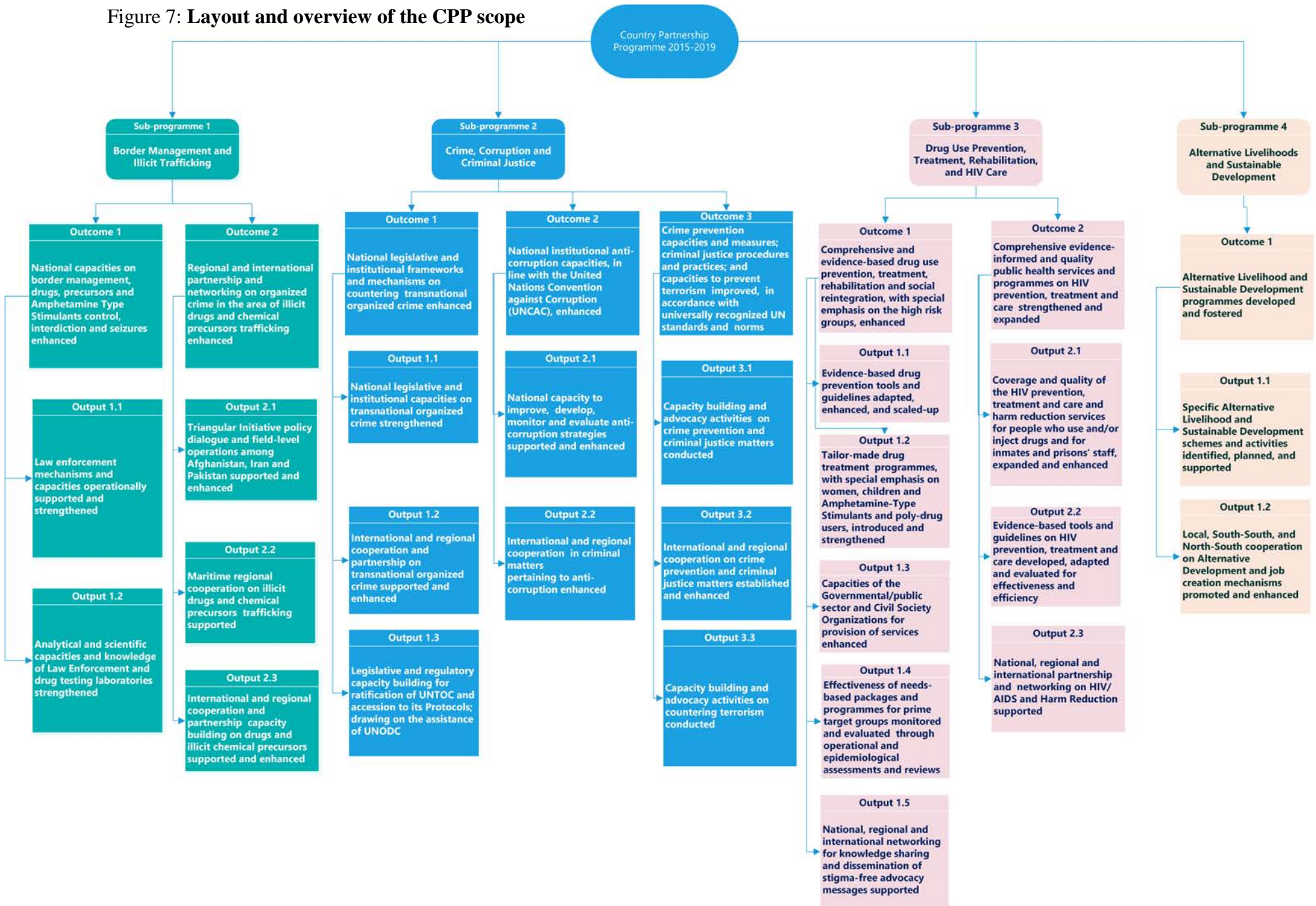
Sub-programme 3: Drug Use Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and HIV Care

Sub-programme 4: Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development

Cross-Cutting Component: Research and Analysis

In each of the four sub-programme areas, the CPP aims to support the national authorities in strengthening institutional capacities on countering drugs and crime, in line with the relevant UN standards and norms and international best practices. It also aims to build bridges, establish connections and partnerships, and foster cooperation and exchange at the bilateral, regional and international levels.

Figure 7: Layout and overview of the CPP scope



Sub-sections 4.3 – 4.6 below describe briefly the scope and key features of each Sub-Programme, including the defined outcomes and outputs. Further details, including the performance indicators and the means of verification for the individual outcomes, are provided in the Results and Monitoring Framework in Annex 2 to this document.

4.3 Sub-Programme 1: Border Management and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-Programme 1 is designed to support and enhance two main partnership areas, namely: (1) strengthening border management and illicit drugs and chemicals interdiction capacities and (2) enhancing regional and international cooperation and networking on drugs and illicit chemical precursors' control.

<p>Outcome 1: National capacities on border management, drugs, precursors and Amphetamine Type Stimulants control, interdiction and seizures enhanced</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Law enforcement mechanisms and capacities operationally supported and strengthened</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Analytical and scientific capacities and knowledge of Law Enforcement and drug testing laboratories strengthened</p>
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The sub-programme will aim at stemming the flow of illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking to/from Afghanistan by promoting capacity building and helping develop procedures for operations to disrupt and dismantle transnational drug-related threats. It will provide capacity-building and value-added technical training and support designed to upgrade and enhance the capacities and technical knowledge of law enforcement, ANP, and Customs on border management and interdiction of illicit drugs, precursors and ATS control, interdiction and trafficking. The analytical and scientific capacities and knowledge of drug testing laboratories will also be strengthened through facilitating their participation in the ICE Exercise. Controlled delivery operations with regional and international actors will be enhanced to intercept and bring to justice the organized criminal networks and their kingpins, as well as reduce the transit of heroin from Iran to more lucrative markets in Europe and other destinations. Training courses, specialized equipment, and operational support will be provided to the national authorities to improve the existing law enforcement mechanisms, in line with international standards and best practices. UNODC will also use all opportunities including in the specialized training sessions to highlight to the Iranian counterparts the need for the protection and respect of human rights in the course of drug control operations.

<p>Outcome 2: Regional and international partnership and networking on organized crime in the area of illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking enhanced</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Triangular Initiative policy dialogue and field-level operations among Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan supported and enhanced</p>	<p>Output 2.2: Maritime regional cooperation on illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking supported</p>	<p>Output 2.3: International and regional cooperation and partnership capacity building on drugs and illicit chemical precursors supported and enhanced</p>
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Besides focused operational initiatives at the national level, specific importance will be given to the promotion of regional and international cooperation and networking on drugs and illicit chemical trafficking control. Cooperation with Afghanistan and Pakistan under TI will continue to be facilitated at all levels. Politically, it will support Iran’s active engagement in all TI meetings (Ministerial, senior, and technical) and in confidence-building measures. Operationally, the sub-programme will support the work of the Tehran-based JPC, the BLOs, and the improvement of cross-border, regional, and international information and intelligence exchange and mechanism building.

The sub-programme will support cooperation and coordination among TI and regional states under the MaReS Initiative, which aims at addressing the rising challenge of illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking through maritime routes. UNODC intervention in this area will support the efforts of relevant national counterparts and regional maritime agencies to disrupt the flow of heroin trafficking through maritime routes. It will further assist the Triangular Initiative, regional Arab states, and international community to halt the extensive use of the Persian Gulf, Sea of Oman and international waters for trafficking of opiates and cannabis.

Bilateral, regional, and international cooperation will also be pursued and facilitated within the framework of other existing regional and international initiatives, such as the RP, Paris Pact Initiative, CCP, and other drug control agencies under the UNODC Networking of the Networks Initiative. In addition, the activities will strengthen linkages and dialogue with CARICC and pertinent regional and international forums and institutions.

4.4 Sub-Programme 2: Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice

Sub-Programme 2 is designed to support and enhance three main partnership areas, namely in relation to: (1) enhancing the national legislative and institutional frameworks and mechanisms on countering transnational organized crime, in line with UNTOC and its Protocols; (2) strengthening the national institutional anti-corruption capacities, in line with UNCAC; and (3) improving the national crime prevention capacities and measures and criminal justice procedures and practices.

<p>Outcome 1: National legislative and institutional frameworks and mechanisms on countering transnational organized crime enhanced</p>	<p>Output 1.1: National legislative and institutional capacities on transnational organized crime strengthened</p>	<p>Output 1.2: International and regional cooperation and partnership on transnational organized crime supported and enhanced</p>	<p>Output 1.3: Legislative and regulatory capacity building for ratification of UNTOC and accession to its Protocols; drawing on the assistance of UNODC</p>
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Legislative, regulatory, and institutional capacity-building will be provided in the areas of AML, CFT, and MLA. The Office will continue to enhance cooperation with the national counterpart and implementing partners, in particular with FIU, for monitoring and investigation of money-laundering cases; promoting FIU cooperation with sister agencies internationally; and assisting the country to engage and cooperate closely with international AML/CFT forums like FATF and EGMONT Group, with a view to enlightening the international community about the achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to Money Laundering. Furthermore, the sub-programme will ensure synergy with the

relevant UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering.

Sub-programme 2 will also support the enhancement of the national institutional and legislative framework and capacities on countering trafficking in cultural property and the recovery and return of stolen artifacts. It will also work to foster international and regional cooperation which are facing similar challenges (e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq, and Turkey), along with destination countries.

Other areas of cooperation will include combating Cyber Crime and the seizure of trafficked goods and assets. UNODC will also seek possibilities to start a new partnership with the relevant national implementing partners to identify tools and/or good practices for addressing new forms of crime e.g. environmental and wildlife crimes.

An important part of activities and deliverables will be fostering international and regional cooperation and partnership on matters related to transnational organized crime through facilitating active participation in relevant forums, events, and frameworks, and supporting an extended network of contacts between Iranian counterpart and international experts.

Moreover, UNODC will continue to interact with the counterpart on the importance of the ratification of UNTOC and accession to its supplementary Protocols through advocacy activities, specialized workshops and meetings.

Outcome 2: National institutional anti-corruption capacities, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), enhanced	Output 2.1: National capacity to improve, develop, monitor and evaluate anti-corruption strategies supported and enhanced	Output 2.2: International and regional cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption enhanced
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In the field of fighting corruption, Sub-programme 2 will provide technical support to the national counterpart and implementing partners for institutionalizing and implementing a robust and comprehensive anti-corruption strategy in accordance with United Nations Convention against Corruption. UNODC will also address other important issues of awareness and advocacy.

UNODC's activities will further aim to strengthen national capacities to prevent corruption and promote international cooperation in asset recovery, MLA and extradition through technical support for Iran's participation in and follow up to the second cycle of the UNCAC Review Mechanism. Moreover, necessary measures and follow up for meeting the technical assistance needs identified within the first cycle of the UNCAC Review Mechanism would be provided.

They will also address other important issues including promoting the role of the private sector and civil society in the fight against corruption; and awareness and advocacy in coordination with the relevant implementing partners.

<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Crime prevention capacities and measures; criminal justice procedures and practices; and capacities to prevent terrorism improved, in accordance with universally recognized UN standards and norms</p>	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Capacity building and advocacy activities on crime prevention and criminal justice matters conducted</p>	<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>International and regional cooperation on crime prevention and criminal justice matters established and enhanced</p>	<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>Capacity building and advocacy activities on countering terrorism conducted</p>
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The outcome 3, will provide the relevant national authorities with technical and normative support to improve crime prevention measure and promote an effective, fair, and accountable criminal justice system, in line with the relevant UN Conventions, as well as universally recognized standards and norms. The work will cover, inter-alia, the areas of preventive policies, access to legal aid, prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment, justice for children, and victims and witnesses protection. The outcome would further contribute to the ratification of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, upon the national counterparts request as well as assist to improve the capacities to prevent terrorism in accordance with international norms and standards.

UNODC will support the national authorities to assess national policies on crime prevention and criminal justice matters, in line with the universally recognized standards and norms; conduct advocacy and capacity-building activities; and promote international and regional cooperation on crime prevention and criminal justice matters.

In all the above-mentioned areas, a major component of capacity-building will be the dissemination and sharing of expertise, knowledge, universally recognized norms and standards, good practices, and technical tools and guidelines through specialized trainings and technical events for national officials, experts, and members of the academia, private sector and CSOs.

4.5 Sub-Programme 3: Drug Use Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation, and HIV Care

Sub-Programme 3 aims at reducing the demand for drugs, mitigating the public health and social consequences of drug abuse, and protecting vulnerable individuals, families and communities from drug addiction and HIV. To this end, it will support and enhance partnership in the following two areas: (1) enhancing comprehensive and evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, with special emphasis on the high risk groups and (2) strengthening and expanding comprehensive, evidence-informed, and quality public health services and programmes on HIV prevention, treatment and care.

Outcome 1: Comprehensive and evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, with special emphasis on high risk groups, enhanced	Output 1.1: Evidence-based drug prevention tools and guidelines adapted, enhanced, and scaled-up	Output 1.2: Tailor-made drug treatment programmes, with special emphasis on women, children and Amphetamin e-Type Stimulants and poly-drug users, introduced and strengthened	Output 1.3: Capacities of the Governmental/ public sector and Civil Society Organizations for provision of services enhanced	Output 1.4: Effectiveness of needs-based packages and programmes for prime target groups monitored and evaluated through operational and epidemiological assessments and reviews	Output 1.5: National, regional and international networking for knowledge sharing and dissemination of stigma-free advocacy messages supported
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The Sub-Programme will work towards the achievement of its objectives through a balanced, comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach which includes prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social protection and cohesion. The Sub-Programme will provide value-added support to the quantitative and qualitative expansion of existing drug demand reduction programmes, with special emphasis on high-risk groups.

National drug use prevention programmes will be improved through the adaptation and scaling-up of scientific, evidence-based prevention training packages, tools and guidelines. Quality treatment services and programmes will be introduced and supported, paying special attention to women, children, ATS and poly-drug users. Experts and practitioners in the fields of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration from both the public sector and CSOs will receive systematic specialized training to increase the level of their knowledge and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of services.

The activities of the sub-programme will also include assessing the effectiveness of needs-based packages and programmes for prime target groups. This will contribute to the enhancement of the national monitoring and evaluation capacities and practices in the field of drug demand reduction, which would be an important base for future planning and implementation.

Outcome 2: Comprehensive, evidence-informed, and quality public health services and programmes on HIV prevention, treatment and care strengthened and expanded	Output 2.1: Coverage and quality of the HIV prevention, treatment and care and harm reduction services for people who use and/or inject drugs and for inmates and prisons' staff, expanded and enhanced	Output 2.2: Evidence-based tools and guidelines on HIV prevention, treatment and care developed, adapted and evaluated for effectiveness and efficiency	Output 2.3: National, regional and international partnership and networking on HIV/AIDS and Harm Reduction supported
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In the field of HIV prevention, treatment and care, Sub-Programme 3 will support the development and expansion of quality public health services and programmes that are accessible to the relevant vulnerable groups, including people who use and/or inject drugs and inmates.

Relevant evidence-based tools and guidelines will be developed, adapted, and evaluated, while the knowledge and capacities of national experts and practitioners at public and private health centres, police and prisons, DICs, and CSOs will be enhanced through training workshops and events.

In all the above-mentioned areas of its work, Sub-programme 3 will facilitate and foster regional and international cooperation and networking through South-South and North-South dialogue and partnership, meetings and visits for sharing and exchanging experiences and know-how, and active Iranian participation in relevant regional and international forums and events. The sub-programme will also pay special attention to advocacy and community awareness-raising activities on drug demand reduction and on HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

Furthermore, the sub-programme will ensure synergy with the relevant UNODC Global projects, especially on a) International Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Standards; b) ODC Guidelines for Policy-makers.

4.6 Sub-Programme 4: Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development

<p>Outcome 1: Alternative Livelihood and Sustainable Development programmes developed and fostered</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Specific Alternative Livelihood and Sustainable Development schemes and activities identified, planned, and supported</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Local, South-South, and North-South cooperation on Alternative Development and job creation mechanisms promoted and enhanced</p>
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Sub-Programme 4 will promote Alternative Livelihood and Sustainable Development initiatives through launching a number of community-based measures on the joint borders of Western Afghanistan provinces with Iran, where cultivation of opium and production of heroin and morphine have become a major challenge to Afghanistan as well as to the region and international community. The measures and programmes will target Iran’s Khorasan Razavi and Southern Khorasan provinces bordering Afghanistan under the UNODC Iran Country Partnership Programme

The Sub-Programme will work with state and non-state actors at the central and provincial levels, as well as with the local leaders and community members in order to support the process of creating income-generating opportunities including sustainable crops and farming substitution, on-farm / off-farm trade, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), and border trade zones schemes.

UNODC's activities will further aim to facilitate and foster regional and international cooperation through partnership and capacity-building measures; sharing of expertise, knowledge, and best practices; as well as dissemination of technical tools and guidelines. A good part of the activities will include conducting field visits and assessment studies, providing technical trainings to local communities, and

holding specialized gatherings where national officials, experts, academia, private sector and CSOs, and international donor community could exchange, devise recommendations, and seek ways to advance the Alternative Livelihood projects at local levels through fund-raising efforts.

4.7 Cross-Cutting Component: Research and Analysis

The component on research and analysis will aim to assist in developing the national institutions in enhancing their modus operandi of data and statistics collection, collation, compilation, and analysis through organization of training workshops and specialized seminars, with expert advice and participation from UNODC HQ.

UNODC activities will include close cooperate with the relevant national institutions such as the MFA, DCHQ, MOH, Judiciary, and the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI), among others, for research and analysis on drugs and crime-related data and trends and for systematic collection and provision of disaggregated data in the areas of drug demand, drug supply, crime and criminal justice.

Moreover, research will focus on topics such as comparative studies on drug seizures and seizure trends at national and regional levels; opiate and ATS trade, trafficking trends, and use; drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration; HIV treatment and care and harm reduction; epidemiological studies and Rapid Assessment Surveys; monitoring and evaluation surveys; and crime and corruption risk and vulnerability assessments. The sub-programme will also support implementation of comparative research and reviews utilizing regional and international expertise for exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Advocacy:

The new Partnership Programme will aim to increase public awareness on issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, justice, and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms on drugs, and in crime prevention and criminal justice.

UNODC mandates and works will be further advocated and known to Government, academia, students, and general public through the Field Office website. The Office will closely observe the number of unique visitors accessing information from the UNODC website, as well as number of publications downloaded, disaggregated by publication name and type.

5 Resource Requirements and Financing

The total estimated cost of implementing the activities currently identified in the CPP for the period of 2015- 2019 is US\$ 20,000,000 million. An indicative breakdown of each year is as follows:

- (e) Year 1: US\$ 5,000,000
- (f) Year 2: US\$ 7,300,000
- (g) Year 3: US\$ 4,600,000
- (h) Year 4: US\$ 2,600,000
- (i) Year 5: US\$ 500,000

The table below shows the indicative budgets for delivering outcomes identified under each Sub-Programme per year.

Sub-Programmes (SP)	Thematic Area	Amount in US\$*					Total in US\$	Available funding in US\$
		Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019		
SP 1	Border Management and Illicit Trafficking	2,100,000	2,900,000	1,800,000	1,000,000	200,000	8,000,000	361,800
SP 2	Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice	900,000	1,500,000	1,100,000	400,000	100,000	4,000,000	324,200
SP 3	Drug Use Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and HIV Care	1,100,000	1,500,000	800,000	500,000	100,000	4,000,000	185,100
SP 4	Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development	900,000	1,400,000	900,000	700,000	100,000	4,000,000	-
Total indicative budget		5,000,000	7,300,000	4,600,000	2,600,000	500,000	20,000,000	871,100

All above figures are inclusive of Project Support Costs and Full Cost Recovery

More information on currently available funding is provided in Annex 6.⁴⁴

It is important to note that these estimates are influenced by the inherent uncertainty of predicting several years ahead. New needs and opportunities may arise, leading to budget increases or decreases as appropriate, or new initiatives may be decided/agreed upon by the Government of I. R. Iran. In this case, UNODC, in consultation with its funding partners and national counterparts, will consider possibilities to design new networking/partnership and technical cooperation in support of such initiatives, which would require revisions in the present CPP document.

UNODC expects to mobilize resources for the CPP from MDG members and other willing Member States, Iranian Government counterpart and implementing partners, and the private sector. The Office will use all available avenues in conducting dialogues with all these parties to mobilize resources. UNODC global and regional programmes could also contribute resources to specific sub-programmes. UNODC could also play a useful role in facilitating direct funding contributions to the priorities that fall within the scope of the CPP.

⁴⁴ This may also include funding from global and regional programmes, where relevant.

UNODC will provide financial support, the scale of which will be determined by successful mobilization of resources. UNODC's main contribution will be through providing independent technical cooperation and expert advice, and supporting the implementation of universally recognized UN standards and norms.

International funding partners will be encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of all or one of the Sub-programmes or one of their outcomes (i.e. one of the Sub-programme's components). Following UN Secretariat rules on financial management, all funds raised are deposited into bank accounts managed by UNODC in Vienna.

6 Programme Governance and Implementation Arrangements

6.1 UNODC Programme Management Structure

The Country Partnership Programme will be implemented by the UNODC Country Office in Iran in close cooperation with the national counterpart. The Office will also work closely with the national implementing partners on drugs and crime.

From within UNODC, the overall oversight, management, and coordination of the Country Partnership Programme will be the responsibility of the Country Representative in Iran, supported by a team of managers and experts at the country office. UNODC Headquarters will provide policy advice and guidelines on overall strategic trend and translation of the UNODC mandate in the field. The Country Office will be further supported by technical expertise provided under the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries.

It is envisaged that each of the 4 Sub-programmes will be overseen by a programme coordinator/manager who will supervise the work of the relevant staff. Reporting to the Country Representative and the Deputy Representative, the programme coordinators/managers will ensure that each Sub-programme is implemented as an integrated package of support, in synergy with other Sub-programmes and in partnership with the Government of the Iran. Key to this will be the programme coordinator/manager's role in ensuring that Sub-programme deliverables and outputs are well supervised, evaluated, and reported on, resulting in achieving the programme outcomes. The coordinators/managers will also be responsible for the management of budgetary and administrative aspects of the Sub-programmes, through horizontal and vertical support received from Field Office Budget and Human Resources staff, and Headquarters specialized units.

UNODC will take management responsibility for:

- 1) Preparation of annual work plans, broken down into Sub-programmes or related activities, as required in line with the outcomes and outputs set out in the CPP and with UN standards. These will be prepared for review and approval by the relevant Project Steering and Technical Committees each year, including - where necessary - the addition or revision of outcomes and outputs.
- 2) Recruitment and management of long- and short-term staff, as well as technical assistance personnel, as required for effective programme implementation.
- 3) Procurement of necessary materials and supplies in line with UN rules and regulations.
- 4) Sub-contracting work to national and international experts, researchers, academia, research institutes and private sector providers as required and agreed upon with the Iranian counterpart and implementing partners.

- 5) Financial management and record keeping through the Iran Country Office.
- 6) Managing granting agreements made with the Government, agencies and other implementing partners.
- 7) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the CPP and UNODC's contribution to results.
- 8) Supporting enhanced funding partners coordination in areas relevant to the CPP.
- 9) Preparation of six-monthly and annual progress reports for submission to the programme Steering Committee and PTC for review and possible recommendations.

The primary role and responsibilities of UNODC Headquarters in Vienna will include provision of:

- 1) Policy advice and strategic direction to the Iran Country Office.
- 2) Technical backstopping services and advice.
- 3) Financial and human resource management support services.
- 4) Fund-raising and partnership development support.
- 5) Monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation support.
- 6) Support for implementation strategies and undertakings.

6.2 Governance and Oversight Structure

The CPP foresees the establishment of two entities with specific and defined tasks. These will be Programme Steering Committees (PSCs) and Programme Technical Committees (PTCs).

PSCs will allow for better communication between UNODC and Government counterpart and implementing partners, particularly with regard to providing strategic oversight and direction as well as approving annual work plans. It will also strengthen the sense of ownership of the Programme by the I. R. of Iran. Whenever appropriate, representatives of funding partners and of other programme partners, including UN agencies and NGOs, should be invited to participate in PSC deliberations. The first PSC meetings shall be convened not later than the second quarter of 2015, following the launching of the programme in the first quarter of the year. Subsequent meetings will be held twice a year and as necessary.

The PSCs, one for each Sub-programme of the CPP, will:

- 1) Provide a forum for policy discussions on a Sub-programme or its related outcomes with emphasis on national choices and UNODC support;
- 2) Provide strategic oversight of a Sub-programme or its related project(s);
- 3) Monitor implementation and objective of a Sub-programme or its related outcome, based on the Annual/Semi-Annual Progress Reports which should be provided at least two weeks prior to consideration;
- 4) Review major implementation bottlenecks and identify solutions;
- 5) Approve forward plans for a Sub-programme or its related project(s) components, including additions or revisions;
- 6) Review and approve annual work plan for each Sub-Programme, based on the proposals prepared by UNODC country office in consultation with the Counterpart;
- 7) Consider new areas of cooperation identified in the course of Sub-programme implementation;
- 8) Consider proposals for inviting new implementing partners to the steering committee;
- 9) Consider establishing PTCs, as required, review PTCs reports and provide recommendations for their further work.

PTCs will be established by the PSCs, as required. Committee members, their responsibilities and time frame will be decided by PSCs. Within the scope of the relevant Sub-programme, PTCs may:

- 1) Act as the technical expertise arm of the PSCs and advise accordingly;
- 2) Monitor Sub-programme implementation and find solutions to enhance delivery, particularly when inter-agency collaboration is required;
- 3) Review proposals for the revision of projects, such as their work plans, duration and budgets;
- 4) Decide advocacy plans and events to support Sub-programme activities and increase funding; and
- 5) Bring to the attention of PSC policy issues of general concern.

6.3 Indicators, Reporting and Review Mechanisms

CPP Sub-programme indicators have been selected to support effectiveness and efficiency throughout the processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The selected indicators are minimum performance standards required to achieve outcomes and outputs in order to reach an impact on drugs and crime. The key selection criterion is that if the indicators are specific, measurable, attainable, and relevant.

The indicators for each outcome focus on what needs to be measured to assess UNODC's contribution to these outcomes. They focus on the actions that need to be taken by the national counterpart and implementing partners to address the identified drugs and crime challenges. The selected outcome indicators also correspond to any change in counterparts' capacities and behaviours as a result of the programme implementation and UNODC's direct and indirect implementation. Moreover, they are designed to help measure and assess the effective and efficient implementation of activities under each output.

At the output level, indicators are selected to measure the quantity, quality, and timeliness of the results of an activity under a specific Sub-programme. The output-level designed indicators will be used to help monitor and evaluate Sub-programme implementation success and progress towards achieving outcomes including, inter-alia, through supply and use of equipment and tools; delivery of specialized services and scientific evidence-based training; number of trained people; number of distributed and used guidelines and tools; number of exposures of the national counterpart and implementing partners to regional and international forums; and delivery of policy advice, follow ups and support that could advance the signing, ratification, and implementation of relevant UN Conventions and Protocols.

Reporting and Review Mechanisms

The main formal documented reporting mechanisms under the CPP will be as follows:

- 1) Quarterly Monitoring Reports (QMRs), providing UNODC HQ with a brief overview of issues related to finances and programme implementation per quarter.
- 2) Semi-Annual Progress Reports (SAPRs) for each Sub-programme, to be shared with UNODC HQ as well as all partners.
- 3) Annual Progress Reports (APRs) for each Sub-programme (by outcome/component), to be used as input for the annual review and planning meetings of both the PTCs and PSCs.
- 4) An Annual Programme Progress Report (APPR) of the CPP, to be presented to UNODC's Programme Review Committee (PRC) and thereafter to UNODC's Standing open-ended

intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC (FinGov) for review on a yearly basis.

- 5) Annual Internal Oversight Report, providing UNODC HQ with an overall self-assessment of Programme performance and perceived impact, along the main items/criteria of relevant UNODC management instructions/checklists and management review templates taking into account audit procedures of Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS).
- 6) UNODC's ProFi system will be used for reference. Government can introduce a focal point who will receive a username and password to enter ProFi for surfing and expenditures review.

In addition, on-going informal communication and reporting on programme implementation issues will be undertaken through ad-hoc meetings of stakeholders, briefing notes, phone calls, email communication, etc.

In line with the principles of promoting aid effectiveness, contributing donor partners will also be encouraged to align their reporting requirements with UNODC / I. R. of Iran agreed-upon systems established under this CPP. Monitoring and transparency will be ensured through semi-annual and annual reports presented by UNODC to the PTCs and the PSCs. Furthermore, funding partners will be encouraged to accept the semi-annual and annual reports as the primary formal reporting mechanism.

Results-Based Monitoring

Effective M&E is a critical element of good programme management. It supports informed and timely decision-making by programme managers and other stakeholders, ongoing learning, and accountability for achieving results.

Thus, M&E for the CPP will be guided by the following considerations:

- 1) **Ownership and alignment:** UNODC will support the I. R. of Iran's efforts to collect and analyze information, as well as assist in building its capacity to conduct its own research and evaluation, via methods such as data collection, which will provide relevant contributions to outcome achievements.
- 2) **Results-focus and attribution:** The CPP strategy is focused on contributing to mutually agreed-upon outcomes. Programme-level monitoring and evaluation will therefore focus on analyzing achievements at the results level (namely outputs and outcomes).
- 3) **Practicality and cost-effectiveness:** If M&E is to be effectively carried out and the results used, it must be adequately simple and practical to implement. M&E activities must also be adequately resourced, including with respect to the development of M&E competencies among both UNODC staff and implementing partners.
- 4) **Quality of UNODC services:** UNODC is accountable for providing relevant and high-quality services. This means that the quality of UNODC-supported activities and outputs must be monitored and evaluated in order to determine: (a) their relevance to "users / clients"; (b) the efficiency of delivery; and (c) the contribution made to outcomes.

6.4 Evaluation

In close cooperation with the national counterpart and under the guidance of the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU), two rounds of evaluation will be planned during the course of the CPP:

1. A mid-term evaluation to assess UNODC's work and achievements half-way through the programme, identify strengths and weaknesses, and derive lessons to inform the remaining cycle of implementation.
2. A final evaluation shortly before the end of the full programme cycle to provide an assessment of the overall performance of the programme and draw conclusions that feed into future programming and policy making.

The evaluations will be conducted in an independent, transparent, and participatory manner that brings on board all stakeholder groups, including UNODC, relevant national authorities, beneficiaries, partner organizations, and donor Member States. The exact timing and the Terms of Reference of each evaluation will be jointly agreed by the UNODC Iran Management and the national counterpart in close consultation with the IEU. The findings and recommendations of the evaluations will be shared with the counterparts, UNODC, and funding partners to provide accountability to all relevant stakeholders.

Annex 1 – UNODC Mandates and Islamic Republic of Iran Status

UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. All its operational work is underpinned by the following United Nations conventions and their related protocols:

Drug-related Treaties:

1. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.
2. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.
3. The Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Crime-related Treaties:

1. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto:
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.
 - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.
2. The United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003.

Terrorism-related Treaties:

1. 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Aircraft Convention).
2. 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.
3. 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and its 1988 Protocol.
4. 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons.
5. 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.
6. 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
7. 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.
8. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.
9. 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.
10. 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
11. 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
12. 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Annex 2: Status of Signature and Ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime, and Terrorism by the Islamic Republic of Iran

<i>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</i>				
<i>Title of the Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Entry into Force</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification/ Accession</i>	<i>No. of Member States</i>
1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	13 Dec 1964	30 Mar 1961	30 Aug 1972	153
1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	16 Aug 1976	21 Feb 1971	9 Aug 2000	183
1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	8 Aug 1975	25 Mar. 1972	18 Dec 2001	125
1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	11 Nov. 1990	20 Dec 1988	7 Dec 1992	189
<i>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</i>				
<i>Title of the Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Entry into force</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification/ Accession</i>	<i>No. of Member States</i>
2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	29 Sep 2003	12 Dec 2000	Under consideration by the Parliament	183
2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	25 Dec 2003	-	-	164
2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	28 Jan 2004	-	-	141
2000 Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	3 Jul 2005	-	-	112
2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption	14 Dec 2005	9 Dec 2003	20 April 2009	172
<i>TERRORISM</i>				

<i>Title of the Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Entry into Force</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification / Accession</i>	<i>No. of Member States</i>
1963 Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft	4 Dec 1969	14 Sep 1963	28 Jun 1976	185
1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	14 Oct 1971	16 Dec 1970	25 Jan 1972	185
1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	26 Jan 1973	23 Sep 1971	10 Jul 1973	188
1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons	20 Feb 1977	-	12 Jul 1978	176
1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	3 Jun 1983	-	20 Nov 2006	173
1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	8 Feb 1987	3 Mar 1980	-	150
1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	6 Aug 1989	24 Feb 1988	14 Feb 2002	173
1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	1 Mar 1992	10 Mar 1988	30 Oct. 2009	164
1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the 151Continental Shelf	1 Mar 1992	-	30 Oct. 2009	151
1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives	21 Jun 1998	-	-	147

for the Purpose of Detection				
1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	23 May 2001	-	-	168
1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	10 Apr. 2002	-	-	186
2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	7 Jul. 2007	-	-	97

Annex 3 – Results and Monitoring Framework

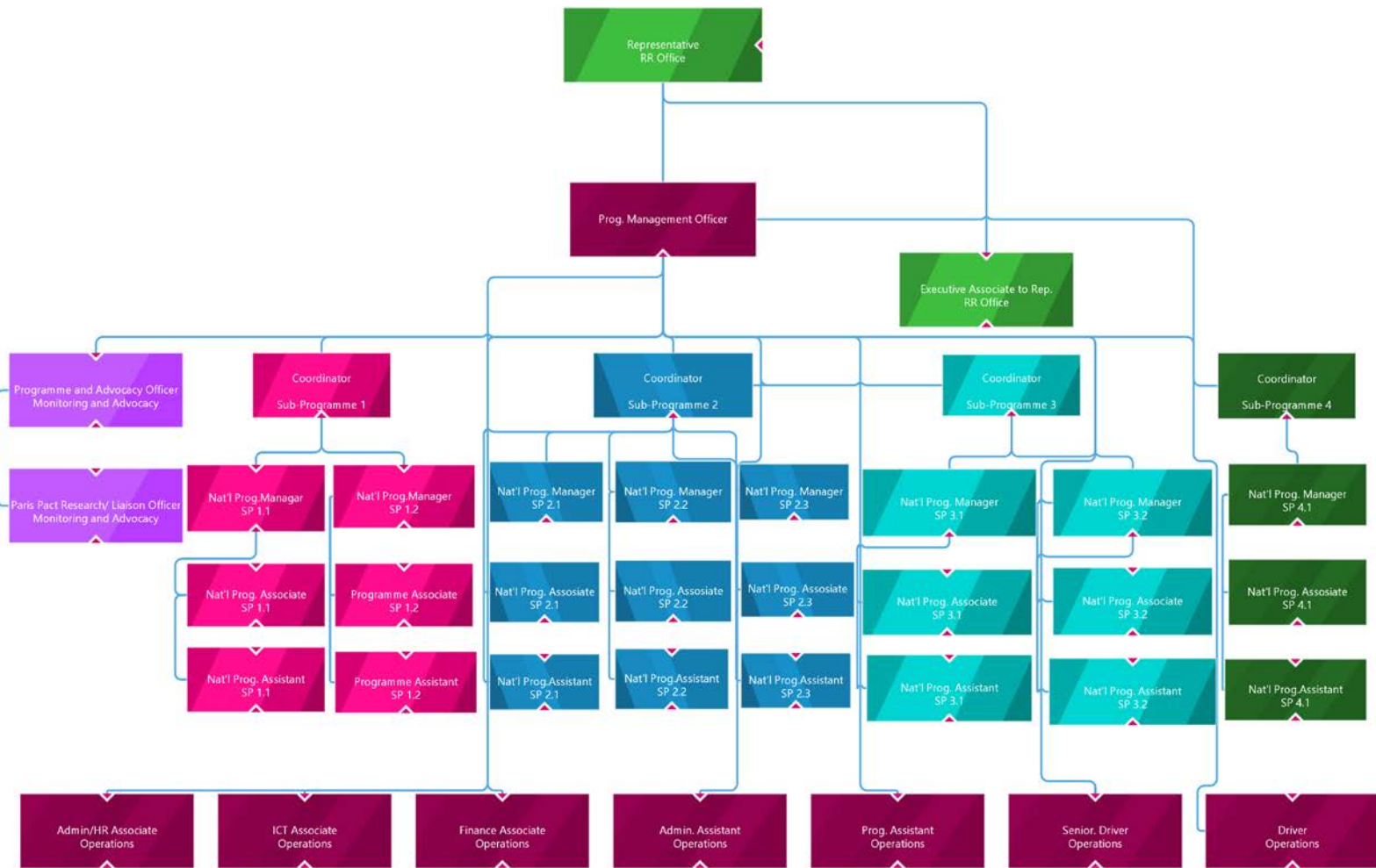
Sub-programme 1: Border Management and Illicit Trafficking		
Outcomes/ Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>National capacities on border management, drugs, precursors and Amphetamine Type Stimulants control, interdiction and seizures enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national operations carried out • Volume of drugs and illicit chemical precursors seized, by type and location • Number of drugs and illicit crime networks and serious operatives identified and acted upon • Number of forums joined and agreements reached on countering transnational organized crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterpart and institutions e.g. Annual Report Questionnaire, seizure reports • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports • Relevant national and international reports and records
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Regional and international partnership and networking on organized crime in the area of illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cooperation and networking agreements between national institutions and regional and international bodies • Number of regional and international initiatives and networks enhanced and supported by UNODC on illicit drugs and chemical precursors trafficking • Number of joint operations carried out and volume of drugs and illicit chemical precursors seized, by type and location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterparts and institutions • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports • Regional and international agreements, initiatives, and reports • Triangular Initiative Ministerial and senior officials recommendations and declarations • Specialized technical reports
Sub-programme 2: Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice		
Outcomes/ Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>National legislative and institutional frameworks and mechanisms on countering transnational organized crime enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity-building measures to prevent and combat transnational organized crime • Number of forums joined and agreements reached on countering transnational organized crime • Number of legal and/or operational tools and guidelines on transnational organized crime adopted and used • UNTOC ratified and its three 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterpart and implementing partners • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports • UNTOC ratified and three UNTOC Protocols acceded to. • Regional and international agreements, initiatives, reports and records

	Protocols acceded to	
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>National institutional anti-corruption capacities, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of technical assistance activities for actively participating and meeting the needs identified in UNCAC Review Mechanism • Number of national capacity-building measures to prevent and combat corruption • Number of anti-corruption technical meetings held regionally or internationally in which the national counterpart or implementing partners participate • Number of measures to improve the capacity of the national counterpart or implementing partners for data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterparts and institutions • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports • UNCAC Review Mechanisms • Regional and international agreements, initiatives, reports and records
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Crime prevention capacities and measures; criminal justice procedures and practices; and capacities to prevent terrorism improved, in accordance with universally recognized UN standards and norms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crime prevention and criminal justice legislations, policies and practices that undergo assessment by the national authorities, in line with relevant Conventions and universally recognized UN standards and norms • Number of legal and/or operational tools and guidelines for improving crime prevention strategies and measures and criminal justice procedures and practices adopted and used • Number of capacity-building measures on crime prevention and criminal justice matters Number of capacity building measures for countering terrorism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterparts and institutions • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports • Regional and international agreements, initiatives, reports and records
Sub-Programme 3: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Control		
Outcomes/ Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Comprehensive and evidence-based drug use prevention,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of introduced drug prevention interventions incorporated into national policy frameworks and health system, in line with the International Standards on Drug Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterparts and institutions • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports

<p>treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, with special emphasis on high-risk groups, enhanced</p>	<p>Prevention, with special emphasis on high-risk groups such as women, children, and families, disaggregated by services provided, target population, age, and gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of implemented drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation pilot studies/programmes incorporated into national policy frameworks and health system, with special emphasis on high-risk groups such as women, children, and families, disaggregated by services provided, target population, age, and gender • Number of available drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services for members of special groups affected by drug use disorders, disaggregated by the target population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national and international reports and records • DDR survey/ies and results
<p>Outcome 2: Comprehensive, evidence-informed, and quality public health services and programmes on HIV prevention, treatment and care strengthened and expanded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affordable, available and accessible HIV prevention, treatment and care services, disaggregated by services provided, by age, and by gender • Number of introduced methods and tools adopted and used by the national authorities, Civil Society Organizations, and private health sector for monitoring of HIV prevention and treatment, and Harm Reduction services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Reports of national counterparts and institutions • Project Steering and Technical Committee reports • Relevant national and international reports and records • HIV treatment and care survey/ies and results
<p>Sub-Programme 4: Alternative Livelihoods and Sustainable Development</p>		
<p>Outcomes/ Outputs</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Alternative Livelihood and Sustainable Development programmes developed and fostered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of measures to promote Alternative Livelihood and Sustainable Development initiatives • State and non-state actor cooperation at Afghanistan-Iran central and provincial levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports and evaluations • Iran and Afghanistan national institutions' reports • Local provinces assessment and feasibility reports and results • Regional and international meetings' recommendations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of operational tools and guidelines adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projects implementation reports and records
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Annex 4– Human Resources Requirements



Annex 5 – UN Standard Legal Context

Standard Agreement with the Government

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran not being a signatory to a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) agrees that the UNDP Standard Supplemental Provisions shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present programme document. The Government confirms, in particular, that the section entitled Rights, Facilities, Privileges and Immunities of the UNDP Standard Supplemental Provisions shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this Programme.

In case of conflict between the provisions of the present project document and those contained in the Standard Supplemental Provisions, the terms of the present project document shall prevail.

Non Liability/Compensation Clause

UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of the Government or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government in relation to the implementation of the present project. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death or for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event.

The Government confirms that subject to internal laws and regulations, adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to this project.

Equipment-related Clauses

The Government will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to this project.

UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC's property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement.

UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC and the Government, to any entity, at any time during the present project for the purposes of implementation of the project. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC and the Government.

The entity to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the present project, as agreed with UNODC and the Government.

Copyright Clause

UNODC and the Government retain copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications, etc.) that result from activities carried out under the present project.

Op-out Clause

The implementation of UNODC activities under the present programme document are subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. UNODC shall do its utmost to mobilize the required resources for the implementation of the Country Programme but should required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to terminate its assistance under this document.

Oversight /Audit Clause

The present project is subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

Revisions/Dispute Resolution of the Project Document

The present project document may be modified by written agreement between the parties concerned.

Annex 6 – Available Funding

Available Funding of Iran Country Programme for 2015

Sub-Programme 1 of the Iran Country Programme: Illicit Trafficking and Border Management		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
Japan	241,800	IRNV03: Illicit Trafficking and Border Management
Germany	120,000	IRNV03: Illicit Trafficking and Border Management
Total Amount	361,800	

Sub-Programme 2 of the Iran Country Programme: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Control		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
Norway	185,100	IRNV04: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Control
Total Amount	185,100	

Sub-Programme 3 of the Iran Country Programme: Crime, Justice and Corruption		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
Norway	239,200	IRNV05: Crime, Justice and Corruption
Iran	85,000	IRNV05: Crime, Justice and Corruption
Total Amount	324,200	

Available Funding of Regional Programme for 2015

Sub-programme 1 of the Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries - Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
	60,800	RERV07: Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation
Total Amount	60,800	

Sub-programme 2 of the Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries - Int'l/Regional Cooperation in Criminal Matters		
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Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
	128,300	RERV08: Int'l/Regional Cooperation in Criminal Matters
Total Amount	128,300	

Sub-programme 3 of the Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries - Prevention and Treatment of Addiction Among Vulnerable Groups		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
	245,000	RERV09: Prevention and Treatment of Addiction Among Vulnerable Groups
Total Amount	245,000	

Sub-programme 4 of the Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries - Trends and Impacts		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
	193,700	RERV10: Trends and Impacts
Total Amount	193,700	

Available Funding of Global Projects for 2015

HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
	131,300	GLOG32: HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment
Total Amount	131,300	

Paris Pact Initiative Phase IV - A partnership to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan		
Country	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
	4,600	GLOY09: Paris Pact Initiative Phase
Total Amount	4,600	

Add on – Risk Management

The table below accounts for the political, financial, operational, reputational, and security factors which can affect UNODC’s work in Iran during the period of this Country Partnership Programme, in addition to the measures which will be taken to manage the risks and mitigate their possible impact on the Programme.

Risk			Mitigation
Identification	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Risk 1: The political environment between Iran and the international community and the regional geopolitical conditions have a negative impact on UNODC fund-raising efforts.	Medium/High	Medium/ High	UNODC Iran will closely liaise and hold bi-lateral and multi-lateral meetings and briefing sessions with international donors and international community in Tehran and /or at international levels to further advocate its engagement in Iran and the region, as well as to explore the possibilities of mobilizing funds from traditional donors and potential new donors.
Risk 2: Deterioration of the security and safety conditions leading to the downgrading or suspension of Country Partnership Programme activities and Office’s status	Medium	Medium/ High	UNODC will develop, in close collaboration with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and RC, a Business Continuity Plan which will include measures to be taken at different security stages (Information and Communication Technology - ICT, attendance of essential staff, working modalities from home, evacuation of international staff, etc).
Risk 3: Limited cooperation between international donors and national counterparts	Medium	Medium/ High	UNODC will ensure that activities are developed in full consultation with national counterparts, in accordance with their priorities, and in line with international donors’ policies, e.g. through holding technical and policy-level meetings between Iran and diplomatic missions in Tehran as well as at regional / international levels, to strengthen constructive dialogue and cooperation among all concerned parties.
Risk 4: Reduced readiness of the Government – and its related agencies – to constrictively engage with UNODC and facilitate technical cooperation	Medium	Medium/High	UNODC will maintain the ongoing dialogue with the Government (at the technical and political levels) to ensure cooperation and support to UNODC programmes.
Risk 5: Lack of data and information on drugs and crime, hindering UNODC’s efforts to monitor and evaluate the impact of its	Medium	Medium	The national counterparts will be asked to provide accurate and timely data and statistics in line with the Country Partnership Programme Log-frames and Outcome Performance Indicators. In parallel, UNODC

programme			could facilitate the organization of technical workshops for national counterparts to strengthen the existing system of data and information gathering.
Risk 6: Human rights concerns of part of the international community leading to the freeze or withdrawal of funding	Medium-High/	Medium-High/	UNODC will continue to express its concerns over the use of capital punishment for drug-related crimes, as they do not qualify as “the most serious crimes”, and to closely raise this issue with the national counterparts, calling for a moratorium on capital punishment, with a view to complete abolition in line with a series of General Assembly resolutions, and advocating for the application of the UN human rights standards.
Risk 7: Considerable reduction of national staff salaries results in losing experienced and good-quality personnel, affecting the professional implementation of the programme	Medium-High/	High	UNODC will continue to work closely with UN family and local salary survey committee so that a quality salary survey is implemented through identification of suitable comparators from the private sector and foreign missions.