



The European Union's Central Asia Drug Action Programme

# Central Asian Drug Action Programme *Phase 2*

*Progress report  
30 June, 2006*



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the European Union



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**Form 1.2 REPORT COVER PAGE**

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## **Abbreviations**

<b>BOMCA</b>	Border Management Programme in Central Asia
<b>BG</b>	Border Guards
<b>BS</b>	Border Service
<b>CA</b>	Central Asia
<b>CADAP</b>	Central Asia Drug Action Programme
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed Circuit Television Systems
<b>DAMOS</b>	Drug Abuse Monitoring System
<b>DPU</b>	Drug Profiling Unit
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FPD</b>	Focal Point on Demand
<b>FPS</b>	Focal Point on Supply
<b>IRP</b>	Information Resource Person
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>KG</b>	Kyrgyzstan
<b>KZ</b>	Kazakhstan
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>PMO</b>	Programme Management Office
<b>SSA</b>	Special Service Agreement
<b>TJ</b>	Tajikistan
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TM</b>	Turkmenistan
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>WEA</b>	Western European Agency

## 1. PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Project Title	: Central Asia Drug Action Programme – Phase 2
Project Number	: 069571
Country	: Central Asian Republics

Project objective[s]: The overall objective of the project is to foster a development oriented drug control strategy in Central Asia that ensures a sustained reduction of drug consumption and trafficking in line with the European Commission drug strategies.

The specific goals of the programme are:

- to reinforce drug control capacities at the border;
- to strengthen appropriate legal and organizational framework;
- to ensure precise information (drug use) and intelligence (drug traffic);
- to raise public awareness on the danger of drug abuse and harm reduction measures;
- to strengthen regional cooperation and donor coordination.

Planned outputs:

1. Policy & Legal advices are provided;
2. Prevention of illicit traffic at the border is strengthened;
3. Research, intelligence and analysis capacity is strengthened;
4. Drug abuse prevention and harm reduction capacity is built.

Project activities:

Output 1:

- P1A1: Existing legal and institutional frameworks are assessed;
- P1A2: Equipment is provided to judges and prosecutors;
- P1A3: Judges and prosecutors are trained on extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation;
- P1A4: Regional seminar on judicial cooperation in the region is organized;
- P1A5: Study Tours for judges and prosecutors at EU Supreme Courts are organized;
- P1A6: Ongoing support for drafting and implementation of new drug legislation is provided.

## Output 2:

- P2A1: Assessment of legal frameworks and ongoing support is provided;
- P2A2: The operational framework (MoU) for the establishment of drug profiling units at airports are elaborated and endorsed;
- P2A3: Law enforcement authorities in airports provided with search equipment;
- P2A4: Drug Profiling Units are renovated and equipped at each airport;
- P2A5: Law enforcement officers are trained on drug profiling;
- P2A6: All DPU officers of the CA countries are trained on regional cooperation;
- P3A1: The selectivity teams are established at seaports (Turkmenbashi and Aktau);
- P3A2: Office equipment and renovation works are provided for the seaports;
- P3A3: The rummaging equipment is provided;
- P3A4: Training on risk analysis and ship rummaging is provided;
- P4A1: The land border posts are selected and assessed;
- P4A2: Equipment is provided to enhance search capability at land-border posts;
- P4A3: On-the-spot training on rummaging techniques and concealment methods are organized;

## Output 3:

- P5A1: Training is provided on new concept of information collection, grading, storing and dissemination;
- P5A2: Regional training is organized in drug intelligence development and analysis;
- P5A3: Advanced regional training is organized on the use of analytical software;
- P5A4: Training in data entry (including back-up record conversion) and data query and analysis using the new database is organized;
- P5A5: Regional training for technical personnel is organized;
- P5A6: Study Tour for Senior Agency Commanders from each country on Intelligence led policing (Europol/Interpol) is organised;
- P5A7: Visit of trained analysts to a Western European Agency to examine the intelligence process is organized;
- P6A1: Monthly monitoring reports describing the process of reinforcement of each national information network is provided;
- P6A2: The second batch of equipment to the Drug Information Institutions is provided;
- P6A3: Grant support to the operations of the Information Resource Persons is provided;
- P6A4: Ongoing support for the elaboration of the national report on demand and on supply is provided;

P6A5: Regional training for Focal Points on Supply (FPS) and Information Resource Persons (IRP) is organised.

Output 4:

P7A1: Regional seminar on "drug abuse and prisons" is organised;

P7A2: Needs assessment in model prisons is provided;

P7A3: Medicine and health related equipment to pilot prisons is provided;

P7A4: Regional seminar for health officers is organised;

P7A5: Equipment for the implementation of pilot transitional care in each pilot prisons is provided;

P7A6: On-the-spot training on transitional care for prison staff and local communities is organised;

P7A7: Ongoing support for the implementation of the health measures is provided;

P7A8: Regional impact seminar is organised.

Project starting date : 01 April, 2004

Project duration : 32 months

## **2. SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROGRESS SINCE THE START**

The contract for CADAP 2 was signed on 20 March, 2004. Operations started on April 1, 2004. CADAP 2 is the continuation of CADAP 1, but develops specific activities which are described in this report.

The duration of the CADAP 2 Programme has been extended until the end of December 2006.

### **2.1 Project 1: Legal Assistance**

The objectives of the project are: 1) to assess current legal and institutional frameworks, and offer recommendations for change, 2) provision of equipment (software and PC) to judges and prosecutors of CA states; 3) to conduct national training on Art.5 (confiscation), 7 (extradition) and 8 (mutual legal assistance); 4) to conduct a regional seminar on judicial cooperation between states of the region; 5) to organize study tours for judges and prosecutors of supreme courts; 6) to provide ongoing support for the process of adoption of new drug control legislation and facilitation of judicial cooperation;

As per the Description of Operations, this project was passed by UNDP to UNODC for execution by UNODC's senior legal advisor who is also responsible for similar interventions under the European Commission's BUMAD and SCAD Programmes.

Assessment of current legal and institutional frameworks was submitted to Governments of the 5 Central Asian States in Kazakhstan – December 2004, in Kyrgyzstan – December 2005, Tajikistan – March 2005, Turkmenistan – June 2005 and Uzbekistan – May 2005 with the analysis of the domestic drug control laws and implementing practices and recommendation on their improvement.

Activities 1-4 have been completed: assessment of legal and institutional frameworks; provision of basic equipment for judges and prosecutors; national trainings on extradition and confiscation of assets; regional seminar on judicial cooperation (Ashgabat, March 29-31, 2006).

The national trainings were conducted in 5 Central Asian states on implementation of the norms of international law related to extradition and mutual legal assistance in Uzbekistan – 16-18 February 2005, Tajikistan 21-23 February 2005, Kazakhstan – 9-11 March 2005, Kyrgyzstan – 14-16 March 2005 and Turkmenistan – 31 March – 02 April 2005. In each country the workshop provided training for approximately 30-40 judicial and law enforcement practitioners representing all the agencies involved in extradition/MLA casework. The participants had opportunities to discuss among agencies difficulties faced of caseworks and proposals to overcome those difficulties through amending the legislation and improving implementing practices.

Recently another regional seminar was conducted on strengthening legal cooperation in Central Asia as a follow up to already conducted national workshops on implementation of the norms of international law related to extradition and mutual legal assistance in all Central Asian states. The Regional Seminar on strengthening legal cooperation in Central Asia took place in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan on March 29 – 31, 2006. Over 75 participants participated at the workshop from Central Asian states, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Russia, United States, France and Netherlands to assess the compatibility of legal texts to study modalities for effective judicial cooperation in the region, to discuss effective extradition casework practices and typologies of laundering of drug money, good practices in freezing/ confiscation of proceeds from drug crimes.

Activity 5, Two study tours for judges and prosecutors to Italy (May 01 – 10, 2006) and UK (May 24 – June 02, 2006) were completed during the reporting period.

Activity 6, support for drafting and implementation of new drug legislation, is ongoing. The project has assisted the central authorities of Turkmenistan with drafting regulation of licit control in implementation of the newly adopted drug control law (May – July 2005). In Tajikistan the project assisted the Working Group of the Cabinet of Ministers with drafting anti-money laundering law (January – February 2005). In Kazakhstan the project supported the General Prosecution Office in establishing its inputs for financial monitoring over financial institutions through provision of the relevant.

In Kyrgyzstan the project has provided a National Expert Group charged with proposing anti-drug law reform, with the comments on the draft amendments to the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedural Code, Administrative Code, the Drug Control Law, Banking and AML/CFT Laws. In addition UNODC/ ROCA's legal unit provided this working group with the INCB materials and laws of other countries related to personal consumption of controlled substances including a review of drug control legislation of European countries on small quantities of drugs.

## **2.2 Project 2: Drug Control at Airports**

CADAP improves counter-narcotics capacity at the borders (with separate projects for airports, seaports and land borders), through the provision of equipment and training to Inter-Agency Risk Analysis Units (also known as Drug Profiling Units), and through the provision and training of Border Agencies in intelligence-sharing, profiling and search techniques.

The objective of the project is to reinforce drug control capacities at main airports in Central Asia. The project will a) establish drug-profiling units in each airport and b) reinforce searching capacities in each airport. The project will provide national and regional training, equipment and renovation works. This project was passed by UNDP to UNODC for execution in July 2004.

Initial assessment mission on Drug Control at airports took place in five main airports in Central Asia from 11 to 25 of May 2003 under BOMCA 3. The facilities observed ranged from the totally inadequate at the terminals of Dushanbe to the modern facilities at the recently developed and fully equipped airport of Tashkent. Moreover, there is a little or no direct exchange of information between agencies and airports. Many senior officials consider the establishment of a multi-agency drug-profiling unit in the airports could very much encourage inter-agency exchange of information and cooperation and therefore enhance effectiveness of law enforcement actions.

Initial airport assessments have been conducted, security control equipment lists submitted to UNDP, and MOUs drafted for signature with national authorities. The MOUs institutionalize inter-Agency Drug Profiling Units to a model coherent with those established under the EC BUMAD and SCAD Programmes.

Currently UNODC is finalizing the process of endorsement of elaborated operational framework (MoU) for the establishment of drug profiling units at Ashgabad, Almaty & Dushanbe. The MoUs were signed in Tashkent and Bishkek airports during reporting period (Activities 1-3).

## **2.3 Project 3: Drug Control at Seaports**

The objective of the project is to establish a Drug Profiling Unit (responsible for selectivity and profiling) at the seaports of Aktau in Kazakhstan and Turkmenbashi in Turkmenistan, to provide office equipment and renovation works for the intelligence teams, to provide

technical equipment for commodities inspection and ship rummaging and to implement two trainings: risk analysis and inspection/ rummaging techniques.

As per the Description of Operations, the Chief Technical Advisor of the BOMCA-CADAP Programme undertook assessments of both seaports with EU expert Peter Ranger in May 2005. Assessment reports were submitted to national authorities in both countries.

In Kazakhstan in September 2005, a working group consisting of representatives from National Security Committee, Border Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Customs Control Committee of the Ministry of Finance decided that there was no necessity to create a Drug Profiling Unit at Aktau Seaport. Thus, activities 2 and 3 – provision of equipment and renovation of premises – will not be implemented in Kazakhstan. However, the working group did express interest to participate in trainings under this project (activity 4).

In Turkmenistan, the assessment was well received and the project is being implemented in full. Scope of works for renovation of premises has been completed, and a tender for construction contract has been launched in the second week of April 2006. Renovation took place during the reporting period. Office and technical equipment was delivered in January, with the exception of CCTV cameras and the BMIS software (Border Management Information System). These items are under review pending procurement Summer 2006.

The training component for this project will be implemented along with CADAP 2, Project 2 - Drug Control at Airports, under Letter of Agreement between UNDP and UNODC (See Section 3.3) in September-November 2006.

#### **2.4 Project 4: Drug Control at Landborders**

The land border project of CADAP 2 was conceived to be implemented in close cooperation with the EC Border Management Assistance Programme for Central Asia (BOMCA). BOMCA will develop model border management in a number of pilot regions in Central Asia. CADAP 2 is intended to fund items related to the reinforcement of border posts.

The pilot regions to benefit under the CADAP 2 Description of Operations were changed with agreement of EC AIDCO (activity 1). Notably, the Tajik-Afghan border was prioritized following the withdrawal of Russian border troops in early 2005, and the Uzbek-Tajik border was included after a request was received from the Uzbek Government to link improved border security with a resumption of its national de-mining programme. The third pilot region remains the Ferghana Valley in Kyrgyzstan (Isfana-Batken & Osh).

No activity 2 is listed in the Description of Operations. Activity 3 is in process of being amended with the EC Delegation in Kazakhstan to include renovation of border posts as well as provision of equipment. With the prior agreement of EC AIDCO, a border post has been constructed at Akmechet village in Uzbekistan on the Uzbek-Tajik border, and equipment has been provided both to this post and to ten posts on the Tajik side of the Tajik-Afghan border. The hand-over ceremony in Akmechet took place on June 27, 2006, with the presence of the French Ambassador in Uzbekistan, the Ambassador of Bulgaria, the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP and the Head of the Border Guards, Mr. Ibragimov.

Activity 4, training in rummaging techniques and concealment methods, is being implemented in conjunction with the Training of Border Staff project of BOMCA 4. Training was conducted on the Tajik-Afghan border at five locations for more than 750 border Agency staff in Summer 2005 by UNODC; this training will be replicated in the Ferghana Valley in Kyrgyzstan in Summer 2006. The envisaged methodology has been

amended to a training-of trainers approach in order to significantly increase the overall number of beneficiaries and thus the potential impact of the activity.

## **2.5 Project 5: Police Intelligence (POLINT)**

The objectives of the project are as follows: 1) to organize trainings on new concepts of information collection, grading, storing and dissemination including the completion of the new Information Log; 2) to organize a regional training in drug intelligence development and analysis; 3) to organize advanced training on the use of analytical software (TAIS-ONTOS); 4) to organize training in data entry (including back-up record conversation) and data query and analysis using new database; 5) to organize training for technical personnel (database/system administrators); 6) to organize seminar for 5 Senior Commanders from each country on Intelligence led policing (Europol) and the intelligence process; 7) to organize a visit of 5 trained analysts from each country to a Western European Agency to examine the intelligence process in action and the role of the Analysts.

A Memorandum of Agreement was signed with UNODC, as per the Description of Operations, and project execution is on going within the framework of UNODC's F-23 project for Central Asia. F-23 provides hardware and software for the intelligence analysis; the CADAP-funded POLINT element provides for training and study tours for law enforcement analysts. EC AIDCO endorsed a UNODC request to revise the order of activities for project implementation.

The training component under Activity 1 of this project was successfully completed in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan by EU Expert, Colin Dyer, in July 2005.

Activity 2 was successfully completed in Turkmenistan on March 13-24, Uzbekistan on May 15-19, Tajikistan on May 29-June 09 and Kyrgyzstan July 03-08, 2006 with training provided by UNODC International Experts from Austria and Sweden.

Activities 3, 4 & 5 - national trainings on the use of analytical software, data entry and query – were also successfully completed in Bishkek starting on 10 October 2005 for Kyrgyzstan, 24 October for Tajikistan, 6 April in Uzbekistan and 24 April in Turkmenistan. The trainings were facilitated by UNODC and conducted by Moscow-based company AviComp. The three-day training for the intelligence analysts of all law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was successfully completed with participation of about 24 officers. The training was conducted by the company which produced TAIS-ONTOS intelligence analysis software and this approach proved to be very effective since the trainees had first hand information and a chance to inform the experts of the producer company on their needs (in terms of adaptation of the software and its further improvement).

Activity 6, the study tour to Europol in the Hague, took place in May 2005. Uzbek officials had to cancel participation due to Andijan events. Participants included two chief commanders, the Deputy Minister of National Security and the First Deputy Minister of Interior from Turkmenistan; First Deputy Head of the Drug Control Agency from Kyrgyzstan; a representative of the National Security Committee from Kazakhstan.

Activity 7, the study tour to a Western European intelligence Agency, is planned for September 2006, probably to Sweden or Austria.

## **2.6 Project 6: Drug & Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMOS)**

CADAP 2 funds a second phase of NADIN (National Anti Drug Information Networks). NADIN 2 – renamed DAMOS (Drug Abuse Monitoring Observatories System – was launched in November 2004. DAMOS will continue and reinforce the results of NADIN 1 and create a drug observatory. The main activities of the project are 1) to reinforce the information network and the Drug Abuse Monitoring Centre; 2) to provide a second batch of equipment to the Drug Information Institutions; 3) ongoing support for the elaboration of the national report; 4) to implement a regional training for Focal Points on Supply (FPS) and Information Resource Persons (IRPs).

Under Activity 1, EU expert Paul Cook was recruited as Project Leader, supported by Deputy Regional Programme Manager Talaibek Usabaliev. A workplan for the DAMOS project was prepared by Mr. Cook and endorsed by EC AIDCO. Assessment missions were conducted in all five Central Asian countries in June 2005. Equipment and renovation works have been provided to the Drug Abuse Monitoring Observatories in all countries – equipment for Turkmenistan is still under procurement. It has to be noted that operational expenses are being paid to Focal Points on Supply and Information Resource Persons. These latter are State employees, but payments relate only to expenses made in order to run the office (consumables for program work, for instance). No payments are being made in Kazakhstan, but in the other four countries, 50 Euro per month is being paid to Focal Points, 30 Euro per month to Information Resource Persons. It is important to mention that these amounts are lower than those set out in the Description of Operations.

Activity 2, provision of a second batch of equipment to the Drug Information Institutions has been completed in all countries except Turkmenistan (in process).

Activity 3, support for the elaboration of national reports, is ongoing. An addendum request has been forwarded to the EC Delegation in Almaty to include three further sub-activities: recruitment of two sub-regional epidemiology experts to support EU expert Tomas Zabransky; a regional seminar for national report writers on methodology and indicators to be utilized; a series of national trainings to disseminate this knowledge to other IRPs, and this request was approved. The two sub-regional epidemiology experts are recruited, one is based in Bishkek and one is based in Tajikistan. The regional seminar for national report writers on methodology was successfully organized in June 07-09 in Pavlodar, Kazakhstan.

Activity 4, the regional training for FPS and IRPs, was held in Tbilisi, Georgia, 14-18<sup>th</sup> November 2005, with participation of counterparts from the EC BUMAD and SCAD Programmes as well.

The DAMOS initiative has been implemented in consultation with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Lisbon. The EMCDDA has agreed to host Country Drug Profiles from Central Asia on its web-site; national report formats and methodologies are following EMCDDA standards; and key epidemiological indicators are being aligned to ensure compatibility of data in regard to the drug phenomenon, from the Atlantic coast to China.

The successful implementation of the project and quality of annual reports on Drugs and Drug Abuse will be useful not only for the countries of Central Asia, but should also be a guide to future phases of CADAP Programme intervention.

## **2.7 Project 7: Prevention in Prisons**

The Prisons project of CADAP 2 is designed to establish a model treatment regime for drug-addicted inmates, considered a high-risk group in regard to infection and

transmission of HIV-AIDS. The project is intended to offer rehabilitation of medical premises within prisons, provision of necessary equipment, introduction of suitable treatment regimes, and support to prisoner reintegration into the community following completion of sentences.

Activities of this project were substantially revised following EC AIDCO approval of the work plan produced by Project Leader, Pawel Mochydowski.

It was agreed that the project should target Kyrgyzstan to create a regional exemplar of drug prevention and harm reduction strategies for penitentiary systems in Central Asia. Kyrgyzstan was chosen because of its commitment to a public health approach to drugs in general, and drug abuse in prisons in particular. Kyrgyzstan supports drug replacement therapy (methadone), implementation of the 'Atlantis' drug rehabilitation programme in prisons, and the re-integration of ex-prisoners/drug users into the community in conjunction with NGOs.

Three main activities are now foreseen: 1) renovation of medical facilities and provision of equipment for Bishkek and Jalal-Abad prisons, and two NGOs, following assessment by the Project Leader and local part-time prison expert; 2) provision of national trainings by the Project Leader, an EU Transitional Care expert and a group of Kyrgyz experts in all CA countries except Turkmenistan; 3) institutionalization through a Regional impact evaluation seminar to be held in Kyrgyzstan focused on demonstration of project results.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has endorsed this project for implementation, and is according increased significance to it following unrest in the penitentiary system in Autumn 2005 and consequent public and political concern. The Memorandum of Agreement was signed between UNDP and Ministry of Justice in the Kyrgyz Republic on June 23, 2006 on implementation of the project in Kyrgyzstan.

The local prisons expert was recruited in December 2005. The two prisons (#47 and #10) and two NGOs dealing with harm reduction programmes in prisons and ex-prisoners (NGO "Ranar" and NGO "Chance") have been selected in Kyrgyzstan. Scope of works at the two selected prisons are defined, designing works are currently being prepared for contract, and equipment lists from the NGOs and the prisons have been received, approved by the Project Leader, endorsed by the EC, and currently at procurement stage by UNDP.

## **2.8 Project 8: Project Management Office**

All activities of this project have been implemented, and the PMO is functioning as planned. The role of PMO Coordinator has been divided between three international Project Managers with geographical responsibilities for implementation of both the BOMCA and CADAP Programmes (Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan; Tajikistan), supervised by an international Regional Programme Manager.

At the request of the EC Delegation, steering committees have been organized, so far in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Steering committees will be organized on a bi-annual basis.

### **3. SUMMARY OF PROJECT PLANNING FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PROJECT**

#### **3.1 Project 1: Legal Assistance**

The only activities remaining for implementation are Activity 5, study tours to Europe, and Activity 6, ongoing support for drafting and implementation of new drug legislation.

The schedule for the third study tour which was envisaged under this project to take place in August 24 – September 02, 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden, is being postponed at the request of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden to the second half of September 2006.

#### **3.2 Project 2: Drug Control at Airports**

Activities 4 and 5 for provision of equipment and renovation of office premises will be launched in second half of July 2006 following finalization of UNODC initial assessments and EC endorsement of equipment lists identified.

National trainings (activities 6 & 7) will be conducted in all five central Asian countries in September/November 2006 in tandem with Seaport Control Project. The Regional Coordination seminar (activity 8) is planned for November 2006, possibly in Tashkent.

#### **3.3 Project 3: Drug Control at Seaports**

Renovation works for the Drug Profiling Unit premises at Turkmenbashi seaport was completed in June 2006. The remaining equipment for procurement will be tendered in July.

It is proposed that Activity 4, training on risk analysis and search techniques (rummaging) should be implemented by UNODC in tandem with project 2, Drug Control at Airports, in September/November 2006, given that the role of the DPU is standard for different entry/exit points. This is seen as a more efficient use of limited training resources, a way to ensure harmonization of standards for Agencies, and an approach more suited to the patterns of rotation of staff between entry/exit points. The amendment of the Letter of Agreement with UNODC for the Drug Control at Airports is signed to incorporate seaport trainees.

#### **3.4 Project 4: Drug Control at Landborders**

Equipment provision for Kyrgyzstan Ferghana Valley is planned for Summer/Autumn 2006 under activity 3.

Activity 4, training in rummaging techniques and concealment methods will be conducted in the Ferghana Valley in Kyrgyzstan in Summer/Autumn 2006.

#### **3.5 Project 5: Police Intelligence (POLINT)**

The workplan for 2006 under this project will include a follow up the analytical activities like focus on awareness trainings, information sessions in order to improve the professional analytical operational work which are related to Activity 1. The additional trainings will be provided by Mr. Christer Brunnerud, UNODC F-23 Coordinator to ensure that agencies perform accurately in using the equipment and knowledge they gained from training seminars. UNODC Sub Offices will be tasked to provide regular monitoring of the daily analytical work.

The national drug intelligence trainings (Activity 2) are at the final stage of implementation and carried out by identified law enforcement analysts from Sweden and Austria. The approach towards the trainings will be changed from a “regional wise” to “country by country” and “agency by agency” wise. The national trainings will be conducted as follows:

- Turkmenistan, March 13-24, 2006 (by Austrian Experts);
- Uzbekistan, May 15-19, 2006 (by Austrian Experts);
- Tajikistan, May 29-June 09, 2006 (by Swedish Experts);
- Kyrgyzstan, July 03-08, 2006 (by Swedish Experts);
- Kazakhstan, August 14-18, 2006 (by Swedish Experts).

The activities 3,4 & 5 (trainings on TAIS/ONTOS software) will be implemented in July 17-21, 2006 in Kazakhstan. These trainings have been successfully conducted in other Central Asian states.

The last activity of this project addressed to trained analysts is planned to be executed at the end of project activities (September 2006), possibly to Sweden or Austria since all Central Asian countries will be on board to participate.

### **3.6 Project 6: Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMOS)**

In 2006 the project will focus on the following:

- a) Institutionalization of the DAMOS in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. To encourage Turkmenistan to take all measures along this line, following late endorsement of the project;
- b) Provision of equipment to the Drug Observatory in Turkmenistan;
- c) Preparation of Annual Reports on Drug Situation in Each Country as the main result of the project. The time schedule of Annual Report writing is set up and agreed with national authorities in each country. It is planned that the Reports would be finalized by Governments and translated into English with further submission to BOMCA-CADAP Regional Office and EMCDDA before 15 August 2006. Ongoing support from the Project Leader, Epidemiological Expert and Regional Project Manager will be provided during the missions to Central Asia in 2006.

The tender on procurement of the 2nd batch of equipment is in process and will be launched in July 2006 in Turkmenistan. The annual reports on drug situation in four countries (except Turkmenistan) are expected to be published and presented to the Governments in Autumn 2006.

### **3.7 Project 7: Prevention in Prisons**

Renovation works will be contracted by the end of July. The procurement of equipment is in process during reporting period.

National trainings (activity 2 of revised workplan) in all countries except Turkmenistan will be conducted between June and September. An agenda for the trainings has been drafted for approval by the Project Leader. Terms of Reference for the EU Transitional Care Expert is prepared, advertising launched and recruitment is expected to be finalized in Autumn 2006.

The Regional impact seminar will be held in Bishkek in November 2006. It is foreseen that the Prime-Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic and Chiefs of Penitentiary Systems of Central

Asian countries will take part in this event with the aim to exchange their experiences and develop a common strategy on these issues.

### **3.8 Project 8: Project Management Office (PMO)**

Operations of the Project Management Office will be ongoing until the close of the CADAP 2 Programme.

Steering committees will be organized in Kyrgyzstan on 14 July and in Tajikistan on 12 July, and then in all countries, every 6 months.

## **4. ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMPARISON WITH PLANNED RESULTS**

### **4.1 Project 1: Legal Assistance**

No deviations from CADAP 2 Description of Operations. The project is on-track to deliver expected results.

### **4.2 Project 2: Drug Control at Airports**

No deviations from CADAP 2 Description of Operations. The project is on-track to deliver expected results.

### **4.3 Project 3: Drug Control at Seaports**

It is proposed to train seaport staff with airport staff, given that the trainings required are essentially the same (Activity 4 of Drug Control at Seaports, Activities 6 and 7 of Drug Control at Airports).

Kazakhstan's lack of endorsement of the expert assessment report is considered indicative of the advanced nature of the country in terms of both institutionalization of inter-Agency working and equipment already available.

Kazakh participation in the training component and possible incorporation into the regional seminar for DPUs (Activity 8 of Project 2, Drug Control at Airports) should permit the project to secure its overall objective of enhancing drug control at Caspian seaports.

### **4.4 Project 4: Drug Control at Landborders**

As per Section 2.4, the pilot regions to benefit under the CADAP 2 Description of Operations were changed with agreement of EC AIDCO (Activity 1). Notably, the Tajik-Afghan border was prioritized following the announcement of plans for an accelerated withdrawal of Russian border troops in early 2005, and the Uzbek-Tajik border was included after a request was received from the Uzbek Government to link improved border security with a resumption of its national demining programme. The third pilot region remains the Ferghana Valley in Kyrgyzstan (Isfana-Batken & Osh).

It is considered essential to focus the project at enhancing border patrol capacity in selected areas of the green border in the objective of improved drug control is to be met. Thus, in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the project is being implemented in tandem with the BOMCA 4 project for Creating Mobile Units in the Pilot Regions.

The BOMCA-CADAP strategy as outlined in the Description of Operations of both Programmes has attracted significant donor interest, particularly amongst EU Member States. The UK has made an additional parallel contribution of 2m Euro to extend BOMCA-CADAP pilot region activities in Tajikistan to cover the whole border with Afghanistan in the Gorno Badakhshan region.

The link between this project and resumption of the Uzbek national de-mining effort is considered a substantive contribution to reducing political and social tensions in the area, and a result which goes beyond those prescribed in the Description of Operations. A follow-up request for further assistance from Uzbekistan has been positively considered for funding under CADAP Phase 3.

It should be noted that a pilot region approach to enhancing border control may displace drug trafficking to other areas, and that the results indicator of increased drug seizures may not be realistic.

#### **4.5 Project 5: Police Intelligence (POLINT)**

UNDP has agreed to a UNODC suggestion that Activity 2, Regional training in drug intelligence, is organized on a country by country and agency by agency basis instead of the initial regional approach. Such an approach is considered necessary to provide the in-depth knowledge required by officers, and thus to secure the overall objectives of the project.

The POLINT project has been well-received by counterparts, and in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan requests have been made for wider roll-out of training to regions and additional law enforcement Agencies.

The dissemination of the TAIS-ONTOS intelligence analysis software on a Region-wide basis has strengthened the practicality of regional exchange of data foreseen in the new CARICC initiative (Central Asia Regional Information Cooperation Centre).

#### **4.6 Project 6: Drug Abuse Monitoring Systems (DAMOS)**

As per approved Addendum request by the European Commission, further activities have been added to the Description of Operations, and further on-going support to CA countries has been budgeted to cover the extension of the Programme until December 2006. Additional activities include recruitment of sub-regional epidemiology experts and a Regional Training on Annual Report Writing and Increasing Capacity of the National Focal Point on Drugs Network are concluded.

#### **4.7 Project 7: Prevention in Prisons**

Activities of this project were substantially revised following EC AIDCO approval of the work plan produced by Project Leader, Pawel Moczydlowski. The activities under this project are being implemented as per approved Addendum request by the European Commission.

#### **4.8 Project 8: Project Management Office**

No deviations from the CADAP 2 Description of Operations.

## **5. PROJECT PLANNING FOR NEXT REPORTING PERIOD**

The next reporting period is July to end of September 2006. A work plan is attached as Annex 5.

### **5.1 Project 1: Legal Assistance**

The project will mainly focus on providing ongoing support for drafting and implementation of new drug legislations. The third Study Tour to EU Supreme Courts (Sweden) will be conducted during the reporting period.

### **5.2 Project 2: Drug Control at Airports**

The lists of equipment and scopes of renovation works will be submitted by UNODC to UNDP by July 15 with results of endorsements of MOU on creation of DPUs at 5 CA Airports. As a result, equipment for airports will be tendered and renovation works will commence at the end of July 2006.

### **5.3 Project 3: Drug Control at Seaports**

The remaining equipment will be tendered in July 2006.

### **5.4 Project 4: Drug Control at Landborders**

Equipment tenders for Kyrgyzstan Ferghana Valley are planned for July 2006.

### **5.5 Project 5: Police Intelligence (POLINT)**

The activity 2 will be implemented by identified law enforcement analysts from Sweden in Kazakhstan in August 14-18, 2006. The activities 3, 4 & 5 (trainings on TAIS/ONTOS software) will be implemented in July 17-21, 2006 in Kazakhstan.

### **5.6 Project 6: Drug Abuse Monitoring Systems (DAMOS)**

The tender on procurement of the 2nd batch of equipment is in process and will be launched in July 2006 in Turkmenistan.

### **5.7 Project 7: Prevention in Prisons**

The designing works are completed and renovation works in Prisons No. 10 (Jalalabad) and No. 47 (Bishkek) will be contracted in July 2006. The equipment is being tendered in July 2006 for Prisons and selected NGOs. The Terms of Reference for the EU Transitional Care Expert is prepared and recruitment of Expert is expected in September 2006.

### **5.8 Project 8: Project Management Office**

Work of the Project Management Office will be ongoing during the reporting period. Steering committees in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will be organized in July.

## FORM 2.2: PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Project title: Central Asia Drug Action Programme – Phase 2				Project number : 069-571		Country : Central Asian Republics			Page :					
Planning period: 01.04.2006 –30.06.2006				Prepared on: June 2006		EC Consultant : UNDP								
Project objectives: facilitate the licit flow of persons and goods over Central Asian Borders and increase security in Central Asia														
No	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	TIME FRAME 2006					INPUTS							
		Months					PERSONNEL EC CONSULTANT		COUNTERPART		EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL		OTHER	
		April	May	June			Planned	Utilised	Planned	Utilised	Planned	Utilised	Planned	Utilised
P1.1	Existing legal and institutional frameworks are assessed													
P1.3	Judges and prosecutors are trained on extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation	x	x	x							Equipment for judges & prosecutors : 100.000 E	Equipment for judges & prosecutors: 95.242 E Budget spent	P1 Sub contracted to UNODC: 99200 E	80.000 E utilised
P1.4	Regional seminar on judicial cooperation in the region is organized			xx							35.000 E for regional seminar			
P1.6	Ongoing support for drafting and implementation of new drug legislation is provided	x	x	x										
P2.2	The operational framework (MoU) for the establishment of drug profiling units at airports are elaborated and endorsed	x	x	x							Equipment at airport: 375.000 E	Not yet procured	P2 Sub contracted to UNODC: 168252 E	
P3.1	The selectivity teams are established at seaports (Turkmenbashi)		x	x							Equipment: 160.000	To be procured in July 06		
P3.2	Office equipment and renovation works are provided for the seaports		x				1 m/m int	1 m/m int						
P3.3	The rummaging equipment is		x											



**FORM 2.3: RESOURCE UTILISATION REPORT**

Project title : Central Asia Drug Action Programme – Phase 2		Project number : 069-571	Country : Central Asian Republics	Page :	
Planning period : 01.04.2006 -30.04.2006		Prepared on : June 2006	EC Consultant : UNDP		
Project objectives : facilitate the licit flow of persons and goods over Central Asian Borders and increase security in Central Asia					
RESOURCES/INPUTS	TOTAL PLANNED	PERIOD PLANNED	PERIOD REALISED	TOTAL REALISED	AVAILABLE FOR REMAINDER
PERSONNEL					
International experts	21 m/m	3 m/m	3 m/m	16 m/m	7 m/m
Long Term Local Experts	32 m/m	3 m/m	3 m/m	18 m/m	14 m/m
Sub-total					
Sub-total					
OTHER INPUTS	Equipment for judges & prosecutors: 100.000 Euro	n/a	n/a	95.242 Euro	4758 Euro
	Equipment at airport: 375.000 E	375.000 Euro	to be procured in July/August	0	375.000 Euro, committed
	Real Estate: 350.000 Euro	350.000 Euro	0	140.000 Euro	350.000 Euro : 140.000 Euro Request introduced
Sub-total					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

