

Drugs and Development within the Framework of German Technical Cooperation



A presentation by the Drugs and Development Programme (ADE)



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

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Development Cooperation and Drug Control

The German Government's drug control policy is coordinated by the Commissioner for Drug Matters within the Ministry of Health. In addition to measures implemented at the national level, international cooperation - and in particular development cooperation - plays an important role.

Worldwide, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports measures in the field of 'drugs and development' through:

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- Financial Cooperation (KfW)
- Multilateral Cooperation (EU, United Nations)

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GTZ

The German Technical Cooperation - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH - operates as a federal corporation with the mandate to improve the standard of living and future prospects of people in partner countries worldwide.

In the field of drug control, the GTZ has some 20 years of experience. In Asia and Latin America, the GTZ supports:

- alternative development programmes
- projects to prevent drug use
- measures to strengthen drug control institutions.

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*Peruvian farmer
with coca leaves*

(Photo: Dietrich)

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ADE

The Drugs and Development Programme (ADE) has been implemented by the GTZ on behalf of the BMZ since 1990.

The ADE is an important interface between drug control and development cooperation.

The Programme brings experience and principles of Technical Cooperation to drug control and it aims, conversely, at embedding drug control concerns more firmly within development cooperation.

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The ADE offers the following services:

- identification, planning and implementation of quick, short-term drug control measures
- preparation, planning and advice on Technical Cooperation projects
- compilation and supply of relevant information on drugs
- design or enhancement of conceptual approaches and strategies
- promotion of exchange of experience among organisations
- advice to governmental or non-governmental organisations
- commissioning of studies, supply of experts, and organisation of workshops and conferences.

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Multilateral Cooperation

The BMZ uses cooperation with international organisations to promote strategies which are sound both from a drug control and a developmental point of view and which are consistent with the criteria of development cooperation - including observance of human rights.

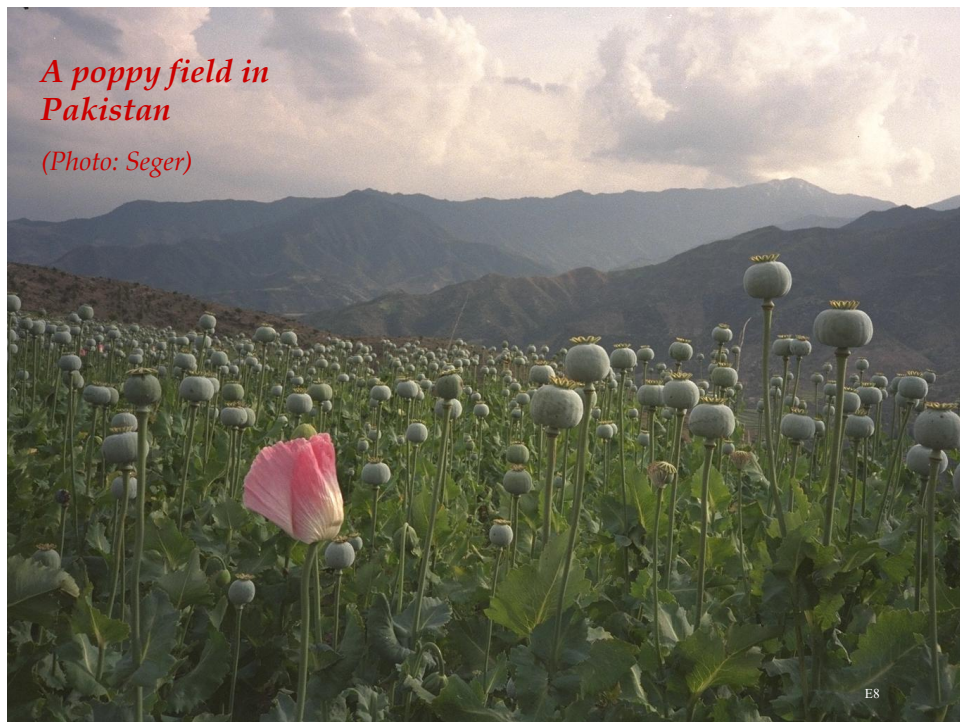
The German Government, for example, advocated this position during the United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Germany is one of the major donors of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The BMZ funds UNDCP projects in a number of countries, in particular in the sector of alternative development.

The ADE also provides advice to the BMZ with respect to multilateral cooperation.

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Drugs

By 'drugs' we mean several hundred substances subject to international control.

Most of these substances may be used for medical or scientific purposes. They are not 'combatted' but 'controlled'.

Some substances are entirely forbidden, including heroin and cocaine. The basic ingredient for heroin is opium which is derived from the opium poppy. Cocaine is produced by processing coca leaves.



In addition to these substances, synthetic drugs - in particular amphetamines - are gaining significance.

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Drug Problems

Worldwide several hundred million people abuse substances which are under international control.

The global turnover of the illicit drug business is estimated at US\$ 200 to 400 thousand million.

Criminal organisations operate worldwide.

Globalisation has long been a reality in the drug business.

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The coca bush - the leaves of which can be used to produce cocaine - is cultivated in Latin America.

Almost all of the world's coca - the area is estimated at some 200 000 hectares - is found in three countries: Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.

In recent years, opium has been produced in Mexico and Colombia as well.

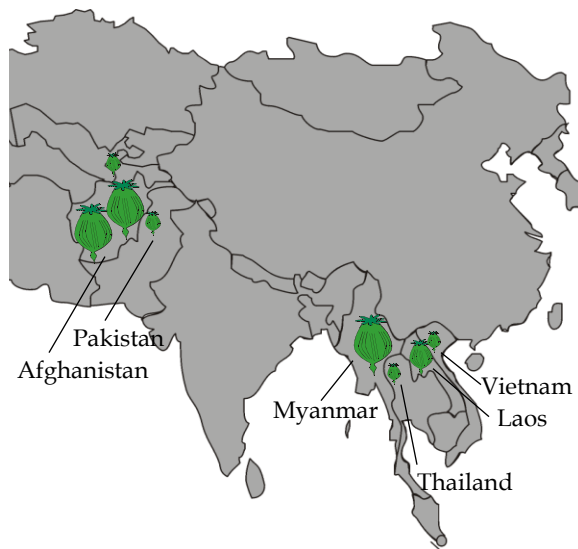


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Most of the opium poppy - which is used to produce opium and finally heroin - is illicitly cultivated in Asia.

Two countries, Afghanistan and Burma (Myanmar), account for more than 90% of the world's illegal opium production.

They are followed by Laos, Pakistan, Vietnam, Thailand and Central Asia which are well behind.



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However:

- developing countries are themselves more affected by drug problems than industrialised countries
- a large part of the coca and cocaine and most of the opium and heroin is consumed in developing countries
- a distinction between drug producing countries of the south and drug consuming countries of the north is no longer appropriate.

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Development problems

- Poverty
- Marginalisation of social groups
- Lack of sustainability
- HIV/AIDS
- Violence and conflict
- Human rights violations
- Lack of political participation
- Inefficiency of the public sector
- Corruption
- Crime
- Lack of the rule of law

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... and

Drug problems

- Drug production (cultivation of narcotic crops)
- Drug use and dependency
- Drug trafficking (including processing, marketing, money laundering, trafficking in precursors etc.)



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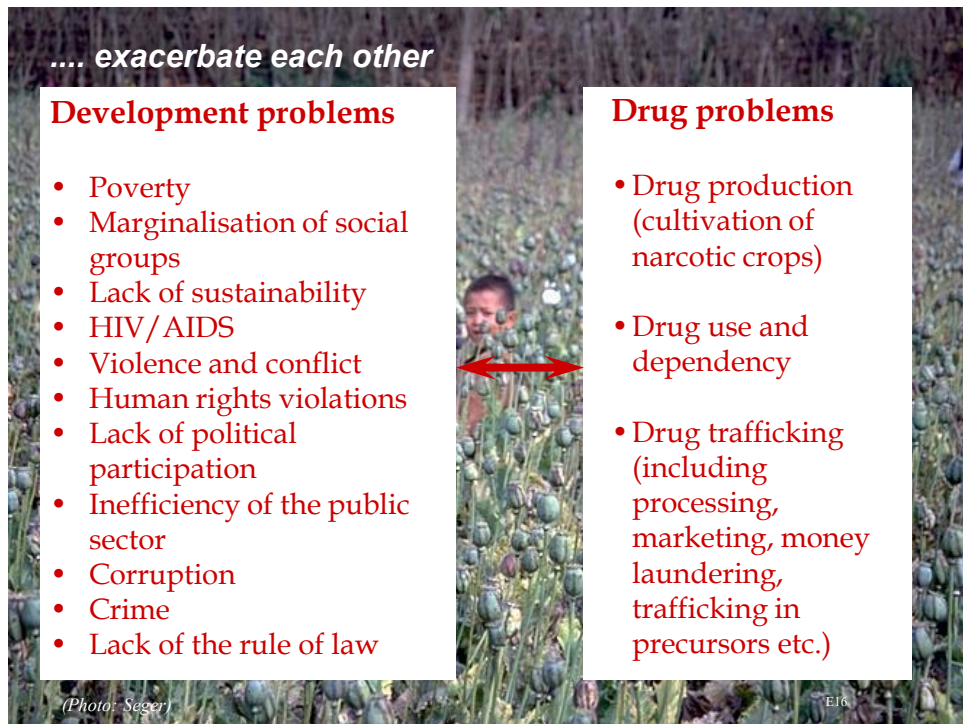
.... exacerbate each other

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Drugs and Development - the Concept

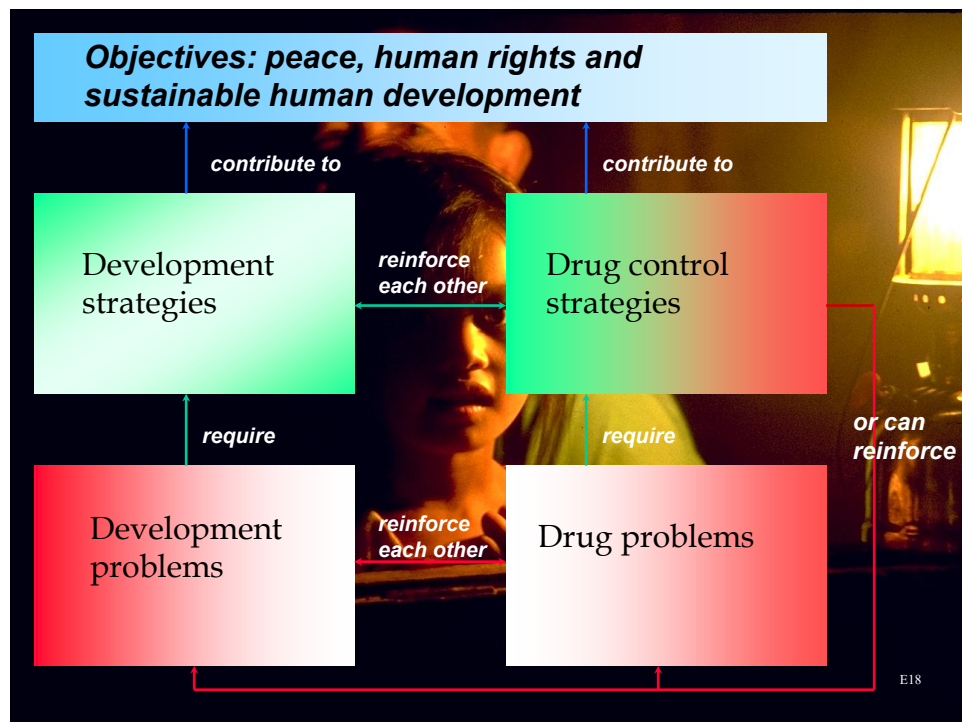
Drugs and development problems are closely related. Drug control is therefore not only about the control of certain substances but in particular about:

- alleviating poverty
- ensuring sustainability
- improving participation
- strengthening framework conditions for development and good governance.

Sustainable human development is therefore the overarching objective of drug control.

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Drug control is thus a cross-sectoral task within development cooperation as a whole.

When drug problems are approached as development problems of specific target groups, drug control programmes are as feasible and valuable as other measures of development cooperation.

Drug control measures with adverse consequences - such as human rights violations, HIV/AIDS, exclusion or poverty - must be avoided

The BMZ and the GTZ support the 'Drugs and Development' concept

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Strategies

The GTZ supports the implementation of the 'drugs and development' concept through the following strategies:

- the strategy of alternative development
- strategies to prevent drug use
- strategies to strengthen 'good governance'.

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Alternative Development

... is a process through which the production of illicit narcotic crops is prevented, reduced or eliminated by means of specifically designed rural development measures. The spectrum of activities can cover considerable diversity, for example:

- the creation of alternative sources of income
- the promotion of social development
- the improvement of the institutional basis for sustainable human development.

Alternative development is a flexible and open strategy which must be adjusted to suit local conditions.

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Fruit are one of many alternatives

(Photo: Thai-German Highland Development Programme)

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Strategies to prevent drug use

Such strategies are to prevent or reduce drug use which, in recent years, has increased considerably in developing countries.

In addition to general awareness creation and educational measures and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users, emphasis is increasingly laid on strategies through which communities and social groups are put into a position to cope with drug problems more effectively ('community-based drug control', CBDC).

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Working with young people in Peru (Photo: CEDRO)

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Strategies to strengthen 'good governance'

Such strategies focus primarily on the strengthening of institutions responsible for controlling drug trafficking.

Measures are supported which have an impact on 'good governance', such as

- activities to strengthen the rule of law, transparency and accountability of police and security forces
- measures to improve the human rights situation
- strengthening of capacities for the forfeiture of assets from drug trafficking.

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Children in Kandahar, Afghanistan (Photo: Seger)

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Programmes and Projects

The GTZ supports drug control programmes and projects in Asia and Latin America.

Priority is given to alternative development.

However, in view of increasing drug use in developing countries, prevention has gained in importance.

In some countries measures to control drug trafficking, that is, to strengthen 'good governance' are supported.

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Drugs and Development - Present Partner Countries of the GTZ



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*Farmer with coca leaves in Bolivia
(Photo: Dietrich)*

Project Examples

Bolivia

- Food Security in the Provinces of Arque, Bolívar, Tapacari
- Rural Development in Ichilo/Sara
- Training Programme for Multipliers in Prevention
- Development Plan for the Tropical Region of Cochabamba (Plan del Tropico)
- Support to Agro-industries

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Peru

- Promotion of Alternative Produce
- Drug Prevention in Manzanilla, Lima
- Integrated Rural Development Jaén-San Ignacio-Bagua
- Integrated Rural Development Alto Mayo



Cacao (Photo: Dietrich)

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Chile

- National Prevention Campaign

Community-based prevention
(Photo: CEDRO)

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El Salvador

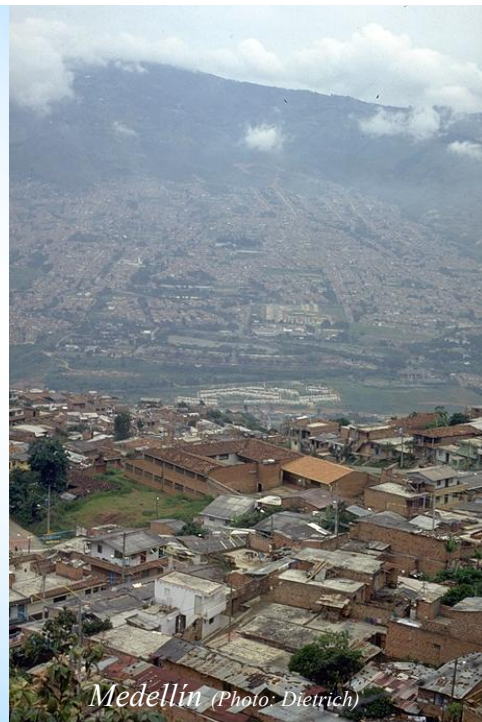
- Reintegration of Youth and Prevention Activities in War-torn Areas

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Colombia

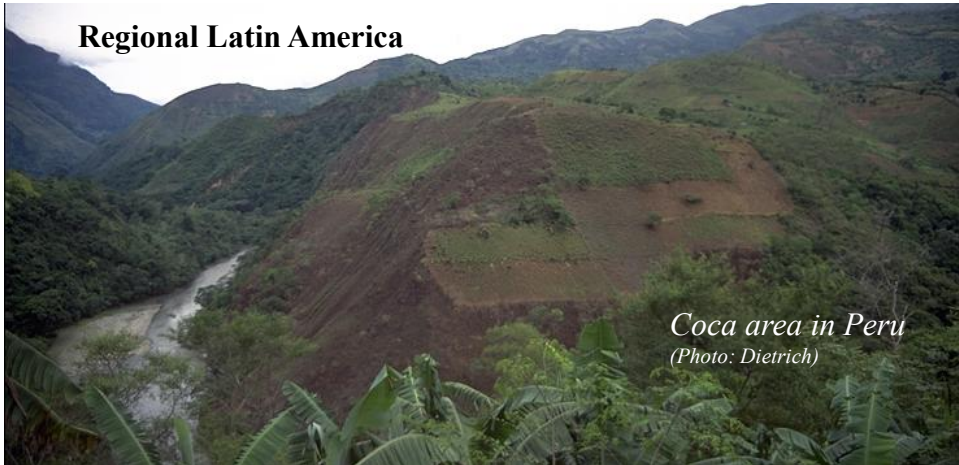
- Integrated Rural Development Bota Caucana
- Integrated Rural Development Alto Patia
- Programme for Institutional and Social Support of Youth in Medellín (PAISAJOVEN)
- Support to the Forensic Laboratory

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Regional Latin America



Coca area in Peru
(Photo: Dietrich)

- Research Orientation for Alternative Development in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru
- Bio-Coffee (Bolivia, Colombia, Peru)
- Pilot Project to Develop Procedures for Alternative Development in Security Sensitive Regions (AIDIA)

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Laos

- Lao-German Programme for Drug Control

Pakistan

- Drug Prevention for Young People in Peshawar



Heroin users in Peshawar
(Photo: DOST)

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Thailand

- Thai-German Highland Development Programme (TG-HDP)
- Thai-German Narcotics Control Programme (TG-NCP)



Community-based drug control within the framework of the TG-HDP

(Foto: TG-HDP)

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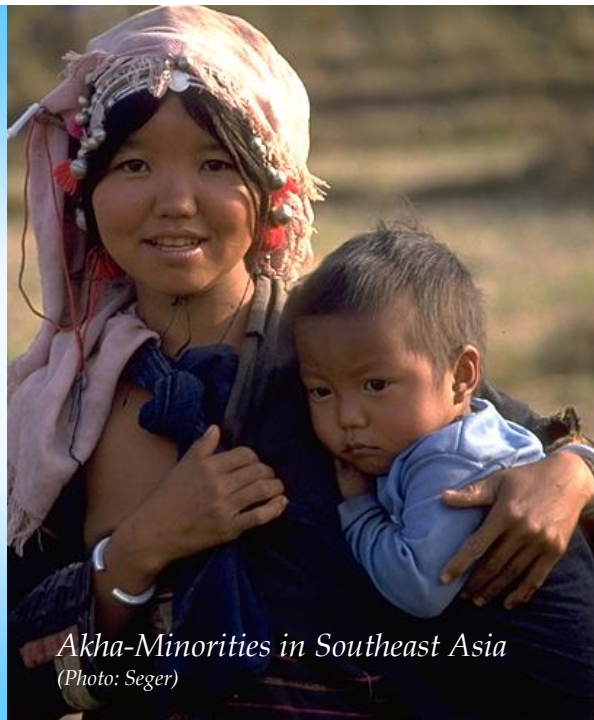
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Regional Asia

- Preparation of a Strategy on Drugs and Development in Asia

Supraregional

- International Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation, Berlin



Akha-Minorities in Southeast Asia
(Photo: Seger)

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Lessons Learned

Drug control within the framework of development cooperation implies a double challenge:

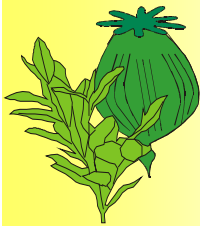
- to reduce drug problems
- to promote development processes.

The experience of the GTZ in Asia and Latin America shows that this can be done.

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Development cooperation → **Drug control**



In many areas, alternative development has helped reduce drug production.



Prevention measures are showing their first results.

The political will and the technical capacities for drug control have been considerably strengthened in many countries.

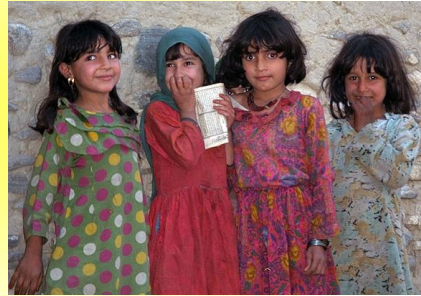
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Drug control → Development

Drug control has helped many countries and communities

- to meet basic needs and alleviate poverty
- to enhance opportunities for participation by disadvantaged groups
- to strengthen self-help capacities of communities and social groups
- to improve the political framework conditions.



*Young girls in Afghanistan
(Photo: Seger)*

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Therefore ...

- it is justified to formulate such strategies
- it is important to support partner organisations in the implementation of these strategies
- drug control should be anchored more firmly as a cross-cutting issue within development cooperation.

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

Drugs and Development Programme (ADE)
Coordinator: Christoph Berg
Division 4500, Rural Development

P.O. Box 5180
D-65726 Eschborn, Germany

Tel: ++49-6196-79 0
 ++49-6196-79 1461
Fax: ++49-6196-79 7153

E-mail: christoph.berg@gtz.de

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