frictions between countries in the region. At the same time, demand for support could offer these countries leverage over their co-ethnics to force them not to collaborate with extremist Islamic movements, such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan

### Recommendations:

- 1) As a peaceful transition in 2014 is essential, the national and international stakeholders should re-double their efforts to ensure a transparent, inclusive and credible election process. The central Government must ensure that all necessary measures for the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections are in place, including the enforcement of adequate legislation and the formation of electoral bodies. The international community should strive for result-oriented electoral assistance implementation. Preparations for efficient international election observation should include the allocation of sufficient resources to contribute to the transparency of the electoral process.
- 2) As the gradual transfer of responsibility for counter-narcotics programs and the overall security situation from international stakeholders to local actors is underway, international organizations and bilateral donors should put in place efficient mentoring, supervising and monitoring tools aimed at preventing embezzlement of assistance funds.
- 3) As boosting regional co-operation is part of the solution to mitigating impacts from the situation in Afghanistan on regional security and stability, the Central Asian countries and others should more actively work to address challenges within and emanating from Afghanistan. The international community should more actively support regional initiatives, such as the anti-drug structure AKT (Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and the Wider Central Asia Initiative of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Equally, larger initiatives such as the Istanbul Process and the Paris Pact should increasingly involve Central Asian countries in the dialogue on Afghanistan.

### Session 2: Illicit drug production/drug trafficking and economic implication

During the second session, participants discussed the impact of drug production and trafficking on the economic situation in Afghanistan and wider region.

Very few legal economic activities, especially in underdeveloped countries, can rival the profitability of the illicit drug economy (IDE). In 2012, exports of opiates made up ten per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Afghanistan. In 2004, they made up 51 per cent, a decrease related to the reconstruction of the economy of Afghanistan and the overall increase of its GDP in recent years.

Farm-gate opium production is an important part of Afghanistan's agricultural sector

fluctuates each year (in 2010, it was valued at \$605 million, while in 2011 the amount doubled, equalling nine per cent of GDP). Most households grow wheat and raise livestock, and depend on other types of cash flow, e.g., remittances, but opium is the most lucrative option. Prices for opium are more or less stable (between \$180 and \$250 per kilo), which adds to this sector's appeal. Thus, although the value of the opiate economy in Afghanistan is decreasing, the importance of the sector is still quite significant in comparison to other drug-producing countries.

In 2013, poppy cultivation is expected to increase in the main growing regions of Afghanistan, particularly in the south and west. Poppy increases are also expected in areas where poppy cultivation had been stopped. The high price of opium makes it a very lucrative cash crop. Indeed, one of the reasons for these expected increases is the poor harvest of 2012, when bad weather and disease led to low yields.

Drug trafficking is even more profitable than drug production. Trafficking brings with it a range of side effects, including crime and corruption, in the transit countries of Central Asia, Iran, Pakistan and others and is therefore a long-term destabilizing factor. Of all the countries of the region, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are more affected due to the size and structure of their economies and the porous nature of their borders, particularly as regards Tajikistan's long border with Afghanistan.

Participants agreed that drug production and drug trafficking provide advantages and gains for a small part of the population in the short term but result in losses for the majority in the long term. Drug cultivation, production and trafficking negatively influence the economic growth of a country in a variety of ways, most importantly insofar as traditional economic sectors cannot compete with illicit drug production. Poppy cultivation and the drug trade have also undermined economic growth in Afghanistan by contributing to insecurity and corruption. In particular, it was mentioned that the inter-linkages between drug trafficking and corruption should be addressed in an integrated manner.

It was also mentioned that it is important to create conditions for alternative livelihoods and economic opportunities in Afghanistan to counter illicit drug production. The problem of drugs is exacerbated by the fact that Afghanistan's economy is heavily underdeveloped and therefore more decisive measures are needed to provide a foundation for development. Security measures are needed to combat drug trafficking but it is imperative to strike the right balance so as not to hinder economic growth in the process. Legislation should play a preventive and mitigating role.

#### Recommendations:

1) The Government of Afghanistan, the Central Asian countries and other States in the region should put in place polices aimed at stimulating income-



- generating activities to substitute for drug production. International organizations should bring in relevant international experience, including from Latin American countries such as Columbia, Peru and Bolivia.
- 2) International investment should be channelled into the electricity sector, where there are strong opportunities. Afghanistan has the potential to generate about 23,000 megawatts of electricity from renewable sources but only needs about 3,000 megawatts to meet its own demand.
- 3) International Financial Institutions should work to include Afghanistan into more regional economic initiatives and provide incentives for the Central Asian countries, Iran and Pakistan to interact more with Afghanistan in the framework of the existing initiatives. Long -debated infrastructure projects such as TAPI and CASA-1000 should be implemented as soon as possible, as they could bring multiple benefits to the regional economies. In the same vein, integrating Afghanistan into the railway and road transport system of Central Asia should be a priority, combined with further access to maritime facilities in Iran and Pakistan, as this could provide additional opportunities for economic development not only for Afghanistan but also for its neighbours.
- 4) Borders need to be properly managed, as they serve not only to stop illicit activities but also to stimulate legal economic and human exchanges between countries. The Governments of Central Asia should complete the delimitation and demarcation of their borders as soon as possible and implement integrated border management concepts.

# <u>Session 3: The impact of drug-related organized crime on peace, stability and State functioning in the region</u>

In the third session, presentations and discussions focused on the nature of organized crime in the region, its trans-national character and its impact on the overall situation in the region.

The abundance of relatively cheap drugs from Afghanistan and drug trafficking activities allow organized crime structures to get access to huge financial flows. Clandestine drug-related activities contribute to money laundering and increase the shadow economy in the region, thus undermining regional economic security. Drug trafficking has particularly severe implications because of the vast illegal profits it generates: an estimated USD 322 billion per year. Such large amounts of cash give criminal organizations the ability to take control of local and national State institutions

and penetrate the very law enforcement agencies meant to fight their illegal activities. This has been witnessed in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in particular. Criminal groups further undermine State authority and the rule of law by fuelling corruption, compromising elections and hurting the legitimate economy. The situation also has a significant impact on the livelihoods and quality of life of citizens, particularly the poor, women and children. In Central Asia, the heavy influence of organized crime threatens State security, especially in those countries where drugs generate a significant part of the GDP.

Although certain effects of organized crime, such as significant increases in violence and homicides, have not yet been part of the scene in Central, West and South Asia, they could well become so in the future. Nevertheless, the impact of the illicit drug trade by organized criminal groups can be seen daily in Afghanistan and elsewhere the region through high levels of corruption, poor public perceptions of law enforcement authorities, increasing rates of drug abuse and the spread of HIV/AIDS associated with injecting drugs. In particular, looking towards 2014 and beyond, corruption, particularly amongst border services, is a key vulnerability that puts the State at risk of incursions by extremists and the spread of extremist philosophies. It will be impossible to combat the drug trafficking problem in the region effectively until the issue of official corruption is properly addressed.

Both legal and illegal drug-supply chains in Central Asia have been redistributed by the increase in the Afghan supply of much cheaper narcotics and the emergence of multiple independent states after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The early years of independence combined with economic instability and weak Government institutions provided a fertile ground for the establishment of the first organized criminal groups in Central Asia. By the mid-2000s, such groups not only controlled the illicit drug trade but had also penetrated Government structures and were influencing political decision-making. Drug trafficking and organized crime are sources of conflict in Kyrgyzstan and potentially in the region as a whole. The interethnic clashes that occurred in southern Kyrgyzstan in 2010 may have been used by ethnic Kyrgyz criminal groups to wrest control of drug trafficking routes from ethnic Uzbek criminal groups. Although militancy has reportedly been on the rise across Central Asia but are no direct connection has been observed so far between extremist groups and drug traffickers. The preoccupation with combating insurgents in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan does, however, hinder counter-narcotics efforts by at least partly shifting the focus of law enforcement away from drug control.

The socio-economic and political impacts of illicit drugs not only affect Central Asia; they are increasing throughout the world. Illicit drug abuse and addiction cost society an estimated USD 181 billion per year. Drug abuse kills about 200,000 people worldwide annually, half of whom are in their mid 30s. Drug use via injection is used by 16 million people, of whom 20 per cent are HIV-positive. Some 20 per cent suffer from hepatitis B and around 50 per cent from hepatitis C.



#### Recommendations:

- 1) Countries in the region should ensure genuine joint efforts to properly implement the international conventions concerning organized crime and the control of illicit drugs, namely the UN Convention against Transnational Crime and its protocols, and Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- 2) As it is equally to important to address the whole chain of countries affected by drug trafficking and organized crime, it is imperative to improve cooperation amongst countries of origin, transit countries and destination countries. Law enforcement bodies, security and intelligence services should enhance co-operation and information exchange, and conduct joint operations against trans-national organized criminal groups.
- 3) The intelligence network amongst the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), Interpol, the Tehran-based Joint Planning Cell (JPC) and other national counter-narcotics units in the region must be improved to effectively combat drug trafficking from Afghanistan. It is also imperative that an intelligence network amongst Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the Central Asian countries and intelligence centres in Europe, Africa, and East and South-East Asia is formally established. CARICC should consider Afghanistan's full-fledged membership.

# Session 4: The role of civil society, local communities and non-governmental organizations in fight against illicit drugs

During the fourth session, participants discussed opportunities for increasing the role of civil society and local communities in countering drug-related problems.

The development of civil society in Afghanistan, the Central Asian countries and other States in the region varies, depending on local legislation and the political will of Governments to engage with civil society. Kyrgyzstan has about 8,000 civil society organizations, Tajikistan 3,000, Afghanistan 3,000, Kazakhstan 25,000, Iran 6,000 and Pakistan about 45,000 non-profit organizations. However, other countries in the region have significantly fewer due to various factors including inadequate legislation and the persistence of undue limitations. Uzbekistan only has about 200 organizations and Turkmenistan has a very limited number of organizations indeed.

Participants underlined that civil society, including NGOs and community-based organizations, informal community leaders and religious representatives, has an important role to play in a comprehensive and multi-dimensional response to the threat of drugs and collateral problems. Civil society provides a platform to increase awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to promote dialogue and exchange of best practices amongst various actors. It also provides opportunities to gather information and explore possible interventions at the grass-roots level. The contribution of civil

society, local communities and the mass media in raising public awareness and providing information about the health, socio-economic, and security problems associated with drug trafficking and drug use is crucial.

Throughout the region, however, most civil society groups lack the necessary expertise to make a meaningful contribution to counter-narcotics efforts. There is an urgent need to strengthen their capacity to monitor and report on drug trafficking and other crimes and to help support the implementation of various regional and national action plans. Civil society groups also should be given the tools needed to engage the public – including influential religious and traditional leaders – and help facilitate public debate.

The importance of establishing and fostering genuine partnerships between civil society and Governments was highlighted. Despite the limitations mentioned above, civil society has an important and meaningful role to play in the fight against drugs as it has valuable expertise and experience in addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of drug-related problems. The participation of civil society in policy making is equally important, as it helps to ensure human rights protection. Civil society involvement in poverty reduction, rural development and other economic programmes also has an indirect positive effect on Governmental counter-narcotics programs. At the same time, the Government must have the political will to engage with civil society to make use of its comparative advantages.

Civil society in Afghanistan plays an important role. In addition to activities similar to those of civil society in transit and destination countries, including advocacy and research, addressing drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, contributing to social development, etc., Afghanistan's civil society also works to address the main drug-related problem – opium cultivation.

In addition to the capacity-building needs described above, civil society actors in the countries of the region are highly dependent on financial support from bilateral and multilateral donors. In Afghanistan, security concerns are a reality. In this context, it is not rare for local civil society to hesitate to engage in counter-narcotics projects.

#### Recommendations:

- It is imperative to continue supporting joint counter-narcotics programs with civil society, particularly in light of concerns that donors may lose interest in Afghanistan after 2014. Governments should invest more in addressing civil society's security concerns so as to create propitious conditions for its operation in the most vulnerable areas.
- 2) Public-private partnerships should be fostered to engage with civil society in alternative economic opportunities and social development initiatives in opium cultivation areas as a means of encouraging the private sector to



contribute to counter-narcotics efforts.

- 3) Co-operation amongst civil society actors both inside and outside of the region should be supported. UNODC may consider establishing an internetbased portal for civil society representatives to share information and exchange views about drug-related projects and policies. Civil society representatives should also be invited to seminars, workshops, conferences addressing drugs issues to help build their capacity and foster inter-linkages.
- 4) The financial sustainability of civil society organizations should be given continuous consideration and efforts should be made to reduce their dependence on donors.

## Session 5: Bilateral and regional co-operation, the role of international and regional organizations in addressing the illicit drug problem

The final session was an overview of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the region to counteract opium cultivation, trafficking in drugs and their precursors and associated problems.

Afghanistan and countries in the region receive substantial support from international organizations, regional organizations and bilateral partners within the frameworks of counter-narcotics mechanisms and programmes.

UNODC undertakes a co-ordination role in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan and the region. The UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (2011-2014) reflects numerous requests of and consultations with the countries of the region as well as many other partners and stakeholders. The primary beneficiaries are Afghanistan and the five Central Asian countries, as well as Iran and Pakistan. The Regional Programme is a strategic framework for the work of UNODC and multilateral and bilateral partners. It focuses largely on promoting counternarcotics and the rule of law in order to respond effectively to drug trafficking and organized crime. Building on past activities, examples of future work may include the training of counter-narcotics law enforcement officials, joint raids, drug seizures and border patrols and activities to tackle cross-border illicit money flows. In parallel, a new UNODC Country Programme for Afghanistan 2012-2014 will support the provinces, providing alternative livelihoods for opium poppy farmers, expanded health care, drug demand reduction and HIV prevention while enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics to conduct research, surveys and analysis.

The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) continues to undertake the permanent regional anti-drug operation "Kanal". Drug control agencies, police bodies, border guard and customs services, security and intelligence authorities of CSTO Member States, including State (national) security and financial intelligence services, participate in this operation. Its goal is to counter drug trafficking from Afghanistan, halt the supply of synthetic narcotics and precursors from Europe and

suppress clandestine laboratories. Law enforcement agencies from Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Syria, the USA, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine as well as international organizations such as the OSCE, Interpol and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) have joined the exercise as observers. "Kanal" is coordinated by the CSTO Coordination Council of Heads of Competent Authorities on Counteraction to Drug Trafficking (CCADT). CSTO is seeking to establish collaboration with NATO in Afghanistan. In addition, Afghanistan has become an observer in the CSTO Parliamentary Assembly.

The Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drug, psychotropic substances and their precursors (CARICC) was established in 1996 by Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and UNODC. Liaison officers from the participating States, representing a variety of agencies, are based at the Centre, which now provides a focal point for information exchange and operational cooperation. Fourteen countries, including the USA, France and Germany, are accredited as observers, and Interpol is as well. CARICC has partnerships with several regional and international security organizations, including the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia, Interpol, Europol, the World Customs Organization, the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Regional Centre for Combating Trans-Border Crime, CARICC also cooperates with the OSCE and has developed working relations with the police structures of Turkey, China and Germany. The main objectives of CARICC are: (i) to coordinate the efforts of Member States in combating illicit drug trafficking at the regional level; (ii) to facilitate enhanced cooperation amongst the competent authorities of Member States in combating trans-border crime associated with illicit drug trafficking; (iii) to establish cooperation mechanisms amongst the competent authorities of Member States; (iv) to assist in organizing and executing joint international operations and investigations, including controlled deliveries; and (v) to collect, store, protect, analyze and exchange information in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking. CARICC has coordinated three long-term operations (TARCET, Black Tulip and Global Shield) and several short-term operations aimed at countering drugs/precursors trafficking, CARICC also provides a regional platform for meetings, discussion, information exchange, training and networking. It also facilitates the coordination of the national security services, interior ministries, customs services, border forces and other agencies of Member States. Participants suggested that consideration should be given to the possibility of Afghanistan joining CARICC.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) adopted the 2011-2016 Anti-Drug Strategy in 2011. It has developed a three-level decision making mechanism to tackle illicit drug trafficking: meetings of heads of Member States' counter-narcotics agencies, meetings of senior officials and four working groups. Financing terrorism



from drug trafficking revenues is considered within the activities of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS/SCO). The SCO works closely with the UN and its agencies. Afghanistan has observer status in the SCO, and an SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group has been established.

The main strategy of the European Union's Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA) is to promote stability and security in the region through integrated border management (IBM) and regional cooperation. BOMCA is also assisting the countries of Central Asia in their pursuit of regional economic development and trade not only within Central Asia but also with neighbouring countries and EU Member States. BOMCA is supporting the Central Asian countries in establishing drug profiling units (DPUs) as a way to support multi-agency cooperation on counter-narcotics (exchange of information, joint risk analysis, joint operations, etc.) at the national and regional levels. It supports the capacity building of DPUs in each country through the provision of training in information analysis, person and vehicle searching, drug and precursor identification, forensics and handling of evidence, as well as through the provision of equipment and office refurbishment, BOMCA will work with CARICC to ensure networking and the integration of the DPUs into regional information-sharing structures.

The objective of the European Union's Border Management Programme in Afghanistan (BOMNAF) is to reinforce border management capacity and transborder cooperation in the Northern provinces of Afghanistan. The project intends to improve cross-border cooperation, increase capacities to reduce crime and improve legal trade, travel and commerce along Afghanistan's border with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. These efforts also contribute to building mutual trust, regional development, conflict resolution, conflict prevention and enhanced human security, while at the same time indirectly enhancing and expanding economic development on both sides of the border. This is achieved by building capacity through the provision of infrastructure, training and equipment to the border police along Afghanistan's northern border. Joint cooperation could be extended on the existing partnerships amongst the EU, UNDP and the OSCE in providing training (e.g., at the OSCE Border Staff College in Dushanbe).

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has a dedicated strategy of engagement with Afghanistan as well as field presences in all five Central Asian countries. Among the most important projects is the OSCE's Border Management Staff College (BMSC), which was established in Dushanbe in 2009 to provide training to senior border officials from OSCE Participating States and recently also from Afghanistan. In Kyrgyzstan, customs officials from Afghanistan have been trained at the OSCE-supported Kyrgyz Customs Training Centre. In addition, the OSCE's Patrol Programming and Leadership Project provides training to border troops from Afghanistan as well as from Tajikistan. The OSCE also provides

training to police on a number of issues, especially on counter-terrorism and organized crime. Given the importance of border and police training to the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan, they should be further enhanced in the future. It should be noted that Afghanistan is an OSCE Partner for Co-operation but not a participating State, and so OSCE activities cannot take place on the territory of Afghanistan; instead Afghan-focused programmes are conducted in the Central Asian countries that are OSCE participating States.

Discussions during the session concluded that the international community should redouble its efforts to address the production and trafficking of illicit drugs and their precursors and that efficient international and regional cooperation is essential to address post-2014 developments in Afghanistan and the wider region.

### Recommendations:

- 1) Obstacles to bilateral and multilateral cooperation must be eliminated as soon as possible. International cooperation is of paramount importance for defining the post-2014 response to counter-narcotics efforts and must be expanded. A united approach in focusing the limited resources of the international community in a coordinated effort could persuade potential donors to maintain or even increase contributions.
- 2) The international community should allocate sufficient support to the upcoming election process in Afghanistan. This is essential for a smooth transition and to ensure the legitimacy of the central Government, which are pre-conditions for efficient counter-narcotics efforts.

International organizations and mechanisms, such as NATO, ISAF, UN family and CSTO, SCO, CIS should seek for better opportunities for counternarcotics and counterterrorism partnerships.

ANNEX 1: AGENDA Tuesday, April 23, 2012 Opening

Opening remarks by Ambassador Miroslav Jenca, SRSG, Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia:

Opening remarks by Mr. Rustam Nazarov, Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of Tajikistan;

Opening remarks by Mr. James Philip Callahan, Senior Program Advisor for Central Asia, US State Department;





Opening remarks by Mr. Ilya Levitan, Representative of the Federal Service on Drug Control (Russia) in Afghanistan.

# Session 1: Overall security and geo-political dynamics in the region before and after 2014 and trends in illicit drug production and trafficking (part one)

links between the security situation, poppy cultivation and drug trafficking;

positioning of different regional players towards opium cultivation; key trends in production and trafficking routes in the region and beyond it; possible 2014 scenarios regarding developments in Afghanistan and the region and their reflections to illicit drug production and trafficking; links between the security situation, poppy cultivation and drug trafficking.

#### **Moderator:**

- Ambassador Miroslav Jenca, SRSG, Head of the UNRCCA;

### Rapporteur

- Mr. Alexandr Tolstukhin, Political Affairs Officer, UNRCCA;

### **Speakers:**

- Mr. Hakan Demirbuken, Programme Management Officer, Afghan opiate Trade Monitoring Project, Statistics and Surveys Section, UNODC;
- Mr. Bulat Aulebaev, Deputy Head of Department of Foreign Policy and International Security, Institute of Strategic Studies under the President of Kazakhstan;

Ms. Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh – Director of Human Security Program, MPA, Institute of Political Sciences (Sciences Po, Paris) and Research Associate, Peace Research Institute Oslo (Norway).

# Session 1: Overall security and geo-political dynamics in the region before and after 2014 and trends in illicit drug production and trafficking (part two)

### **Moderator:**

- Mr. Ali Hajigholam-Saryazdi, Officer in Charge of the UNODC Programme Office in Tajikistan and Regional Co-operation Adviser

### Rapporteur:

- Mr. Nodir Khudayberganov, UNRCCA Representative in Uzbekistan;

### **Speakers:**

- Ms. Roya Rahmani, Director General of Regional Co-operation, MFA of Afghanistan;

Mr. Uzair A. Qureshi, Brigadeier/General, AND Academy, Pakistan

### Session 2: Illicit drug production/trafficking and economic implications

Size and trends of the illicit economy;

Influence of the illicit economy on the licit economy;

Illicit drugs and the role of the financial institutions;

Alternatives to the drug economy.

### **Moderator:**

Ms. Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh – Director of Human Security Program,
MPA, Institute of Political Sciences (Sciences Po, Paris) and Research
Associate, Peace Research Institute Oslo (Norway)

### Rapporteur:

- Mr. Joomart Ormonbekov, UNRCCA Representative in Kyrgyzstan

### Speakers:

- Mr. Martin Raithelhuber, Programme Officer, Statistics and Surveys Section, UNODC (Vienna);
- Mr. Saifullo Safarov, Deputy Chairperson, Center for Strategic Studies under the President of Tajikistan;
- Mr. Abdul Wahid Taqat, Chairperson of the Afghan Scientific and Strategic Research Centre;

Mr. Lilian Darii, Director General for Multilateral Co-operation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Moldova.

# Session 3: Impact of drug related organized crime on peace, stability and state functioning in the region

effect on governance required to manage sound sustainable development; extent of the burden on law enforcement and public health systems; ways to eliminate influence of drug related organized crime on state institutions.

#### **Moderator:**

 Mr. Rustam Nazarov, Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of Tajikistan



### Rapporteur:

- Ms. Bakhit Abdildina, UNRCCA Representative in Kazakhstan

### Speakers:

- Mr. Bakyt Jumagulov, Advisor to the Director, National Institute of Strategic Studies of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mr. Shakeel Hussain, Former Director General, Anti-Narcotics Force, Pakistan;
- Mr. James Phillip Calahan, Senior Program Advisor for Central Asia, US State Department.

### Wednesday, April 24, 2012

# Session 4: Role of civil society, local communities, non-governmental organizations in fight against illicit drugs

possibilities for engagement with civil society potential community-based initiatives to counter illicit drug production public perception and reactions related to possible upcoming changes in the countries of the region and implications for poppy production; possibilities for engagement with civil society; potential community-based initiatives to counter illicit drug production.

### **Moderator:**

Mr. Lilian Darii, Director General for Multilateral Co-operation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Moldova.

### Rapporteur

- Mr. Nodir Khudayberganov, UNRCCA Representative in Uzbekistan;

### **Speakers:**

- Mr. Ghulam Farouq, Chairperson of the Movement for Peaceful Transformation of Afghanistan;
- Mr. Jeremy Dean Milsom, Senior Programme Co-ordinator, UNODC, Afghanistan;
- Mr. Davood Moradian, Director General of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies.

# Session 5: Bilateral and regional co-operation, role of international and regional organizations in addressing illicit drug problems

ongoing regional initiatives and action;

possible gaps and challenges in the way of successful regional co-operation, solutions and the way forward.

#### **Moderator:**

- Ms. Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh – Director of Human Security Program, MPA, Institute of Political Sciences (Sciences Po, Paris) and Research Associate, Peace Research Institute Oslo (Norway)

### Rapporteur

- Mr. Joomart Ormonbekov, UNRCCA Representative in Kyrgyzstan

### **Speakers:**

- Mr. Habibullo Latipov, Deputy Secretary general of the Security Collective Treaty Organization (SCTO);
- Mr. Farkhudin Chonmakhmadov, Head of Unit for Co-ordination of International Operations, CARICC;
- Mr. Suhrob Kaharov, Country Manager, BOMCA/EU Office in Tajikistan;
- Mr. William Lawrence; Project Manager, EU BOMNAF;
- Mr. Valeriy Korotenko, Police Affairs Officer on counter illicit drugs, OSCE Secretariat, Vienna;
- Ms. Malika Kurbanova, Expert, Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO).

### **Concluding remarks**



### **ABBREVIATION**

**ANF** Anti-Narcotics Forces of Afghanistan

**AWF** Analytical Work Files

**BCPs** Border crossing points

**BIG** Border International Group

**BG** Border Guards

BOs Border outposts

**BOMCA** Border Management Programme in Central Asia

**BOMNAF** Border Management Programme in Northern Afghanistan

CARRIC Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination

Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs,

Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors

CABSI Central Asian Border Security

CAREC Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation

CISCBG CIS Council of Border Guards

**CN** Counter narcotics

**CNPA** Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan

**CS** Customs Service

**CDB** Centralized Database

DCA Drug Control Agency

**DTOS** African transnational drug trafficking organizations

**EUBAM** EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine

IMU Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan

IEDs Improvised Explosive Devices

IDEC InternationalDrugEnforcementConference

ISAF International Security Assistance Force

RCD Regional Cooperation and Development

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NSC National Security Committee

SCDC State Commission for Drug Control

TC Training Center

TF Drug trafficking

UNRCCA United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy

for Central Asia

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WCO World Customs Organization for Trade and Transit

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