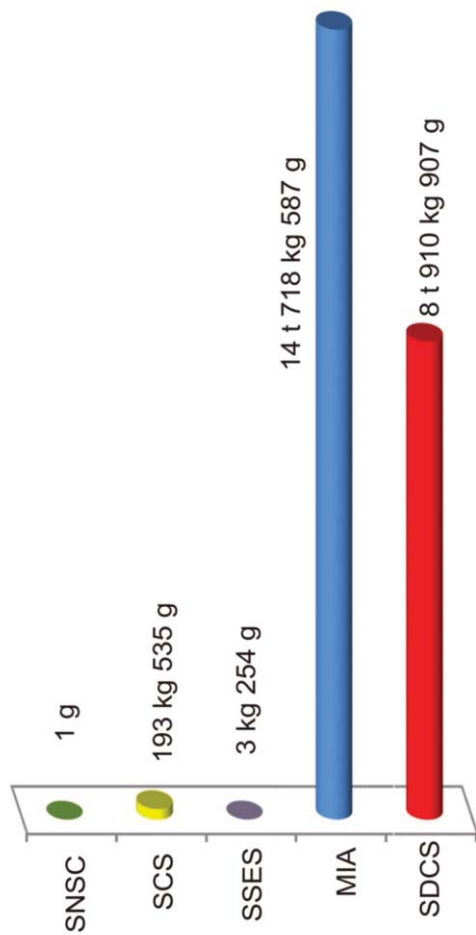
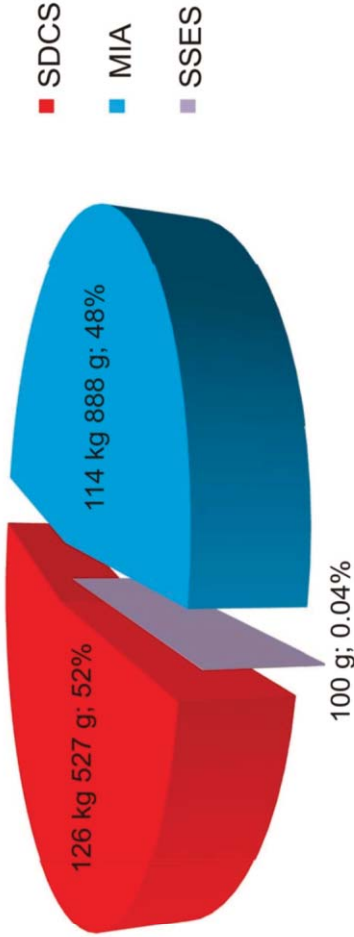


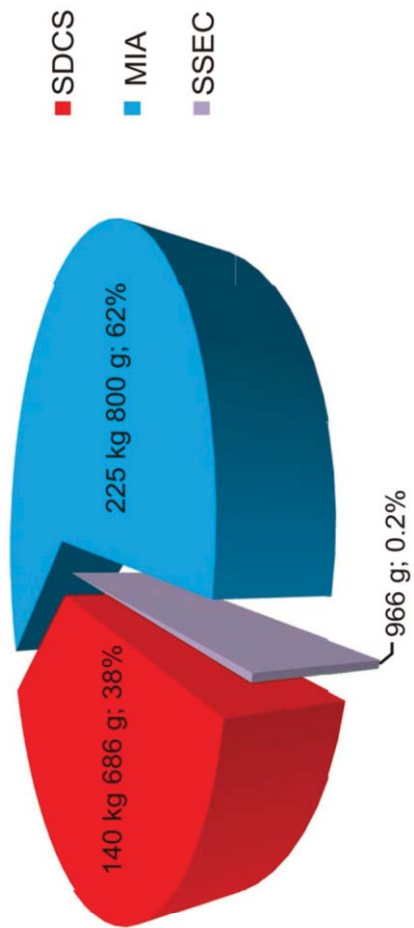
## Contribution of law-enforcement bodies to the seizure of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors



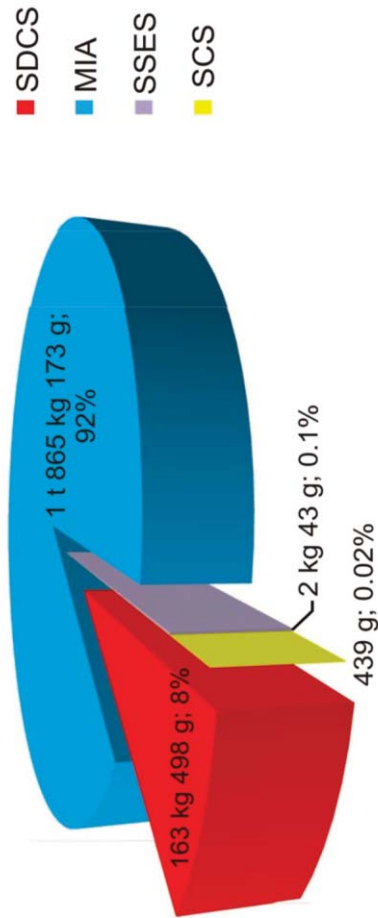
# Contribution of law-enforcement bodies to the seizure of HEROIN



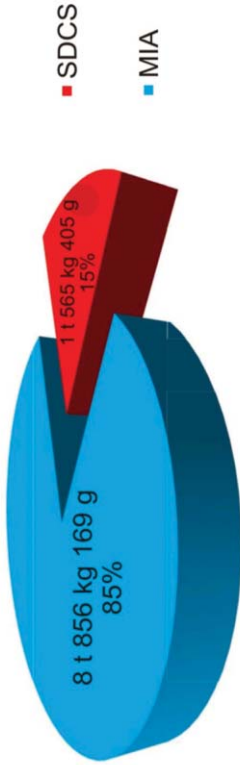
## Contribution of law-enforcement bodies to the seizure of HASHISH



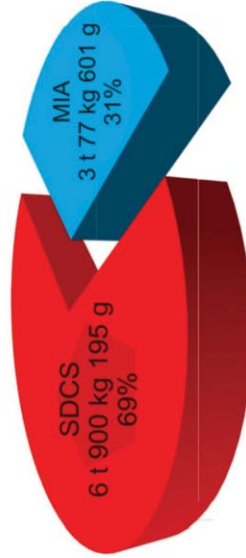
## Contribution of law-enforcement bodies to the seizure of MARIJUANA



### Contribution of law-enforcement bodies to the seizure of CANNABIS



### Contribution of law-enforcement bodies to the seizure of PRECURSORS



## STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRE ON ADDICTIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

- A total of 4,611 HIV-positive individuals are registered, 2,638 of whom use injecting drugs (data as of 01.01.2013).
- According to official data, the number of persons registered with drug rehabilitation facilities of the system of public health for addition to all types of narcotic substances reached 10,705 in 2012.



## VIRAL HEPATITIS TYPE “C” (VHC)

- The high level of viral hepatitis type “C” (VHC) among IDUs is the evidence of dangerous practices connected with the use of narcotic drugs and sexual behaviour.
- According to sentinel surveillance data, the VHC prevalence rate in 2010 was 53.7%, including 37.5% among the prison population.



## STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

Republican Medical Forensic Bureau (RMFB)  
Republican Centre on Addictions (RCA)



- 2009 – 103 persons,
- 2010 – 120 persons,
- 2011 – 94 persons.

The cause of death was intoxication (overdose) with narcotic drugs (alkaloids) of the opiate group.

- In connection with death,
- 106 drug addicted persons were taken off the records of drug rehabilitation facilities in 2006,
  - 139 in 2007, 144 in 2008, 147 in 2009, 137 in 2010, 130 in 2011.

Overdoses of narcotic drugs have an undulated amplitude.





## MAIN FACTORS OF UNFAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRUG SITUATION

- ✓ Negative social processes creating a “nutritive” medium in society for the growth of drug abuse;
- ✓ Geographical position of the country exposed to illicit transit of drugs from Afghanistan;
- ✓ Existence of the country’s own raw material base for illegal drug production: plantations of wild hemp and ephedra forbidden for cultivation;
- ✓ Inefficiency of the state anti-drug system.



## INTERNATIONAL ANTI-DRUG COOPERATION

- 1994 – accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 1988
- Interaction with the International Drug Control Committee, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and other specialised institutions of the United Nations system, such as UNDP and WHO
- INTERPOL, SCO, International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), Memorandum (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan), decision on establishment of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)



## PROGRAMME DOCUMENTS ON COUNTERING THE DRUG MENACE:

No	Date	Name	Document status
1.	12 July 1993	National Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for Countering Drug Addiction and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs for 1993—1995	Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
2.	25 March 1996	On the State Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for Countering Drug Addiction and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs for 1996—1997	Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
3.	10 December 1997	State Programme of Countering the Spread of Drug Addiction and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2001—2003	Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
4.	22 December 2004	Concepts of Countering the Spread of Drug Addiction and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs in the Kyrgyz Republic and National Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for Countering Drug Addiction and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs for the period until 2010	Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic



## CONCEPT OF THE STATE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

- I. ANALYSIS OF THE DRUG SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
- II. EVALUATION OF PROBLEMS IN THE SPHERE OF CONTROL OVER DRUGS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
- III. STATE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
  - Main goals, objectives, and principles of the Kyrgyz Republic State Anti-Drug Strategy
  - State strategy of reducing demand for illicit drugs
  - Initial prevention of drug addiction
  - Secondary prevention of drug addiction
  - Tertiary prevention of drug addiction
  - State strategy of reducing supply of illicit drugs
  - State strategy of harm reduction
  - State strategy of mortality reduction

## IV. EXPECTED RESULTS



*James P. Callahan  
Senior Program Advisor, Europe, Eurasia and Asia Section,  
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs,  
United State Department of State.*

In my presentation, I will use examples from North America to illustrate the impact of drug-related organized crime on societies.

As President Barack Obama stated in his October 2011 National Substance Abuse Proclamation, “The damage done by drugs is felt far beyond the millions of Americans with diagnosable substance abuse or dependence problems – countless families and communities also live with the pain and heartbreak it causes. Relationships are destroyed; crime and violence blight communities and dreams are shattered. Substance abuse touches every sector of society, straining our health care and criminal justice systems.”

The President's statement has universal application and we can see the impacts of organized trafficking in illicit drugs throughout the world. A striking example is the impact of drug-related organized crime in Central America. We estimate that over 80 percent of the cocaine leaving South America for the United States moves through the Mexico and Central America corridor. We also estimate that as much as 87percent of all cocaine smuggling flights departing South America first land in Honduras.

As a result, Honduras suffers from violence and severe homicide rates. UNODC's Global Homicide Survey ranked Honduras as the country with the highest murder rate in the world, with an official murder rate of 82 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011.

Drug-related corruption negatively impacted the country's investment climate and citizens' confidence in the integrity of government institutions. Honduras received a stunning score of 2.4 out of 10 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, ranking 134 out of 178 countries.

Looking beyond Honduras, Assistant Secretary of State William R. Brownfield noted in a speech to the Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America in October 2011, that instead of requiring strong political institutions and promoting a peaceful investment environment, drug traffickers benefit from government corruption, general instability, and they promote violence and demand for drugs.

The negative impact that violence has on economic stability has been well documented. A World Bank study (from 2007) indicated that the costs of violence and crime in Mexico at that time were over 12% of the total Mexican GDP – of which



1.5 billion dollars annually can be attributed to violence related to drug trafficking.

Violence fosters displacement. Studies from Sinaloa, one of the major centers of drug trafficking in Mexico, show that drug-related violence generated the displacement of at least 360,000 inhabitants, leaving ghost towns all around the region, and a vacuum that hurts smart business.

As noted earlier, drug trafficking fosters corruption. The corruption of government institutions has severe economic costs. Corrupt judicial systems reduce competitiveness and increase the cost of doing business because contract compliance becomes less credible. This high uncertainty constrains business implementation, reducing the investment attractiveness of the country and its ability to compete in the global markets. Corruption also generates vicious cycles of increasing crime, a reduction in free press, a curtailment in government productivity, and distorts social spending.

Finally, drug traffickers promote drug use. The Mexican Minister of Health estimated that from 1988 to 2002 domestic consumption of illegal drugs increased by 375 percent. Drug abuse has direct economic costs in terms of productivity and human capital losses, health care (both treatment and prevention), and government expenditure (policies to prevent or treat drug consumption). For example, using numbers from 2003, the best estimate of total costs of drug abuse in Mexico was around \$680 million annually. The largest share of this cost was attributed to productivity and human capital losses – including incarceration cost of \$124.63 million annually, equivalent to the budget of the whole Mexican Presidential office. Moreover, in the same time period the Mexican government spent \$14.6 million just in policies to control drug demand, money that otherwise could be spent on much needed poverty and housing relief.

Let me conclude by noting that although some of the worst effects of organized drug crime such as significant increases in violence and homicides have not yet been part of the scene in Central, West and South Asia but it could well become so in the future. In the meantime the impacts of the illicit drug trade can be seen daily in this region through high levels of corruption, poor public perceptions of law enforcement authorities, increasing abuse of drugs and rising rates of HIV/AIDS associated with injecting drug use. In particular, looking towards 2014 and beyond, high levels of official corruption, particularly among border services, can facilitate vulnerabilities to incursions by extremists and acceptance of extremist philosophies. In my view, we will not be able to combat effectively the drug trafficking problem in the region until we address effectively the issue of official corruption.





### **The Afghan Farmers' point of view in poppy production in Afghanistan**

Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the Afghan delegation, many thanks to UNODC that invited us to this seminar.

It is our pleasure being in beautiful Dushanbe and being with brotherly and hospitable people of Tajikistan. Many thanks.

Mr Chairman,

A big problem with Afghanistan is that few foreigners know the Afghans. The Afghans are misunderstood and under-estimated and thus not only others have hurt the Afghans, but also hurt themselves.

No one talked in seminar about the Afghan farmers. The Afghan farmers must be put first if we really want to curb poppy production in Afghanistan. Let us ask ourselves, why the Afghan farmers cultivate poppies? My extensive field experience confirms the Afghan farmers do not like to cultivate poppies as this crop needs a lot of work - hard technical work. In addition, the Afghan farmers receive only 0.3% of the US street market price for opium. The Afghan drug dealers receive 1.7 %. The rest of the money (98%) goes to the western businessmen. This is the prime duty of the International Community to tackle the problem, including safeguarding their borders and checking the export of chemicals to Afghanistan that are used to change opium to heroin. The Afghan farmers have no incentive; they are left with no choice for survival other than to cultivate poppies. This is duty of the Afghan Government and the International Community to not only remove block on the way of the Afghan farmers, but also help them to cultivate legitimate crops.

In 1975, Afghanistan produced only 0.2 percent of the world opium (Helmand produced 22 metric tons).

In 1988 (during Soviets occupation), Afghanistan produced about 3,400 mt (Helmand produced 1,900 mt)

In 2001, Afghanistan produced only 180 mt of opium; The Taliban controlled area was nill.



In 2010, Afghanistan produced 6,800 mt (92% of world opium production - Helmand produced 4,600 mt).

In 2013, Afghanistan's opium production is estimated about 9,000 metric tons. In 2014, Afghanistan most probably to produce over 10,000 metric tons of opium. Afghanistan was producing a very small and insignificant amount of opium before the Russian invasion. Traditionally, the opium route to Europe was Iran. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan boosted the poppy cultivation significantly. For the first time in history, the Russians opened the Afghan opium trade route to the north – to Central Asia. The Russian authorities in Afghanistan turned their blind eye towards the cultivation of poppies in order to:

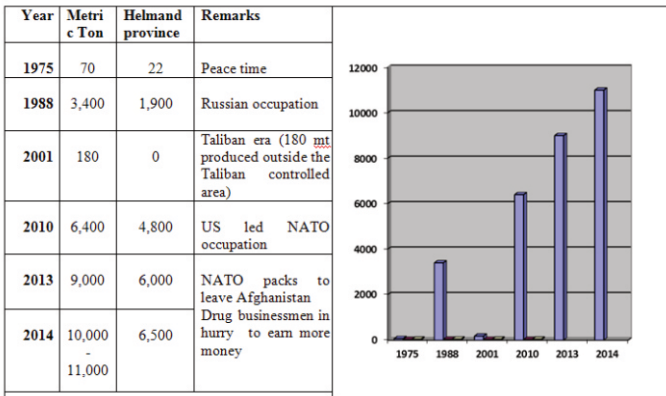
Win the loyalty of local warlords and militias fighting for the Soviet backed regime in Afghanistan;

Please the Red Army soldiers to enjoy their stay in Afghanistan by using opium;

Attract new recruitments - allowing soldiers to earn money from illicit drugs taking along with them when going home. There was no border or custom check for Red Army soldiers going home.

Under the socialist system in the Soviet Union, people could not invest in poppy production in Afghanistan as they did not have money. Only the Soviet authorities were to curb or encourage the poppy production in Afghanistan.

Poppy production table in last 40 years:





They turned blind eye. Today, the case is worse as big illicit drug traders in the West have invested a lot in this business. A huge amount of money is invested by western drug dealers in Afghanistan providing technological knowhow, required chemicals and equipment to produce heroin. The coming two years, 2013 and 2014 will be the worst as everyone in the business tries to maximize his income from this crop.

Till there is war in Afghanistan, the opium business will continue to flourish. The Afghan farmers have living memory of a time when cash crops, in addition to wheat, were the basis of their economy, e.g., cotton, fruits, vegetables. Today, most of them are deprived to follow their traditional way of growing legitimate crops. Agricultural Development Bank is closed who provided credit to farmers to buy seeds, agro-chemicals, agric. Machinery, etc. Also, cotton press & gin factories are closed or crippled. Both of these institutions are closed or left unattended under the Free Market Economy. This policy left the only way open to farmers – poppy.

We (the civil societies), religious institutions, socio-political forces and NGOs have the responsibility to preach for the end of war in Afghanistan and search for a political settlement that leads to effective narcotics control. Otherwise, the situation will get worse and the primary victims will be the Afghans, the Iranians, the people of Central Asia and beyond. In micro level, we all need to work for the following:

Since the knowledge and understanding of cash crops are present among Afghan farmers and they are still grown without assistance, therefore these traditional cash crops business can be re-developed into real economic alternatives to poppies. This is the duty of the Afghan Government and the International Community to provide the Afghan farmers with opportunity to cultivate the legitimate crops.

The infrastructure for processing cotton and agricultural based small businesses must be revived and assisted.

Reactivate the Agricultural Development Bank to provide credit to farmers.

Provide short-term loan and technical assistance to farmers in the form of improved seeds, agro-chemicals, farm machinery and animal husbandary.



Provide farmers with education in water management and crop pattern.

There will be no progress in curtailing the illicit drug business in Afghanistan till 2014 and beyond if the Afghan Government and the International Community do not work sincerely for peace and the Afghan farmers are not taken on board. No election in Afghanistan without peace will bring stability. Election cannot bring peace at all. No military build-up will work without a good government in place. Do not expect a hero army and law & order from a corrupt government and a narco-state. Warlords, who control the Afghan Government, get \$1.3 billion a year from drug business. The CIA and MI6 are bankrolling the very people in Afghanistan who produce 92 percent of the world's heroin. Former minister of Interior, Ali Jalali, claimed 4 ministers and 13 governors were directly involved in illicit drug business; but he never dared to name them.

**Let me tell you:**

**War is the main cause for significant increase in poppy production.**

**Till war continues in Afghanistan, the poppy production will continue to rise.**





# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Role of Civil Society, Local Communities and NGOs

**Jeremy Dean Milsom**  
**Senior Programme Coordinator**

Dushanbe, 23-24 April 2013





## Situation Overview

- Afghanistan currently produces over 80% of global illicit opiates. 52% of Afghan opium is converted into heroin or morphine within Afghanistan. (Opium Survey 2010)
- Afghanistan is also the poorest country in South Asia with over 30% of the population living below the poverty line.
- Approximately 190,000 households are involved in opium cultivation or 5% of population.
- Nearly 1 million Afghans (age15 – 64) are regular/problem drug users.
- Opium cultivation and trade is equivalent to 16% of Afghanistan's GDP (WB figure).
- Combination of insecurity, underdevelopment and illicit drug production create an unstable environment – need to continue to address these concerns to sustain advances across all sectors.





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## Working at the Community Level

- UNODC has piloted community-based projects where we support basic quality of life inputs based on village (CDC) priorities.
- In tandem, we encourage communities to lead CN responses in own communities.
- Level of dependence on poppy varies, but CN elements can and should be included.





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