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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
International co-operation in drug abuse control
Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, requested the United Nations and "the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the General Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field". In paragraph 12 of that resolution, it requested the Secretary-General "to report annually to the General Assembly on the progress being made in the implementation of the present resolution and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXVIII)" of 23 February 1979 on the launching of a programme on international drug control strategy and policies.

2. The replies received in response to the request in paragraph 8 of resolution 34/177 from the United Nations and the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system on their activities and proposed projects in this field are summarized in sections II to X.

3. It may be noted in this connection that, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 34/177 in December 1979, the Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in January 1980 entrusted the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of that resolution and requested the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to pursue consultations with the organizations concerned to co-ordinate related international drug control matters within the United Nations system.

II. UNITED NATIONS DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

4. In pursuance of the directives of the Organizational Committee of ACC, two interagency co-ordination meetings were held in 1982 to facilitate appropriate exchanges of information, to avoid duplication of activities and to provide a system-wide response to the drug abuse phenomenon. For reasons of economy, the first such meeting was held at Vienna on 9 and 10 February 1982 immediately following the seventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The second interagency co-ordination meeting took place in Paris, at the invitation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, from 25 to 27 August 1982.

5. The following agencies and programmes were either represented at this meeting or reported in writing on their respective programmes of related activities in order to facilitate co-ordination on international drug control matters within the United Nations system:

United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (UNDND);

Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB);

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC);

United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA);

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI);

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

International Labour Organisation of the United Nations (ILO);

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
and

World Health Organization (WHO).

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) was also represented in an observer capacity.

6. At the August 1982 meeting, it was decided that invitations to future meetings should also be addressed to the following programmes within the United Nations system: The Centre for Transnational Corporations (CTC), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

7. With respect to the Secretary-General's report requested in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 34/177, the attention of the Assembly is drawn to the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-ninth session, held from 2 to 11 February 1981, and in particular to Commission resolution 1 (XXIX) on strategy and policies for drug control and its annex (E/1981/24, annex II, part II, para. 55), which sets forth the list of activities for the first of the five-year related programme of action.

8. The Economic and Social Council in its decision 1981/113 transmitted this Commission resolution and annex thereto to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. The international drug abuse control strategy and basic five-year programme of action was adopted by the Assembly in resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981. The programme for the first year included a total of 22 projects, 11 of which were proposed for financing from regular budget resources which were subsequently made available by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. Nine of the 11 projects were entrusted to the Division of Narcotic Drugs for implementation, and two were assigned to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board.

A. Action taken to carry out special projects included in the first year of the basic five-year programme of action

9. Summary descriptions of these nine projects are as follows:

(a) Working of the drug control Conventions (A.1)

This project called for technical groups to study the functioning, adequacy and enhancement of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances in order to find remedies, as appropriate. Both expert groups under this project met at Vienna: the first from 11 to 15 October 1982 and the second from 18 to 22 October 1982. Their respective reports will be before the Commission at its thirtieth session in February 1983 as documents E/CN.7/1983/2/Add.1 and E/CN.7/1983/2/Add.2.

(b) Drug abuse reduction (A.2)

A working group of experts was to be convened to explore approaches to reduction of drug abuse which have proved most successful, in order that positive experiences may be made more widely available. This group of experts, selected on a regional basis, met at Vienna from 6 to 10 September 1982 and its report will be before the Commission at its thirtieth session in February 1983 as document E/CN.7/1983/2/Add.3.

(c) Expert group to study possibilities of an international buffer stock (A.4)

The project involved establishment of an expert group to explore the feasibility of creation of an international buffer stock of opiate raw materials or transfer of these stocks to the manufacturers stocks or to special stocks in the consuming countries so as to improve the management of accumulated stocks which have built up at great expense in the traditional supply countries. The expert group met at Vienna from 20 to 24 September and its report E/CN.7/1983/2 has been submitted to the Commission for consideration at its thirtieth session.

(d) Production of printed and audio-visual material (A.5)

Under this project, production of printed and audio-visual material on drug abuse and related problems for identified target groups was requested for use at both the international and national levels, taking into special account socio-cultural aspects. Activities initiated in relation to this project have encountered a number of difficulties, as it has proven difficult to identify standards for testing the potential usefulness of material prepared under the Division's guidance. Since the ultimate purpose of the material would be for training and prevention purposes, the advice and co-operation of UNESCO and of WHO is being sought in connection with this activity.

(e) Feasibility study on computerized data base (A.6)

A feasibility study was envisaged to explore the possibility of establishing a computerized system in the Division for the storage, retrieval and diffusion of existing scientific, technical, legal and general information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. With the assistance of the responsible specialized programmes for electronic data processing, an initial evaluation of needs and resources was undertaken in summer 1982, and a more detailed study is scheduled for 1983. Staff resources have been earmarked for this undertaking. A related survey of the scientific literature collection and its linkage to existing data bases was conducted with assistance from the Dag Hammarskjöld Library. Related recommendations are now in the course of implementation and recruitment of a full-time librarian is under way.

(f) Study on the characteristics of seized heroin to trace its origin (A.8)

The project involved co-ordination of research by the Narcotics Laboratory on the physical and chemical characteristics of seized heroin to trace its origin and movement in the illicit traffic. An expert group on this topic met in Vienna from 28 September to 1 October 1982, and its report (E/CN.7/1983/2/Add.4) will be before the Commission at its thirtieth session in February 1983.

(g) Collaborative research on the chemical composition of drugs of abuse (A.9)

(h) Identification and analysis of psychotropic substances (A.10)

(i) Feasibility study on the possibility of developing a network of collaborative laboratories and appropriate analytical techniques in areas most affected by problems of drug abuse (A.11)

Full implementation of these three projects has been kept in abeyance pending the arrival of a new Chief of the Narcotics Laboratory Section, under whose direction these projects will be initiated. The expert meeting referred to under (f) above also made a number of related recommendations, which will need to be taken into account in the further development of work plans for these three projects.

10. For action undertaken on the two remaining projects (A.3 and A.7), see the report of the secretariat of INCB in section III.

B. Ongoing activities and other projects carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs

11. In addition to the specific projects included in the first year of the basic five-year programme of action, the Division of Narcotic Drugs has carried out the ongoing regular responsibilities entrusted to it in the field of international drug control deriving from treaty provisions, resolutions from competent intergovernmental bodies and directives of the Secretary-General. The Division of

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Narcotic Drugs serves as the central repository in the United Nations of professional and technical expertise in drug control. It endeavours to facilitate the implementation of the relevant drug control agreements, provides technical advice to Member States, specialized agencies and institutions, and acts as secretariat to the 30-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In this context, the Division is entrusted with administrative, executive, advisory and operational responsibilities. These are set forth in the medium-term plan for 1980-1983. 1/

12. With partial financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control UNFDAC, the Division continues to carry out a number of projects relating to drug abuse control. In 1982, the Division served as executing agency for relevant portions (such as drug law enforcement, legislation, rehabilitation) of a number of country programmes, including those in Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey. Throughout, the Division works closely with UNFDAC in providing technical advice on the feasibility and advisability of implementing projects submitted to UNFDAC for possible support. The Division is also able to help strengthen national drug laboratories through the supply of equipment and technical advice to laboratories in developing countries affected by the illicit traffic.

13. In addition to field projects, during 1982 the Division has been responsible for a dozen projects administered from its headquarters in Vienna. To illustrate the type of activity involved, the following projects may be mentioned:

(a) Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA)

A meeting has been convened at Manila from 22 to 26 November 1982 of the heads of some 30 narcotics law enforcement agencies to exchange at the operational level information on policies and techniques, to discuss cases, to examine trends in illicit drug traffic and to develop countermeasures. Thirty countries participated at the 1981 HONLEA meeting and a similar number are expected for the 1982 meeting.

(b) Utilization of community resources in demand reduction

This project covers assistance provided to Governments on request for low-cost demand reduction programmes using community and other local resources. Two regional seminars on this topic were held in 1982: one in Bangkok in March and a second in Buenos Aires in May to facilitate the design of national pilot projects.

(c) Comparative legislative study on cannabis control

Under this project a study of national legislation enacted by parties to the 1961 Single Convention to control cannabis and related substances in their territories is being carried out. Findings, to be included in a review document, may assist in determining the extent to which existing national legislation is applied and enforced.

(d) Study of preparations exempted from control under the provisions of the Convention

Under this project, a study of the two different systems established in the international drug control treaties to regulate exemption of certain preparations from various control measures has been completed. This analysis reviews the historical background which led to the establishment of different systems in the 1961 and 1971 Conventions and may be useful to the Commission in its review at its next session in February 1983 of criteria for exemptions from control under the 1971 Convention.

(e) Drug law enforcement training

In 1982, the Division, in co-operation with other intergovernmental organizations and with the appropriate authorities in Member States, organized regional, subregional and national training seminars on drug law enforcement and related matters: one in Malaysia in May, two more in August in Argentina and in Nepal; a fourth is planned for Sri Lanka in December.

14. The Division also provided audio-visual and other training material and equipment to assist developing countries. It structured 14 study tours on relevant fields and awarded 18 fellowships to enhance drug abuse control as well as help combat the illicit drug traffic. In addition to the training provided at the Narcotics Laboratory of the Division in such fields as methods of identification of drugs of abuse, co-operative training under the auspices of the United Nations was undertaken in 1982 at the Hong Kong Narcotics Laboratory. During 1982 individual programmes have been arranged for fellowship holders from Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burma, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

15. The Division has executed during 1982 projects totalling more than \$3 million under extra-budgetary financing. Detailed reports on the background, objectives and accomplishments of country programmes and headquarters projects are considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

16. The Division published quarterly issues of the Bulletin on Narcotics, a technical journal, which is issued in English, French and Spanish, with a Russian edition containing selected articles and an annual issue in Chinese summarizing selected articles. The bimonthly Information Letter was issued in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

17. During 1982 staff of the Division participated in more than 12 international meetings and conferences dealing with various aspects of international drug control, and intensified collaborative work with the Customs Co-operation Council and with ICPO/Interpol.

III. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Reporting obligations of the Board

18. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is required by treaty 2/ to present to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a yearly account of its work, including action taken with regard to resolutions addressed to it. This account is to be found in the Board's annual reports which are its principal means of drawing the attention of United Nations organs, Governments and the general public to any weaknesses in international drug control and possible remedial measures. For a full and authentic account of the Board's activities and views, reference must therefore be made to its annual reports. 3/

The Board's treaty mandate

19. It is the Board's responsibility to promote implementation and compliance by Governments with the provisions of the drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort at their request. The Board's tasks are specifically laid down in the treaties, and its functions are of a continuous nature. Generally speaking, the Board and its secretariat deal with two aspects of drug control:

(a) With regard to licit activities, the Board ensures globally that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses, while at the same time endeavouring to avoid leakages from licit sources to the illicit traffic. To this end it administers a quota system, the estimates system, applicable so far only to narcotic drugs, monitors international trade in drugs through the statistical returns system and ascertains that the drugs available in each country for medical purposes are accounted for at the main stages of the drug distribution cycle,

(b) With respect to illicit activities, the Board is required to determine where such activities may exist and to contribute to rectifying the situation, co-operating closely for this purpose with Governments and United Nations organs (and in particular with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Secretary-General, i.e., in practice, the Division of Narcotic Drugs), as well as with specialized agencies and other competent international organizations.

20. These ongoing activities by the Board and its secretariat have been described in more detail in paragraph 46 of annex II of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session (E/1981/24).

Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

21. In its detailed study on this question (E/INCB/52/Supp.), the Board identified several courses of action which might be considered by Governments to achieve a balance between demand and supply. Among these was the voluntary submission of information that might help the Board better to monitor the movements in demand and supply, such as estimates and statistics for poppy straw and Papaver bracteatum, similar to those required by the 1961 Convention for opium, as well as more accurate medium-term (five-year) forecasts. These proposals have been endorsed by

the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/12, and the Secretariat is now endeavouring to obtain the voluntary reporting of the pertinent information from the Governments most directly concerned.

22. Moreover, the secretariat participated as an observer in the Expert Group to Study the Possibility of an International Buffer Stock of Opiate Raw Materials, convened by the Division in Vienna in September 1982. The implications of such stocks for the assurance of stable supplies and for the effectiveness of drug control are evident, and the Board may therefore be expected to be associated with further appropriate action concerning this question.

Control of psychotropic substances

23. The secretariat continues to assist the Board in carrying out the necessary monitoring and control of decisions in relation to the rescheduling of substances under the 1971 Convention.

24. Furthermore, international action is required to stem the growing illicit traffic in psychotropic substances, especially amphetamines and methaqualone, which are being diverted from licit manufacture to illicit channels, particularly in developing countries. In order to ensure against over-production and thus reduce the risks of diversion, the Board has proposed that countries - in the absence of a treaty-derived estimates system - submit voluntary assessments of their requirements for psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. Moreover, in order to permit the Board better to monitor international trade in these same substances, it has also proposed the voluntary submission of quarterly, and not only annually, export and import statistics. These proposals have been positively received by Governments and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1981/7 and 1982/11. The secretariat has prepared and distributed special forms in order to facilitate the work of national administrations in this voluntary reporting and is at present analysing the information received.

IV. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

25. A condensed report of the activities undertaken by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) during the first semester of 1982 is presented below with emphasis on major programme developments and fund raising efforts. 4/

Summary of the 1982 Programme

26. As in previous years, UNFDAC used a two-tier programming approach, based on the country programmes, for the most part development oriented, and the regular activities, primarily headquarters-based projects carried out by the various United Nations technical bodies in the narcotics field. The priorities expressed in the General Assembly resolution setting forth the strategy and policies for drug control and the basic five-year programme for action, reflect UNFDAC's policy to allocate most of its resources to development-oriented activities.

27. This year UNFDAC supports a total of 27 sectoral projects in 12 countries. Income substitution projects involving agriculture/livestock schemes receive nearly 38 per cent of budget allocations to country programmes while law enforcement activities receive approximately 37 per cent. This distribution reflects the rural development operations in Burma, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Thailand as well as the important law enforcement projects undertaken in Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey. Projects in the field of demand reduction are implemented in Argentina, Burma, Colombia, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru and Thailand. This sector represents approximately 25 per cent of the total allocations to country programmes.

28. In addition to the ongoing multi-year programmes, new agreements were entered into by UNFDAC this year, covering the following activities:

(a) One-year agreement was signed in May 1982 with the Government of Paraguay for an in-depth analysis of the extent and nature of the drug abuse problem in that country;

(b) One-year agreement was signed in June 1982 for treatment, preventive education and law enforcement activities in Peru;

(c) One-year agreement was signed in March 1982 for a law enforcement programme in Pakistan.

Moreover, in the course of this year UNFDAC renewed agreements with the Governments of Afghanistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Turkey.

29. The major component of the Thailand programme for drug abuse control is the three-year Highlands Agricultural Marketing and Production Project (HAMP) which will be completed by the end of 1982. The major conclusions of a tripartite review held in April 1982 and of an evaluation mission held in May/June 1982 were that the successes achieved in this pilot project justify a two-year extension as a transitional period to prepare for the transfer of the activities to a large-scale integrated rural development programme with the possible support of international financial institutions. Other aspects of the programme in Thailand include projects in both the treatment and research fields.

30. Phase II of the five-year programme for Burma (1981-1986), which was signed in June 1981, foresees for this year activities in the field of agriculture - extension of the network of agricultural base stations and replacement of opium poppy cultivation by a variety of substitute crops; education - development of suitable teaching materials; treatment and rehabilitation - extension of treatment and vocational training centres, and law enforcement.

31. The multi-sectoral Phase II Programme of assistance to the Government of Pakistan covers a four-year period (1981-1984) and includes the development of alternative crops as well as institutional and infrastructural improvements, and the development of land and water resources in the Buner area. The programme also assists the Government in supporting law enforcement activities against the illicit traffic in drugs and in providing extension of treatment and rehabilitation

facilities in both urban and rural areas. In response to a specific request from the Government, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, under the UNFDAC-financed law enforcement project, fielded a consultant mission in September 1982 to prepare a situation report on heroin problems in the country.

32. In addition to Turkey's annual project, "Strengthening of Measures Against Production of Illicit Opium and Trafficking in Illicit Drugs", UNFDAC is financing a major four-year project (1981-1984) in that country, aimed at supporting the Government in its efforts to interdict the flow of illicit drugs across its territory. This activity is intended to set up a telecommunications network in 21 of Turkey's provinces.

33. In response to a request from the Government of Sri Lanka, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, under UNFDAC-financed project "Consultation and Project Preparation", fielded a fact-finding mission in August 1982 to study the current nature and extent of drug abuse in that country and to recommend counter-measures.

Programme management

34. UNFDAC works to ensure that the executing agencies conduct UNFDAC-financed activities expeditiously. Special attention is given to basic indicators, such as the rate of implementation and the progress reports. In that connection, the executing agencies achieved a very high delivery rate last year: 82 per cent against 73 per cent in 1980. UNFDAC's management procedures also relate to

(a) Awarding of direct grants by UNFDAC to outside organizations

Two grants were approved this year by UNFDAC for training courses organized by the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction; a third grant was made to the South Pacific Commission for a regional training course in drug identification and concealments methods.

(b) Evaluation of UNFDAC-financed activities:

An evaluation of the HAMP project in Thailand was conducted in May/June of this year. Other planned projects evaluations for the remainder of 1982 include the treatment and research projects in Thailand as well as the law enforcement activities in Egypt.

Fund-raising activities

35. During the period under review, the Executive Director and his staff continued their contacts with Permanent Missions in Vienna, and repeated appeals for contributions were made on various occasions through:

(a) Personal discussions with government officials of Austria, Italy, Norway and the United States of America;

(b) At informal consultative meetings in Vienna in January and June 1982 with Permanent Mission representatives;

(c) Messages delivered at the WHO General Assembly, the UNDP Governing Council, the first session of 1982 of the Economic and Social Council and at a World Bank Consortium meeting in Paris;

(d) Appeals made in August 1982 directly to each Permanent Mission in Vienna or to Member States in connection with the forthcoming United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

(e) Contacts with regional and local authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy;

(f) Contacts with private associations and foundations.

UNFDAC-financed Country Programmes in 1982

36. The following list of country programmes does not include various projects carried out at their respective headquarters by UNDND, UNESCO, UNSDRI and WHO.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project title</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
Afghanistan	Drug Control in Afghanistan	DND
Argentina	Training for Drug Abuse Prevention	UNESCO
Burma	Agricultural and Livestock Sector	FAO
Burma	Educational and Information Sector	UNESCO
Burma	Health Sector	WHO
Burma	Social Welfare Sector	ILO
Burma	Drug Law Enforcement Sector	DND
Colombia	Treatment for Drug Addicts	WHO/PAHO
Egypt	Strengthening of Drug Law Enforcement Capabilities	DND
Egypt	Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependent Persons	WHO
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Co-operative Livestock Production in Selected Villages	Government
Malaysia	Drug Law Enforcement and Legislative Sector	DND
Malaysia	Rehabilitation and After-care Sector	DND

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project title</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
Malaysia	Drug Dependence Research	University of Sciences/UNDP
Pakistan	Agricultural Development/Buner Sub-division	UNDP/OPE
Pakistan	Drug Law Enforcement Sector	DND
Pakistan	Vocational and Social Rehabilitation Sector	ILO
Pakistan	Treatment and Research Sector	WHO
Paraguay	Analysis of Drug Abuse in Paraguay	WHO/PAHO
Peru	Preventive Education	UNESCO
Peru	Treatment and Rehabilitation	WHO/PAHO
Peru	Drug Law Enforcement	DND
Thailand	Highlands Agricultural Marketing and Production Project	UNDP
Thailand	Drug Dependence Research	Chulalongkorn University UNDP/OPE
Thailand	Drug Dependence Treatment and Prevention	WHO
Turkey	Strengthening of Measures against Production of Illicit Opium and Trafficking in Illicit Drugs	DND
Turkey	Provincial Anti-narcotics Telecommunications System	DND

V. CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

37. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) in Vienna is deeply interested in the work on drug abuse control in view of the numerous areas in which the Centre's goals and objectives and these of other United Nations agencies and bodies more directly concerned with the subject clearly meet. First of all, it may be pointed out that there is a growing threat caused by the spread of drug abuse and its adverse effects on social development, including social disintegration and increasing criminality. There are very close and intricate interrelations between drug problems, social problems and crime problems.

38. As regards criminality, a worsened crime situation is often followed by serious drug problems, since crime creates conditions more conducive to drug addiction. Worsened drug problems, on the other hand, likewise aggravate the crime situation as, among others, an addict is ready to do anything to procure his drug. Thus, drug related offences exact an enormous material cost and a still higher social cost. Indeed, human sufferings and financial losses are becoming much too great. Drug-related criminality frequently creates a climate of fear and violence that erodes the quality of life and impairs the overall development of nations. Closer collaboration between the Division and the Centre's Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch has a great potential. Reference may be made to the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the biennial sessions of the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, both of which have dealt with criminality related to drug abuse to some extent in the past.

39. One of the areas in which strengthening of co-operation may be most fruitful is preparations for the Seventh Congress in 1985, including regional and interregional preparatory meetings. Some aspects of various topics on its provisional agenda may be of interest also to the drug abuse control programmes.

40. For example, one of the subtopics of the item "Youth, Crime and Justice" will deal with the interrelationship between urbanization, drug abuse and juvenile delinquency, a subject which has been a major long-standing and ongoing concern of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

41. Mention may be made also of the effective network of United Nations institutes in crime prevention and criminal justice and their pioneering role in the control of crime and drug abuse as an essential part of their activities at the regional and interregional level. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) in Rome, is in the process of conducting an innovative and timely project in the form of a comparative research on the effectiveness of socio-legal preventive and control measures in different countries on the interactions between criminal behaviour and drug abuse. The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) in Fuchu, Japan, likewise places emphasis on drug problems as important factors of crime problems.

42. The question of crime prevention, criminal justice and drug abuse control has also been among the principal subjects of concern in various regional training courses organized by the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) at San José, Costa Rica.

43. There are other very important areas of possible closer co-operation for which the Centre is directly responsible. As follow-up of the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, a draft World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons will be submitted for adoption to the forthcoming General Assembly. In the United Nations concept disabled persons include persons who are mentally, physically and sensorially disabled. Among the many factors mentioned in the Programme which is responsible for the rising numbers of disabled persons in the world are the imprudent use of medications, the misuse of therapeutic substances

and the illicit use of drugs and stimulants. Another global event of far-reaching significance for the coming years, the World Assembly on Aging, has been successfully concluded at Vienna a short time ago. Among the many specific and complex issues touched upon has been the grave problem of drug abuse by the elderly.

44. The International Youth Year in 1985 is expected to focus attention of the world community on the role of youth in international co-operation, peace and development. In this context also youth problems may be discussed, including drug abuse. This would complement considerations of the item "Youth, Crime and Justice" at the Seventh Congress, which, as mentioned, will be held during the same year.

VI. UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

45. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) is currently engaged in a comparative research on the effectiveness of socio-legal preventive and control measures in different countries on the interaction between criminal behaviour and drug abuse.

46. The project became operational on 1 march 1981. The following countries participated: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Portugal, Singapore and United States of America.

47. In order to accomplish the objectives of the research the following methodology has been adopted: each participating country prepares a preliminary national report with the purpose of providing first-hand information on the following areas:

- (a) Socio-legal control and prevention systems existing in the country;
- (b) Actual functioning of such systems;
- (c) Dimension and quality of the drug-abuse phenomenon in the country and of the interaction between drug abuse and criminal behaviour.

48. Analysing and comparing the various reports through the application of a special system, prepared specifically for this study, for the evaluation of the information, the co-ordinator obtains a theoretical quantification of the level of harshness of the various systems and the level of seriousness of the phenomenon in various countries.

49. Subsequently, each country carries out an in-field research based on the administration of biographic questionnaires to two homogeneous and comparable groups of drug addicts: the first group made up of subjects that have, at anytime, had an impact on the system, while the second group is composed of drug addicts that have not had an impact on the system. A set of vignettes are administered, contemporaneously to the questionnaires, to both groups of drug addicts as well as to a group of persons who operate in the field of drug addiction. These vignettes depict standard simulated situations correlated to the abuse of drugs and the

interviewed subjects are requested to indicate the most probable reaction on the part of the system to the described situation. In this way information is obtained on the perception drug addicts and operators have of the functioning of the socio-legal prevention and control systems.

50. The statistical and comparative analysis of all the data and results allow to determine empirically the theoretical, realistic and perceived efficacy of the various systems with regard to the phenomenon. Therefore it will be possible, at this point, to acquire experimental experience as to which system functions best and where: those with therapeutic orientation or those oriented towards a repressive action.

51. To date, the in-field research has reached an advanced phase of implementation and it is expected that the deadline for the presentation of the final report, 31 December 1982, will be met.

VII. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

52. The regular budget of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the 1982-83 biennium provides for a Research Study on Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Persons (estimated cost \$US 20,000). Preparatory work on the study will begin in the last quarter of 1982. The ILO's other current activities have been developed primarily in response to government requests and made possible through UNFDAC funding.

ILO staff inputs

53. One headquarters staff official has responsibility for all ILO drug-related activities. In addition to his regular programme of duties within the Branch it is estimated that approximately 20 per cent of his time is devoted to drug-related matters. The services of three ILO regional vocational rehabilitation advisers in vocational rehabilitation (in Africa, Asia and Latin America) are also available to service meetings on drug abuse control and to deal with specific requests for advice on the vocational rehabilitation aspects of the subject.

Regular budget

54. Staff inputs include all aspects of technical co-operation; participation in technical meetings (e.g., Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Ad Hoc Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of Drug Abuse Control, etc.); preparation of technical articles and papers; ongoing development of a specialized international library on drug and alcohol dependence; provision of information and documents in response to specific requests from professionals, government officials, researchers, etc. The overall staff costs involved (both ILO headquarters and regional staff) are estimated to be:

1981 - \$US 80,000

1982 - \$US 90,000

Extra budget

55. Burma. The ILO continued to assume the responsibility for the technical support of the Social Welfare (rehabilitation) component in this large-scale multi-agency long-term project. The main objectives of this component are the: (a) establishment of a national network of (half-way house) social support centres, trade training centres and drop-in centres; (b) development of appropriate methods and techniques in vocational preparation, placement and follow-up; (c) encouragement of community participation in the rehabilitation process and (d) training of technical staff at government and local levels. During the biennium in question the majority of the planned centres were nearing or had become operational. The Government had approved the engagement of 56 persons who had previously worked as trained volunteers. Equipment has been purchased for the various centres. An ILO consultant from headquarters is to visit Rangoon for three weeks in October/November 1982 to review progress and consult with Government and local officials.

1981 - \$US 294,120

1982 - \$US 144,007

56. Pakistan. The ILO has continued to support the rehabilitation component of this multi-agency long-term project through short-term consultancies. The main objectives of the component are: (a) the development of a series of rehabilitation centres in Karachi, Buner and Hyderabad; (b) introduction of job counselling, placement and follow-up services in existing treatment centres; (c) encouragement of community participation; (d) assisting in training of staff; and (e) providing guidelines for methods and techniques in rehabilitation and social integration. Training rehabilitation courses were initiated in the Lyari (Karachi) centre. Equipment was purchased for the centre and other elements of the project. The national co-ordinator in rehabilitation undertook a regional fellowship study tour; an ILO consultant planned and ran a six-day training course on rehabilitation for social workers working in treatment centres. Renovation work continued on the women's training centre in the Nawagai area.

1981 - \$US 107,230

1982 - \$US 108,838

VIII. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

57. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has continued to take part in activities sponsored by the United Nations to combat the illicit or uncontrolled cultivation and production of narcotic crops. The cultivation of narcotics is frequently at the expense of other crops which would raise levels of nutrition and better the condition of rural populations.

58. FAO support consists mainly of field projects which embody crop diversification. Assistance is also given in the formulation of such projects. In response to requests, FAO provides ad hoc technical advice on the problems of drug abuse control.

59. FAO Regular Programme budgetary support for drug abuse control activities has included (a) one part-time senior officer on matters relating to the operation of the FAO trust funds financed by UNFDAC, and (b) project operations officers primarily concerned with operational aspects of field projects.
60. FAO has concentrated its efforts on the execution of projects in Burma and Pakistan (the latter in association with UNDP) and is prepared to expand its field activities for the control of narcotic crops production, provided that the required financing becomes available.
61. FAO has the main responsibility in the agricultural sector for the United Nations/Pakistan Programme for Drug Abuse Control, a multidisciplinary programme designed to give assistance to the Pakistan Government in its efforts to reduce poppy cultivation in the Buner area, develop treatment and rehabilitation schemes for drug dependent persons in highly affected urban and rural areas, and support law enforcement activities against illicit traffic in the country. The responsibility of FAO in the UNFDAC/Burma Programme for Drug Abuse Control is limited to the purchase of equipment in the agriculture and livestock sectors, through trust fund arrangements with UNFDAC. Expenditures in 1981 under these two programmes amounted to \$US 794,000.
62. FAO has also given indirect support to activities relating to drug abuse control through project activities in other fields which have components relating to research and training activities in industrial crops, through the promotion of high revenue vegetable and flower crops, assistance to farmers through field trials, demonstrations and the organization of input supply, credit and marketing and other activities aimed at raising the income levels of farmers thus reducing the incentive to cultivate more profitable narcotic crops.
63. The assistance referred to in paragraph 62 is difficult to estimate in quantitative terms but qualitatively it represents a priority element in FAO's strategy to combat hunger and malnutrition and to promote increased food and agriculture production through providing greater incentives to farmers in developing countries.

IX. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

64. It will be recalled that, unlike the case of other United Nations bodies or institutions, UNESCO does not have any statutory obligation under international instruments as far as problems connected with the use of drugs are concerned. However, since the United Nations General Assembly requested the specialized agencies to participate in a comprehensive programme, UNESCO has made provision in its regular programme and budget for funds and activities relating to problems of drug use and it has carried on work in this field with the financial assistance of UNFDAC.
65. It should be mentioned in this connection that within UNESCO's Regular Programme there is a programme of participation in the activities of Member States

under which countries which so desire can take the initiative in activities relating, for example, to education on the subject of problems relating to drug use and make requests for assistance in this connexion. In order to have a chance of being met, such requests must, of course, be of sufficiently high priority relative to all the other requests which are made. The States which have submitted requests on this score are at present few in number.

66. The scope of UNESCO's activities is subject to the rather limited extent of the support provided for the programme on drugs both within the framework of UNESCO's regular activities and in terms of the funds made available by UNFDAC.

67. During 1981 and 1982 UNESCO was concerned with intensifying its preventive education activities in regions and countries where action had already been undertaken and at the same time it endeavoured to create an awareness on the part of the authorities of the problems of drug use in a growing number of countries. In this connection mention may be made of the publication of an issue of UNESCO's monthly "Courier" devoted to the subject of "The drug dilemma" (January 1982). Given the large circulation of this journal (approximately 1.5 million readers of the editions of the "Courier" in 26 languages), the resulting response to the problems associated with drugs and to the proposed solutions is considerable. Lastly, UNESCO has continued to serve as the executing agency for a number of country programmes, generally of the multidisciplinary type, financed by UNFDAC.

Activities of regional type

68. During the two years covered by this report, all the regions were concerned to a fairly considerable extent. To begin with, an effort was made to ensure follow-up of activities which have been under way for several years. In this way it should be possible to utilize the gains made by developing them still further and to sustain the interest, and often enthusiasm, which were awakened during the initial stage, since it is not very efficient to stick to an isolated activity whose effect is likely to be virtually nil. Furthermore, it may be considered that there is now some degree of consensus on the principles which should be adopted but often there is no methodology for applying them and trained personnel and the required equipment are lacking. Emphasis has therefore been placed on the practical aspect of the programmes: production of educational materials for the use of teachers, training courses as follow-up to an initial briefing of teachers, descriptions of specific experiments and so on.

69. This procedure was followed in Africa, where a programme which began in 1975 with studies and with the grant of fellowships of the organization of subregional workshops led to the launching of six experimental projects (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo) with the assistance of UNFDAC while a seventh (Gabon) enjoyed private assistance, the objective having been the production and testing of educational materials both in and outside a school context. In 1981-1982 these projects had the benefit of the services of a consultant, a consignment of documentation and a grant of financial assistance. The film "SOS Drug" produced in the light of these experiments by the television teaching service of the Ivory Coast was reproduced through UNESCO and distributed to 10 or so

interested countries. And finally, a three-week course for 30 participants from eight French-Speaking countries (Benin, United Republic of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Madagascar, Senegal, Togo and Zaire) was organized in Gabon in order to allow for the practical testing of the materials prepared in the pilot projects and for the drafting of very specific work programmes. A similar course for English-speaking countries was prepared in 1982 and will be held in January 1983.

70. In the countries of Asia a programme undertaken in 1976 (award of regional fellowships, start-up of national studies, organization of meetings of experts) was continued through the launching of pilot projects (Hong Kong, Philippines, Thailand) with a view to increasing the role of education in programmes of social reintegration and to assessing the effectiveness of these projects.

71. In the Arab countries work was continued at the national level on the fellowship programme and on the survey carried out in all these countries. A more comprehensive programme was then carried out in Egypt. The next step was a seminar for 50 education officers which was organized with the assistance of a consultant and was followed by the publication of copious documentation.

72. The activities in Latin America were concerned mainly with the organization at Buenos Aires of a meeting of educators from all the countries of the region, including those from the Caribbean. This meeting was the occasion for reviewing a programme which since 1975 has involved the organization of study trips and national surveys, the holding of an initial regional meeting and the organization of workshops for the preparation of educational materials for the English- and Spanish-speaking Caribbean areas and for the Latin American countries.

73. The trends and advances observed during this period led to the formulation at the Buenos Aires conference of proposals for practical co-operation and exchanges of information based on a review of the experiments carried out in the various countries and of the difficulties encountered in this connection. The most advanced project was the one which was carried out in Argentina with the help of UNESCO and UNFDAC and submitted to the participants in the meeting for evaluation.

74. UNFDAC's resources were intended mainly for the developing countries, the activities concerning industrialized countries which benefited from its assistance having been few in number. Nevertheless, an effort was made to encourage follow-up activities in the context of a programme which was started in 1972 and involved two meetings for the purpose of formulating a number of general principles, a meeting and various research projects mainly concerned with young people and subregional seminars organized on a language basis. This was followed by an evaluation and exchange of information on experiments (from one to six per country) by calling on Member States which had carried on the largest number of activities along these lines. Reports have already been submitted by eight of these countries and have been forwarded to the specialists concerned. At the same time, fellowships have been offered to industrialized countries wishing to associate themselves with regional activities in which they have not yet participated.

75. It should be emphasized in connection with these different regional programmes that the UNESCO contribution and that of UNFDAC are complementary to each other and

that the contribution of Member States is also very substantial. And finally, certain activities apply to all Member States: preparation and distribution of documents; collection, examination, purchase and distribution of educational materials produced in the various countries.

Implementation of the education component of the programmes by countries

76. Argentina: this programme has only a preventive education aspect. It aims, for one thing, at training educators who, for the country as a whole, promote and carry on activities designed to provide parents and students with better information and to offer opportunities for leisure-time occupation and for training so that certain young people will not turn to drugs. For another, two pilot schools in the suburbs of Buenos Aires have a "teacher-adviser" programme, the activities of which are supplemented by those of a group of students trained to assist their peers in coping with difficulties. This programme is the subject of continuous assessment and affords a means of making improvements in the educational materials and in the methods of preventive education. This pilot experiment was extended to 20 secondary education establishments during 1982 and a number of the officials responsible for it have been sent on study trips. The extensive documentation which has been prepared in connection with this project has been distributed to all countries of the region.

77. In Burma, under the UNFDAC-assisted national programme, a considerable amount of equipment has been made available to the Ministries of Education and Information, which are carrying on an intensive information programme and developing leisure-time clubs and ancillary school activities. Two fellowships have been awarded, one to an educator and one to an information specialist; the latter had an opportunity to observe the activities carried on in Malaysia and the Philippines. Lastly, a member of UNESCO's Regional Education Office at Bangkok has carried out several consultation missions in connection with the planning of the project.

78. In Peru, a UNESCO consultant made suggestions relating to the short- and medium-term planning for a preventive education programme. Provision was made for travel fellowships at the regional level and audio-visual equipment was supplied.

79. In Portugal, the consultant who had contributed to the preparation of the educational programme concerning problems connected with drug use participated in the evaluation of these activities. Additions were made to the audio-visual equipment.

80. In two Asian countries, UNESCO contributed to the preparation of the respective country programmes. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of the necessary funds, these "education" components have not yet been implemented. In 1981, a consultant assisted in the planning and formulation of a preventive education programme in Pakistan and UNESCO's Regional Education Office at Bangkok contributed to the drafting of a preventive education programme in Thailand.

81. Since UNFDAC wanted to undertake an evaluation of certain projects launched by UNESCO in 1981, the latter contributed to the recruitment and briefing of two consultants and to the organization of their travel.

82. Expenditures during 1981 and 1982 for educational activities in connection with problems relating to drug use are as follows:

Source: UNESCO's Regular Programme

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
	(United States dollars)	
Documentation	1,660	1,470
Fellowships (participation programme)	4,600	-
Missions of personnel	11,960	5,650
Consultants	7,875	7,000
Meeting	-	15,600

Source: United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

"Headquarter" projects

Africa	63,100	29,600
Asia	34,200	8,701
Arab countries	28,200	-
Latin America	55,370	-

Country projects

Peru	17,500	13,000
Argentina	25,650	26,555
Portugal	12,204	-
Pakistan	10,260	-
Bolivia	8,050	-
Burma	209,000	378,550

83. In addition to the foregoing there are the salaries of personnel working directly and exclusively on this programme (\$US 96,353 for 1981, \$US 69,108 for 1982 (up to 31 August)) and a share of the salaries for staff in a number of services (fellowships, library, equipment purchase, general management for education, budget office, financial comptroller etc.) who work part-time on these activities.

X. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

84. This report is a summary of the World Health Organization Global Drug Dependence Programme, which includes projects and activities concerning WHO countries' projects, the development of technology and measures for the prevention and treatment of drug dependence, control of psychotropic substances and training and manpower development in the field of drug dependence. For the complete report, see WHO document MNH/82.15.

Introduction

85. In resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977, the General Assembly requested UNFDAC, in collaboration with WHO and other appropriate agencies, to initiate actions to develop prevention and treatment models. Resolution WHA33.27, adopted by the Thirty-third World Health Assembly on 23 May 1980, regarding the WHO programme on drug dependence, provides policy and directives to implement activities for the prevention and treatment of drug dependence.

86. In response to those resolutions, WHO pursues a dual strategy of direct collaboration with countries in their drug dependence programmes and of development of technologies and training models for manpower development in support of country efforts. High priority is given to the development of strategies on prevention and treatment methods and their assessment.

Collaboration with national drug dependence programmes

87. During the past few years, WHO drug dependence control programmes with financial support from UNFDAC have been implemented in Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru and Thailand. WHO staff collaborate with national authorities and with other international bodies such as the United Nations Division for Narcotic Drugs, the ILO and UNESCO in planning and implementing these programmes.

88. WHO collaborates with countries to develop strategies for the treatment and prevention of drug dependence and to increase the effectiveness of health and social service delivery systems in developing effective low cost approaches to treatment and rehabilitation, through the integration of those activities in existing health and social facilities and through primary health care and country health programmes.

89. Many of the rural communities that produce opium have little or no health facilities. Often opium is the only medicine available and is therefore used widely to relieve pain and illness. In such circumstances it is not advisable to eliminate opium production without providing alternative care for the people. Introduction of primary health care, which is a WHO programme with high priority, can therefore significantly facilitate treatment for opium dependent persons.

90. Current work in the country projects is concerned mainly with setting up treatment programmes with operational research to optimize the use of resources. It seeks also to develop national and local management systems to assist in reducing and preventing the non-medical use of drugs. Important elements of the

programme include training activities within the countries and fellowships in other countries, epidemiological surveys in urban and rural communities, and the introduction of treatment methods and systematic evaluation systems. These activities result not only in effective treatment methods but also increased knowledge concerning the aetiology and nature of the drug problems.

Support system for country activities: development of technology on prevention and treatment

91. Development of technology needed for programme implementation involves effective information transfer and research. WHO co-ordinates efforts in this area and helps to bridge the gap between the advances of science and the needs of the community. The promotion and stimulation of research has been identified as an important aspect of the programme in all WHO regions and at the interregional level, resulting in studies to develop effective methods of prevention and treatment. The social relevance of research efforts and the achievement of self-reliance by countries is the main criteria in selecting areas for technology development. Particular emphasis is given to the development of technology which can be used at the primary health care level, to facilitate the incorporation of activities for the management and treatment of drug dependence in general health care programmes. These new technologies are unfinished and unusable products until they are adapted and presented to fit particular cultures, countries or regions and win the confidence of the public health planner. A large number of potentially valuable technologies are now available in the drug dependence field; for example, epidemiological methods, diagnostic techniques and methods of training. It is a priority function for WHO to collaborate with countries to adjust technologies to their needs, in co-ordination with WHO collaborating centres and co-ordinating groups at national, regional and global levels. This involves organizing and disseminating evaluative information about existing treatments, methods of diagnosis and training techniques.

WHO projects and activities in operation during 1982/83

(a) WHO epidemiological studies

92. These studies are not only to measure the magnitude and the extent of the problems but also to study the nature of drug problems and to facilitate the early identification of cases which are important elements in the development of drug abuse prevention programmes.

93. During the past five years, WHO has carried out and published international research studies on epidemiological reporting systems in collaboration with several countries. To facilitate carrying out international research through epidemiological cross-cultural studies of drug abuse, WHO developed a mechanism of collaborative projects in which investigators from different countries collaborated in government research programmes. In this connection a methodology for evaluation of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation will be published in 1982 as a WHO Offset Publication.

94. The general objective is to present an overview of drug abuse in the world with the objectives of assisting policy-makers in setting appropriate priority to drug abuse programmes and helping improve the quality and usefulness of epidemiological data on drug abuse. In addition to presenting an overview of the nature of drug abuse and the seriousness of associated problems, implications on the national, regional and international level are discussed. Although in no way meant to be the basis for the development of a particular policy, this study provides background information and discussion that will help clarify the issues, highlight information needed, and assign appropriate priority to drug abuse.

(b) Guidelines and strategies on prevention of drug dependence

95. The objective of this project is to develop a guideline or manual on promising preventive strategies and guidelines. The first phase of this project is completed. Thirty-five countries were identified from the six WHO regions to collaborate with WHO on this project. Country papers were prepared for each of these. A basic document was prepared which analysed the country papers received. A second basic document was prepared on the cross-national and trans-cultural aspects of prevention policies.

96. A WHO Advisory Group meeting was held in March 1981 to review the basic documents. The group identified major elements and issues in the prevention of drug abuse and advised that research should be carried out in a number of areas for evaluation of prevention; and a further study of socio-cultural factors and their relevance to prevention. A series of investigations in these areas at a country level have started. The research documents were reviewed at the Advisory Group meeting held in April 1982, to design the final document on guidelines and strategies. The guidelines will be finalized in 1983.

(c) Guidelines for the assessment of treatment and management of drug dependence

97. The objective of this project is to identify and evaluate various methods of treatment of drug dependent persons, with a view to improving not only the knowledge in this area but also services and prevention activities, and to review treatment evaluation activities; based on these findings, guidelines for the management of dependent persons will be developed.

98. This project is being implemented with the collaboration of investigators from 11 countries - Australia, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand - which have carried out research to assess the effectiveness of treatment in their countries. Two basic documents were prepared: a review and analysis of existing treatment methods. A WHO meeting of investigators and consultants was held at the WHO Collaborating Centre, Universiti Sains, Penang, Malaysia, in August 1981. A document entitled "Guidelines for the assessment of drug dependence treatment methods" is being prepared and will be published in 1983.

99. This document will have several sections, including: a review of the treatment management of drug dependence and summaries of the WHO investigators'

case studies; management of opiate types of drug dependence; compulsory treatment; a review of the assessment of treatment management of drug dependence; criteria of treatment effectiveness; and the impact of assessment, e.g., on national policy formulation and law enforcement. It also includes a section on the special methodological and treatment methods used in selected populations, such as hard core drug dependents, rural opium users, heroin-using urban youth, poly-drug users, drug dependent females and their offspring, and psychiatrically disturbed drug abusers.

(d) Promotion of co-operation between countries in the implementation of programmes dealing with drug dependence

100. The resources and expertise of any one country are rarely enough for all programme needs. Also, some countries share common drug abuse problems and, for geographical or cultural reasons, they form natural groups for co-operative action. Examples of such natural groups are the opium-producing countries of Asia and the Middle East, the khat-using countries of the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa, and the coca-using countries of the Andes.

101. In order to facilitate the exchange of experience among these groups of countries and to make available to them the advice of specialists in various aspects of drug dependence, interregional workshops and scientific meetings are organized. In the workshops key planners and technical experts review approaches to demand reduction. They are organized with the co-operation of the WHO regional offices. The major items discussed in these workshops are the treatment approaches and prevention strategies of the participating countries.

102. A WHO interregional workshop for European countries on the prevention and treatment of drug dependence is to be held in Brussels in 1983 in collaboration with the European Economic Council and the WHO Collaborating Centre for Psychosocial Factors and Health in Belgium. A planning meeting for this workshop was held in Brussels in March 1982 with the participation of representatives from the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCD and UNESCO, as well as the Executive Secretary of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Also participating in the meeting were three WHO consultants. The planning group defined the objectives of the provisional agenda of the workshop. A similar workshop is being planned for Latin American countries proposed to be held in Brazil in 1983.

(e) Review and comparative analysis of legislation on the treatment of drug and alcohol dependent persons

103. This project has two objectives: to produce a comparative review and analysis of country and other relevant legislation concerning the treatment of drug dependent persons; and to produce a set of guiding principles and alternative approaches for the establishment of country drug dependence legislation.

104. The project has four separate and distinct components, including a review of country legislation; and international comparison and analysis of the results of the national reviews; the preparation of a series of models and essential elements

which would be critical for effective drug dependent legislation in view of the international drug control treaties; and the preparation of guidelines to assist countries in assessing and revising country legislation in completion of the recommended models and essential elements.

105. Systematic research was undertaken in the WHO, ILO and United Nations libraries in Geneva to collect the existing health and other legislation concerned with the treatment of drug dependence. The first draft of the review and guidelines will be distributed to WHO regional offices, WHO Collaborating Centres, UNDND and INCB for comments. A meeting of a multidisciplinary advisory group was held in Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 7 to 10 September 1982, which reviewed the draft and finalized the guidelines for eventual publication by WHO in 1983.

(f) Manual and guidelines for teaching on drug dependence and alcohol-related problems for use in health institutions

106. The objective of this project is to prepare a manual or guidelines for teachers to assist them in teaching medical students and other health professionals the problems of drug abuse and alcohol-related problems, and thus strengthen manpower and improve services and prevention activities.

107. In collaboration with WHO regional offices and collaborating centres, the project is being implemented as follows: a temporary adviser prepared a draft outline of the structure of the teaching guidelines, which were forwarded to several advisers to prepare specific sections according to their experience, such as: drug dependence, including dependence liabilities, tolerance, physical dependence/withdrawal symptoms; epidemiology and assessment of the problem; and clinical aspects, including treatment and rehabilitation. The drafts will be sent to some members of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel for review, and will be discussed and reviewed during a workshop at the Conference "An International Perspective on Substance Abuse: development of a WHO Manual and guidelines for medical education", co-sponsored by WHO and the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse (AMERSA), to be held at Berkeley, California, United States of America, 15-19 November 1982. The manual will be published in 1983.

(g) Assessment of methadone in the treatment and management of drug dependence

108. In 1980, the sixth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted resolution 3 (S-VI), requesting the World Health Organization to clarify the role of methadone in the treatment and management of drug dependence. General Assembly resolution 32/124 also requested WHO and UNFPA to develop more effective treatment methods for drug dependent persons.

109. The objective of this project is to study the role of methadone in the treatment and management of drug dependences and to clarify its effectiveness indications and contra-indications, particularly in the developing countries, it will be implemented in collaboration with UNFPA, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and WHO Collaborating Centres. It will review the international literature and a

basic document will be prepared for discussion at a scientific review meeting to be held in 1983.

(h) Development of manpower and infrastructure

110. The objective of these activities is to train nationals in order to strengthen the expertise of the authorities responsible for the assessment and management of drug abuse problems in their country. The training is mainly within the regions in the form of training courses, implemented in collaboration with the WHO Collaborating Centres for research and training on drug dependence at Chulalongkorn University Health Research Institute in Thailand, and at Universiti Sains, Penang, Malaysia and the national authorities of the host countries.

(i) WHO Interregional Training Courses for Physicians on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence, Bangkok, Thailand

111. This is an ongoing project. The previous three 3-week training courses were held in Hong Kong. It has been agreed that the training course for 1982 will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 1 to 21 November 1982. A national organizing committee composed of representatives from the ONCB, the Ministry of Public Health and the WHO Collaborating Centre at the Chulalongkorn University has been formed. A WHO consultant visited Bangkok for 10 days to identify the needs of the national teaching staff for the course and to prepare the training schedule. There will be approximately 30 participants from countries in EMR, SEAR and WPR. In addition to the national teaching staff in Thailand, three WHO consultants from the regions and other WHO Collaborating Centres will participate in the teaching faculty. The Fifth Interregional Training Course for Physicians will be held in 1983.

(j) WHO Interregional Training Course for Epidemiologists on the Assessment of Drug Dependence

112. This is a new training course to train national staff working in the national drug dependence programme. A contractual technical services agreement was made with the WHO Collaborating Centre, Universiti Sains, Malaysia, to hold the training course in Penang in 1983. The training schedule and curriculum have been finalized and the basic documents are being prepared. It is planned to invite 20 participants from countries in the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asian and Western Pacific regions.

(k) Evaluation of benefit and risk ratio of psychoactive drugs

113. This is an ongoing activity and forms an important basis for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to control drugs with dependence liability. A sixth review meeting was held from 6 to 10 September 1982, where 15 benzodiazepines other than the 12 already recommended by the Director-General of WHO for international control were evaluated. On the agenda for this meeting was a notification from the United States Government to transfer delta-9 - THC - from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. This group also evaluated exempted preparations listed in three notifications from Finland, France and United States of America. The report of this review will be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

114. In 1983 WHO has planned the seventh review meeting from 7 to 11 March 1983. The agenda lists a review of pentazocine and four other opioid agonists and antagonists, and will also examine three older hypnotics. The report of this meeting will be submitted to a subsequent session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

(l) Data on the Public Health and Social Problems connected with the Use of Specific Psychotropic Drugs

115. The basis for control of a psychoactive drug with dependence liability is to establish its benefit and risk ratio. Important parameters in the risk factor are the associated public health and social problems and the utilization pattern of individual drugs.

116. With the availability of methodology, WHO has initiated activities with the support of UNFDAC and studies have been planned in a number of countries. Experts will visit countries which are willing to participate in these studies and centres have been selected in all the regions of WHO. A circular letter has been sent out by the Director-General of WHO to all its member States emphasizing their role in contributing data.

(m) Development of Guidelines in the Context of International Drug Control Treaties

117. The World Health Assembly, in resolution WHA33.27, recognized that the availability of guidelines would facilitate national efforts to test, evaluate, and schedule psychoactive substances with dependence liability.

118. With financial support from Belgium, Holland and UNFDAC experts have visited Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama and Thailand for research. A consultant has drafted guidelines which will be discussed in a meeting to be held at WHO headquarters from 1 to 5 November 1982. The guidelines will then be circulated widely before finalization. Guidelines are then to be presented to the WHO Executive Board in January 1984 and to a subsequent session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

119. A continuing need has been felt at national and international level, and in particular at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to establish clear criteria for exempting preparations containing psychotropic substances from certain control measures. WHO will re-examine its guidelines at a meeting planned for November 1982 in Brussels; these then will be considered at the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to be held in February 1983.

(n) Estimated cost of WHO Global Drug Dependence Programme to WHO regular budget and extrabudgetary funds

120. The following is a summary of estimated costs of the Drug Dependence Programme. These costs are, of necessity, estimates, because of the difficulties of costing the time of staff members who have other responsibilities. It should be noted that, in addition to the full-time and part-time staff, short-term

consultants are provided to Member States from the regular budget of WHO upon request from Governments for advice and recommendations on drug dependence problems, and fellowships are provided to nationals for study abroad. Duty travel is also carried out by responsible technical officers to visit programmes of drug abuse control in the various regions, and for discussions with Governments on these programmes. The time of WHO regular budget staff members in the servicing units such as a budget, finance, supplies, spent in dealing with drug dependence programmes is impossible to compute, as is the amount of time spent by WHO Programme Co-ordinates in countries where country programmes are being implemented.

121. The contributions for 1980/81 and 1982/83 from all sources of funds are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>UNFDAC</u>	<u>Other extrabudgetary</u> (United States dollars)	<u>WHO regular budget</u>
1980/81 (1980)	721,900		
(1981)	684,348	66,500	1,525,780
1982/83 (1982)	1,074,174		1,628,000

Notes

1/ General Assembly, Official Records: Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/33/6/Rev.1), vol. I, pages 12 and 13.

2/ Article 15 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and article 18 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

3/ For INCB report for 1981, see document E/INCB/56; the INCB Report for 1982 (E/INCB/61) will be available early in 1983.

4/ A listing of UNFDAC-financed activities in 1982 is found in paragraph 36 below. For a report of UNFDAC's activities in 1981, see E/CN.7/672 of 4 December 1981.
