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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. Seeking a concerted international effort and a United Nations-system-wide response to the drug abuse phenomenon, the General Assembly, in its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, requested the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on drugs to report on their relevant activities and projects. In its resolution 38/93 of 16 December 1983, the Assembly urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to identify special drug control activities in their respective fields and to accord them higher priority in their programme budgets.

2. The present report, compiled on the basis of information made available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs, is submitted in response to the request of the General Assembly for an annual progress report. Mention is made, as appropriate, of activities carried out in following-up on the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 1/ To help illustrate follow-up work to the 1987 Conference, future reports on international co-operation in drug abuse control will, to the extent possible, be structured along the lines of the four major chapters of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/ relating respectively, to the prevention and reduction of illicit demand the control of supply action against illicit trafficking and treatment and rehabilitation.

II. CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

3. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna has been entrusted with responsibility for overall co-ordination of all United Nations drug control-related activities. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in its capacity as secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control, has provided assistance to the Director-General. These additional tasks have not been accompanied by staff increases.

4. Two ad hoc inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of international drug control were convened in 1988: one held at Vienna on 13 February, in the context of the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the second held at the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) at Geneva on 1 and 2 September. A total of 16 entities participated in one or both of these inter-agency meetings, organized and serviced by the Division within the structure of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). 3/

A. United Nations

1. Division of Narcotic Drugs

5. During the period under review, the Division of Narcotic Drugs has continued to implement its ongoing responsibilities, which include various tasks relating to the four chapters of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, covering the main elements involved in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

(a) Introduction

6. Despite deepening financial constraints, the Division of Narcotic Drugs has, during 1988, endeavoured to maintain and, wherever possible, expand its programme of activities in order to respond to the increasing demand for services and advice on the part of Member States that are concerned over the escalation in illicit drug activities and the widening expansion of drug abuse. Public and official interest generated by the International Conference has also resulted in increasing numbers of requests for information, material and supportive action including, inter alia, legal advice.

7. Through reassignment of regular budget resources allocated to it and through extrabudgetary support, the Division has continued to implement its treaty-based ongoing responsibilities and has made decided efforts to perform the expanded priority tasks stemming from decisions of intergovernmental bodies.

8. The Division has focused its efforts on fostering, facilitating and strengthening the international co-operation clearly required in order to cope more effectively with the drug abuse phenomenon in its many negative manifestations. It has continued to provide assistance and legal and technical advice to Member States; to service the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its various subsidiary bodies; to organise and report on international meetings and seminars; to provide technical assistance and expertise; to undertake follow-up work relating to the International Conference; and, in particular, to ensure the necessary preparatory work leading to the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

9. Within the limitations of the human and financial resources at its disposal, the Division will continue to perform high priority tasks as identified by Member States and as required by the growing menace posed by the problem addressed.

(b) Ongoing and treaty-based functions

10. The Division of Narcotic Drugs provided secretariat services for the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held at Vienna from 8 to 19 February 1988.

11. The General Assembly, in its resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984, initiated the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. (A separate report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/43/678) outlines progress made and preparatory arrangements for the plenipotentiary conference which, according to Economic and Social Council decision 1988/120 of 25 May 1988, is to be held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988.)

12. During 1988, the Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to advise Governments on the formulation of national legislation related to drug abuse control and to supply relevant examples of existing national legislation. It also assisted a number of Governments by supplying model forms of adherence to the international drug control treaties and information regarding the procedure for becoming a party to the treaties.

13. The Division continued to respond to requests from WHO in 1988 concerning data collection from Governments and the preparation of reports for special meetings. In accordance with the provisions of the drug control treaty system, data collected on substances are being reviewed by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence for possible international control.

14. As at 1 October 1988, annual reports for 1987 on the functioning of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances had been received from 94 countries and territories. The annual reports for 1987 were supplied by Governments on the revised questionnaire, which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had agreed should be used on an interim basis. The data contained in the annual reports are the basis for a series of documents published annually by the Division, including (a) a summary of data contained in part A of the annual reports; (b) the list of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (c) the list of national manufacturers authorized to manufacture or convert specific narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (both lists are re-issued and updated every year as a trilingual non-sales publication); and (d) computerized drug seizure data and information on trends in illicit drug trafficking, extracted from part C of the report, are published in quarterly summaries.

15. As at 1 October 1988, a total of 97 legislative texts from 22 States had been edited and published in the E/NL series. The Division is currently computerizing data for the cumulative index of national laws and regulations on drug control.

16. On behalf of the Secretary-General, the Division issued some 20 circular notes during 1988, most of which are official notifications called for under the international drug control conventions. At the request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, these notifications are addressed not only to the parties to a given convention but also to all other States non-parties for information. Copies are also sent to United Nations bodies, relevant intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and national authorities.

17. In fulfilment of its mandate to encourage increased drug law enforcement co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level, the Division continues to service two annual sessions of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/15, the regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.

18. In February 1988, the Division organised at Vienna the twenty-third session of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.

19. The Division also organised three regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies during 1988: the second meeting for Africa took place at Dakar, from 18 to 22 April 1988; the second meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, at Lima, from 12 to 16 September 1988; and the fourteenth meeting for Asia and the Pacific, at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988.

(c) Assistance to Member States in technical assistance on scientific areas and in support of programmes related to drug abuse control (targets 4, 12, 13 and 21 by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control)

20. The Division of Narcotic Drugs gave high priority to its scientific and technical assistance programme by:

(a) Establishing and/or strengthening national laboratory services in Member States with limited resources and by improving the expertise of their staff (target 21, para. 260);

(b) Facilitating the exchange of scientific information, developing collaborative network of laboratories at regional and international levels (target 21, para. 270).

21. In response to requests for technical assistance, four national laboratories (in Chile, Ghana, Madagascar and Uruguay) have received laboratory equipment, chemicals and reagents. Scientific documents and reference books relevant to the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse, among them copies of the manuals published by the Division on recommended methods for the analysis of heroin, cocaine, cannabis and amphetamine/methamphetamine, opium/crude morphine and ring-substituted amphetamine derivatives, were provided to national laboratories and other institutions in more than 50 countries between January and July 1988. Highest priority will continue to be given in the coming years to Africa, Latin America and a number of countries in Asia particularly affected by drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs.

22. A special effort is being made to develop a network of national and regional laboratories on the African continent. With the financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, a regional project aims at establishing 19 laboratories over a three-year period. During 1988, five such laboratories are targeted for assistance.

23. As an integral part of the assistance programme, and following acceptance by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the recommendation of the Expert Group on "Guidelines for the establishment of national testing programmes and laboratories for drugs of abuse in body fluids", the reference standard collection of the Division is being expanded to include metabolites (target 4, para. 84) and analogues of controlled drugs (target 13, para. 186), as well as precursors and chemicals (target 12, para. 179) used in clandestine laboratories. In the first half of the year, 312 samples of reference standards were provided to 25 countries (target 21, para. 270).

24. Following a review of rapid testing methods of drugs of abuse by an expert group in 1987, a working manual was published in 1988 describing selected tests for the presumptive identification under both field and laboratory conditions of the most commonly trafficked drugs, as well as outlining a recommended training programme in such techniques for law enforcement personnel (target 21, para. 270).

25. The production and distribution of the United Nations drug identification kits continued: 276 kits were provided to 10 countries during the first half of 1988. The pending requests for 221 additional kits will be processed before the end of 1988 (target 21, para. 269).

26. In accordance with proposals of various expert group meetings and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its tenth special session, the Division has begun extending its training programme for laboratory personnel by:

- (a) Establishing regional centres for basic training in forensic analysis;
- (b) Developing a network of collaborating training laboratories providing basic and advanced training in methods of analysis of drugs in biological fluids.

27. A meeting of a consultative expert group on the establishment of guidelines and curricula for training programmes in forensic and toxicology analysis co-ordinated by the United Nations is being planned to provide advice on the programme's extension.

28. In 1988, one Spanish-speaking and one English-speaking group of 19 chemists and pharmacists from national narcotics laboratories of 14 Member States received training at Vienna and six fellows will receive similar training in the second half of 1988 at the regional training centre at Bangkok.

29. Recommended methods of testing continued and manuals for opium/crude morphine and ring-substituted amphetamine derivatives were published and distributed worldwide during the year. Following an expert group meeting hosted by the Government of Canada (Ottawa, 13-27 June 1988), similar manuals will be published on LSD, methaqualone/mecloqualone and benzodiazepine derivatives under international control (target 21, para. 270). As programmed for the biennium 1988-1989, an addendum to the Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control (ST/NAR/1) was published in the first half of 1988 (ST/NAR/1/Add.1), covering 35 substances recently scheduled by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Distribution has started in the second half of 1988.

30. The modernisation and the upgrading of the analytical capabilities of the Laboratory Section continued, owing to a generous donation from the Government of Japan.

31. The transformation of the Reference Collection of the Division into a modern centre for data acquisition, collection, retrieval and distribution was vigorously pursued (target 21, para. 270). Following the installation of the equipment for information processing, links to external data bases were established and the system became operational on a regular basis.

32. The Reference Collection continued to develop and distribute specialized information kits; provided documentary services to several international meetings and expert groups; and provided library services to a great number of requesting Member States, international bodies, institutions or individuals.

(d) Demand reduction, publications and related information activities

33. Apart from issuing various ad hoc publications, the Division of Narcotic Drugs continued the publication of two recurrent items for world-wide circulation. The Bulletin on Narcotics, a sales publication containing original material and research findings, is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Selected articles in Russian and summaries of all articles in Chinese are also published. In 1988, a special issue focused on treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration and another on drug abuse assessment. The Division also publishes an Information Letter, which reviews developments of general interest in the international drug control community, including coverage of relevant activities of the specialized agencies. The number of issues of both publications was again reduced as a result of the continuing financial crisis.

34. Special exhibitions featuring aspects of the Division's work and the history of the international drug control system were displayed during the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February 1988, in connection with the regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Dakar and Lima) and to help mark, at the Vienna International Centre, the first International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 1988).

35. The Division helped co-ordinate other commemorative activities, including a panel discussion entitled "Drug Threat - the United Nations Responds" for 250 Vienna high school students, and the publication of a drug awareness calendar for 1989. The calendar was published as a follow-up to the Drug Awareness Design/Painting Contest, organized by the Division and the Lions Club Vienna Cosmopolitan in preparation for the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The proceeds from the sale of the calendar will be used to finance future drug awareness campaigns and related information activities designed to promote public awareness of drug abuse problems and their potential solutions.

36. As part of its information activities, staff members of the Division delivered several lectures at educational institutions, as well as to service groups and other organisations. The Division also intensified its mutually supportive interaction with non-governmental organisations, particularly through the New York and Vienna non-governmental organisation committees on narcotic drugs.

37. The Division continues to receive requests for material, information and audio-visual services from Governments, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals. It endeavours to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities in order to provide target groups with insight into the problems of drug abuse and measures to counter it. Requests for films and video programmes from national authorities, intergovernmental bodies, international and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions in numerous countries were processed.

38. As part of its intensification of its work on demand reduction, the Division has started a project on the establishment of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System. The Division is gathering relevant material available throughout the world and has begun organizing an expert meeting designed to help develop an overall strategy.

39. The Division has also prepared background documents for regional workshops on the utilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse. Several government authorities have been approached with a view to determining venues and timing for such workshops in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and for Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas in the first half of 1989.

40. The Division continued to computerize information received from Governments and other official sources and to expand an extensive data bank on the various aspects of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. Reports of significant seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances communicated to the Division were computerized and produced in quarterly summaries. The new format adopted for the summaries has proved more cost effective than the previous one and lends itself better to the utilization of the information gathered for documents prepared in connection with meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

41. This report, covering work done both under treaty mandate and Economic and Social Council resolutions, can be classified under "Control of supply", chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, targets 8 to 12.

Treaty mandate

42. The International Narcotics Control Board is required by treaty to ensure that a supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is available and limited to the amounts necessary for medical and scientific purposes; it is also required to prevent illicit drug activities. In accordance with treaty obligations, Governments regularly provide the Board with information on the licit trade and the illicit traffic. From the information available, the Board analyses the drug control situation worldwide, keeping Governments aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, 4/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971. 5/ The Board has drawn the attention of Governments to weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance, as well as made specific recommendations for improvements.

Narcotic drugs

43. Owing to the satisfactory operation of the international control of narcotic drugs, the voluminous trade in narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes was achieved with minimal diversion into the illicit traffic. Most countries complied with the treaty requirements and, responding to advice by the Board, Governments continued to reinforce practical control measures to thwart forgeries of import certificates, thereby pre-empting attempts at diversion.

44. The Board's workload under treaty mandate has been augmented over the years, in part due to the increasing number of drugs placed under international control. At the last meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, five additional narcotic drugs were scheduled under the 1961 Convention. With further reductions of its resources in 1987, the Board was thus compelled to defer the request in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/31 of 26 May 1987 to monitor the implementation of previous resolutions aimed at restoring and maintaining a proper balance between the demand for and supply of opiates for licit requirements, as well as to reduce excessive stocks of opiate raw materials.

Psychotropic substances

45. While the number of Parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances stands at only 91, most countries complied at least partially with its provisions. In addition to monitoring the control measures for the 99 substances mandated by the treaty, the Board also monitored voluntary control measures as requested by Economic and Social Council resolutions, which were often in response to the weaknesses identified by the Board.

46. Comprehensive measures to control Schedule II substances now being widely applied voluntarily, prevented the diversion in 1986 of almost nine tons of methaqualone, which represents approximately 35 million dosage units, 1.7 tons of fenetylline, or approximately 22 million dosage units, and 750 kilograms of secobarbital, or approximately 7.5 million dosage units. Similarly, in 1987, diversion was prevented of more than six tons of methaqualone, or approximately 25 million dosage units, and 1.4 tons of fenetylline, or approximately 18 million dosage units. In 1987, following the international control of fenetylline, the Board published an assessment of the licit world requirement of fenetylline and urged Governments to expedite the establishment of export controls as well as to prepare an inventory of stocks.

47. For more effective control of international trade in Schedules III and IV substances, and responding to the request in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, the Board obtained information from 120 countries and regions, which showed that at least 70 are enforcing a system of import/export authorizations for such substances. Detailed statistics of trade in Schedules III and IV substances voluntarily furnished to the Board by more than 60 Governments revealed weaknesses in import controls and reporting systems of other importing countries. Technical assistance to reinforce national control will be provided by the Board, subject to available resources.

Precursors and specific chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

48. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/12 of 28 May 1985, calling for closer monitoring of precursors and specific chemicals which do not fall within the scope of the conventions, but which are used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 90 countries and regions furnished information to the Board. This included data on manufacture, trade, legitimate needs as well as control regulations of the importing country, thus enabling the Board to assist exporting countries to prevent these chemicals from being channelled into illicit manufacturing activities.

Technical assistance

49. The International Narcotics Control Board continued to receive requests for technical assistance from Governments that encountered difficulties in applying the provisions of the drug control treaties, in particular, in reporting requirements and in implementing control systems. Technical assistance has been provided in the form of training programmes or by holding consultations to resolve specific problems in treaty implementation. Such assistance has been provided on an ad hoc basis for a limited number of countries within the constraints of limited resources. In 1988, a training seminar was organized for Chinese provincial drug control administrators to assist China in strengthening controls at the provincial level.

3. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

(a) Introduction

(i) Programming trends

50. The expansion and intensification in recent years of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control programmes continued during 1988. The total budget for the year amounted to \$US 60.4 million, representing an increase of 52 per cent as compared to 1987 and, in respect to only five years ago, an increase of 536 per cent.

51. Technical co-operation activities were extended to 40 countries through 88 projects for area development operations, preventive education and public information, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons and law enforcement. In addition, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control supported 33 projects designed for the common benefit of various countries and regions, including training, research, seminars and workshops.

52. The following table provides a comparative analysis of the developments in the work of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Approved budget (Millions of United States dollars)	7.6	9.5	13.4	18.7	21.4	39.8	60.4
Number of countries assisted with country-specific projects	12	10	22	25	31	35	40
Number of projects	48	38	57	69	95	115	121
Sectoral distribution of funds (in per cent):							
Reduction of illicit supply, including rural development and social action	22	20	31	49	38	45	42
Strengthening control measures	29	46	39	26	33	28	26
Reduction of illicit demand	26	10	11	12	16	18	24
Research	2	5	4	1	1	1	1
Working arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme	11	10	8	6	7	5	4
Administration, programme evaluation	10	9	7	6	5	3	3

53. Parallel to this expansion, efforts have been made to strengthen the administrative and operational procedures of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for enhancing the effectiveness of the programmes. To this end, recourse was made to: the provision of support services by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) within the framework of the May 1987 Working Arrangement; the strengthening of the expertise at the headquarters of the United Nations Fund in drug law enforcement and treatment areas and of the field offices in major programme countries; the reliance on an increased number of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations for the implementation of projects; and the close supervision and periodic review and evaluation of project activities.

(ii) Fund-raising

54. The upward trend in recent years in number and level of contributions was reinforced by the sizeable resources received in 1987 and during the first half of 1988.

55. The pledge of \$US 300 million made last year by a single government has enabled the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to commit itself to the development of new multi-year programmes in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, as well as in Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, China and India. Four additional contributions were pledged this year by the same Government for a \$US 230,000 programme in the Caribbean, for supporting the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the development of new activities for an amount of \$US 240,000, for a \$US 5 million project in Thailand and for a \$US 2.1 million extension of a community development project in Bolivia.

56. An agreement was reached with a donor country in July 1988, whereby an additional contribution of \$US 5.1 million would be allocated for law enforcement activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in India. Another Government also pledged \$US 1 million to the Fund in support of projects undertaken by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Following a pledge made in 1987, the European Economic Community (EEC) indicated its intention to renew this year its contribution at a level of ECU 500,000. Arrangements were worked out for the identification of projects to be supported by contributions announced by three Eastern European Governments. A Swedish non-governmental organization also contributed in 1988 \$US 657,500 to the Fund for activities in Thailand. One Government contributed \$US 230,000 for programme development in Africa, while another made a three-year pledge of \$US 1.3 million for laboratory development in Africa.

(b) Status of current masterplans and country programmes

(i) Latin America and the Caribbean

57. In Bolivia, current activities include: the five-year agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development project for the Yungas of La Paz whose budget was increased to a total of \$US 21.1 million; its complementary project on community development and primary health care with its own budget practically doubled to a total of \$US 2.5 million; the three-year project in the sector of law enforcement in support of the national programme against drug trafficking, which was also increased to \$US 4.6 million, and the ongoing three-year \$US 358,000 treatment and rehabilitation project. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has agreed in principle to support a two-and-a-half year project in the Chapare region with a budget of \$US 15 million, which is composed of three sub-projects: alternative development of Chapare, feeder-road construction and rural electrification. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control would also support a three-year project in the sector of social participation and integration with a budget of \$US 5 million. This project will initiate activities in the Yungas of La Paz and will progressively promote operations in Chapare. The project aims at redressing, in a lasting way, cultural values as regards drug production, trafficking and consumption, by conveying positive messages necessary for creating new attitudes. An additional \$US 4 million, three-year project for the supply of drinking water and basic sanitation would also complement activities in the Yungas of La Paz and the Chapare area. All the above projects have been linked to a policy agreement approved in

July 1988 between the Government and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which foresees the Government's commitment to a progressive eradication of illicit coca cultivation as a condition for support of the Fund. The agreement also establishes procedures for monitoring progress in the reduction of illicit cultivation.

58. In Colombia, all the projects operational since the second half of 1985 in the sectors of preventive education and treatment should terminate at the end of 1988. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has agreed to consider additional proposals with a ceiling of \$US 22.2 million, to be used for integrated rural development programmes, the extension of the ongoing crop substitution/integrated rural development project in Cauca and for strengthening prevention and treatment services.

59. In Ecuador, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control approved in the first-half of 1988 a three-year project with a budget of \$US 305,127 for training in the treatment and rehabilitation fields. This project is in addition to activities started in late 1986 and early 1987, for a total of \$US 3.5 million in the areas of preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, control of licit and illicit drugs and control of illicit trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic drugs. The operations of the Fund are based on a Memorandum of Understanding approved in 1986, whereby the Fund agreed to a \$US 10 million programme in exchange for the Government's commitment to eradicate illicit coca cultivation. Positive achievements under this commitment were assessed during an evaluation mission of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in June 1988. In December 1987, the Fund agreed to provide additional support for an expansion of its activities in Peru within a financial framework of \$US 20 million. In this context, a three-year integrated rural development project was formulated for the area of Quillabamba, province of Cusco, with a budget of \$US 5 million. In addition, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control would support a crop substitution/integrated rural development project in the Hualлага Valley, which would encompass the amalgamated Fund activities in the Tingo Maria area. It is also expected that the Government will also be submitting for the consideration of the Fund a prevention project with an approximate budget of \$US 2 million. Progress also continued under the current \$US 315,000 treatment and rehabilitation project.

60. In Argentina, the \$US 800,000 two-year project for prevention and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons is currently under implementation. In Brazil, a multisectoral five-year, \$US 12 million programme approved in November 1987 has begun with the implementation of the first training course for customs officers from the 10 member countries of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; the provision of equipment to the anti-narcotics unit of the Federal Police; and the preparation of a detailed workplan for preventive education and treatment of drug dependent persons. Plans are under way for the development of a comprehensive programme in Mexico. In Paraguay, progress continued under the \$US 196,500 prevention project. In the Caribbean region, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has approved a two-year, \$US 230,000 project for the development of drug control activities in the region. This project is based in Bridgetown, Barbados, and will also encompass the monitoring of the establishment of an Interpol telecommunication system in the

Caribbean and Central America for narcotics control and related law enforcement activities. In the Bahamas, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is currently supporting a two-year \$US 500,000 project for the promotion of preventive education programmes.

(ii) Asia and the Pacific

61. In the face of the increasing menace of trafficking and addiction in Bangladesh, a first national workshop on drug abuse, supported by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, was held in January 1988. This offered an opportunity to assess the scope for assistance of the Fund; a project is expected to be approved in 1988 covering the areas of drug abuse assessment, preventive education and public awareness, and treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons.

62. Assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to Burma, a five-year programme (1986-1990), costing \$US 10.5 million, reaches its mid-point in 1988. Accordingly, a mid-term review will be arranged towards the end of the year. Progress was recorded in all seven sectors of the programme: agriculture, livestock, health, social rehabilitation, education, information and law enforcement. The Government sustained its parallel commitment to eradicate opium poppy cultivation with extensive control measures.

63. Implementation began in 1988 on the \$US 5 million, three-year project, in China, to help control trafficking in Yunnan Province, bordering Burma and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and to assist the Government in drug abuse prevention and treatment. The project's main objectives are to be achieved primarily by enhancing the surveillance capacities of the customs authorities and the police.

64. Following a mission of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to India in March 1988, a five-year \$US 20 million masterplan was developed with projects aimed at strengthening law enforcement measures, establishing an adequate system for raising public awareness, promoting drug dependence health services and improving laboratory techniques. Activities are expected to start in the second half of 1988.

65. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control fielded during 1988 three missions to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in order to examine the possibility of renewed Fund assistance to that country, and to work out details of an integrated rural development project in the opium poppy growing zones of the Muong Hom District. It is anticipated that the project would begin early in 1989. The pace of implementation in the projects of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in Malaysia increased in 1988; three projects on law enforcement (\$US 500,000) and preventive education (\$US 400,000) are scheduled to be completed in 1990. Consultations are taking place with the Government of Nepal in respect of a proposed three-year project (\$US 300,000) aimed at prevention, treatment and management of drug abuse. A three-year project (\$US 308,000) to assist the Government of Sri Lanka to reduce the demand for drugs began implementation in 1988.

66. The commitment of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to support the Government of Thailand in its efforts to eliminate opium production and tackle the problems of drug trafficking and addiction was further strengthened in 1988 with the finalization of the second masterplan. Under this plan, highland development projects would be carried out in the remaining areas of opium poppy cultivation. This would complement the highland development projects already being implemented under the first masterplan, including four ongoing projects supported by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and a fifth Fund-supported project expected to begin shortly. The contribution of the Fund to these five projects is \$US 16.9 million. A further six Fund projects in Thailand, costing \$US 1.77 million, address the problems of drug addict treatment and rehabilitation, together with related training and applied research.

67. Several initiatives were taken by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the past year to promote regional co-operation. A first seminar on replacement of opium poppy cultivation was held at Chiangmai, Thailand, with funding from the UNDP Intercountry Programme. This seminar was attended by experts and officials from Burma, China, Pakistan and Thailand. It is being followed up by a series of study tours among the countries of the region and, later, by further seminars. It is hoped that other neighbouring countries will also attend future seminars. In 1988, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control funded two regional drug control training events organized by the Drug Abuse Programme of the Colombo Plan Bureau. Support has also been provided to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the organization of a regional training course for postal agents for the detection of parcels containing drugs.

68. In addition, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control continued to support the holding of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for Asia and the Pacific, with its fourteenth session to be held in Thailand in October 1988.

(iii) Near and Middle East

69. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has established contacts with the Co-ordinator for the United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes in Afghanistan, in view of the prospects of a substantial resettlement and rehabilitation programme in parts of the country where opium poppy is grown. Meanwhile a \$US 50,000 project has been approved in 1988 to continue work on treating drug dependents and undertaking epidemiological studies in the Kabul area.

70. Following the completion of a three-year, \$US 339,000 law enforcement project in Cyprus, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control agreed to a two-year extension project with a \$US 300,000 budget aimed at strengthening the law enforcement capabilities of the Police Drug Squad and Customs Investigation Section. A one-year, \$US 250,000 project began in 1988 in Egypt to support the work of the Anti-Narcotics General Administration. Approval was given during 1988 for a two-year, \$US 600,000 drug law enforcement project for Jordan.

71. In Pakistan, implementation of the \$US 20 million rural development project in Dir District completed two years of operations; another three years remain. Detailed proposals for rural development projects in other parts of the north-west frontier province, notably the Mohmand and Bajur tribal agencies, are being drawn up with assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control by the Special Development Unit of the provincial government. Work also continued on projects in Pakistan in the areas of law enforcement, preventive education and treatment. In fact, owing to the surge in heroin addiction in recent years, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control agreed to an accelerated pace of implementation of the preventive education and treatment projects, which have budgets of \$US 680,000 and \$US 560,000, respectively; they will be largely completed in 1988 after about three years instead of the five years originally planned. Further support, especially for preventive education, is under review. Also, a new law enforcement project was approved in 1988, budgeted at \$US 250,000 and intended to reinforce the operational capacity of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board in selected border areas.

72. Following the completion of a seven-year, \$US 5.9 million project in Turkey, successfully installing a telecommunications network for use by the gendarmerie in 21 provinces along major trafficking routes, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control approved in June 1988 a one-year \$US 320,000 project for the provision of surveillance and communications equipment for various government agencies as well as study tours for officials from customs and the Ministry of Health.

(iv) Africa

73. Expansion of programmes in the African region continued. Missions to Morocco were undertaken in preparation of a \$US 2.6 million country programme, including an initiative in the cannabis-growing areas of the northern mountains. Planning also continued for the development of new programmes in Egypt and Nigeria. Missions were undertaken in 1988 to Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Zambia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, all of which led to the preparation of project documents for possible assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Additional projects are in the planning stages for Malawi, Somalia and Zaire, while new projects entered operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan. Projects begun prior to 1988 continued in Benin, Congo and Senegal.

74. A number of regional initiatives have also been undertaken. Five countries are receiving assistance in the strengthening of their national narcotics control laboratories, out of a total of 19 to be assisted over a three-year period. A seminar for programme planning for 12 West African countries will take place in October, while plans are being made for a special working and planning session on psychotropic substances control in December. Regional training initiatives include courses for anglophone East African drug demand personnel and for a similar group from francophone West Africa, along with a refresher course for specialists from anglophone West Africa. A project of assistance in improving legislation is in the implementation stage. Support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was also given for the meeting organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Dakar in April 1988.

4. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

75. In the course of the reporting period, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch started the preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1990), which involved five interregional preparatory meetings (see AC/CONF.144/IPM.1-5. Three of these meetings made recommendations on international co-operation in drug abuse control.

76. The report of the interregional preparatory meeting on topic 1 of the provisional agenda item of the Eighth Congress, namely, "Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international co-operation" (A/CONF.144/IPM.1), noted the alarming threat of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as one of the worst forms of crime that humanity was facing. Concerned that, despite all efforts already undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, this phenomenon persisted unabated, it recommended that, in efforts aimed at counteracting illicit drug trafficking, more importance should be given to the central role of crime prevention and criminal justice systems in all plans and programmes of the United Nations in drug abuse control and, further, that present efforts in this area should be strengthened.

77. The interregional preparatory meeting on topic III, namely, "Effective national and international action against organised crime and terrorist criminal activities" (A/CONF.144/IPM.2), focused on how to strengthen international co-operation against organised crime. It also considered proposals made by the International Seminar on Policies and Strategies to Combat Organised Crime, held at the University of New Mexico (United States of America) from 8 to 11 December 1987. The interregional meeting also took note of two new draft model treaties, on mutual assistance in criminal matters and on extradition, to be considered by the Eighth Congress following the review by the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session (Vienna, 22 to 31 August 1988).

78. The interregional preparatory meeting on topic IV, namely, "Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions", considered the aetiology, phenomenology and preventive measures of delinquent behaviour, including drug abuse. It elaborated two new draft instruments for consideration by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, and possible adoption by the Eighth Congress. Both the United Nations draft guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the draft rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty are relevant to the treatment for drug addicts, in accordance with the objectives set forth by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control.

79. The objectives of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control were also considered by the International Expert Meeting on United Nations and Law Enforcement: the Role of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Agencies in the Maintenance of Public Safety and Social Peace, held at Baden, Austria, from 16 to 19 November 1987, under the auspices of the United Nations Office at Vienna, in co-operation with the Alliance of Non-Governmental

Organisations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at Vienna, and with the co-sponsorship of the Government of Lower Austria and the City of Baden. The Meeting discussed various issues of drug abuse and law enforcement, as a follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Its recommendations were reflected in various reports submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, under item 4 of its agenda.

80. The Committee, as the preparatory body for the Eighth Congress, also considered at its tenth session a report by the Secretary-General on proposals for concerted international action against forms of crime identified in the "Mutual Plan of Action" (E/AC.57/1988/16). The report contains an analysis with measures for strengthened international action against the spread of abuse and illicit drug trafficking.

81. The Committee's recommendations related to the Eighth United Nations Congress will be brought to the attention of the five regional preparatory meetings to be held in 1989, with a view to strengthening international action on drug abuse control, in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice.

82. Finally, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, through its interregional advisory services provided in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, has continued to advise, requesting countries on various issues related to the prevention and control of drug abuse and illicit drug traffic.

5. United Nations Social Defence Research Institute

83. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) published in February 1988 a new book entitled Drugs and Punishment, this being the end-product of the international survey of drug-related penal measures conducted by UNSDRI in connection with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The publication provides an up-to-date picture of penal provisions for drug-related offences in 31 countries belonging to various regions; it also presents information on sentencing and trends in penal policy. It highlights the emergence of two salient mutually-influencing trends in the field of drug-related penal legislation: first, a tendency towards continuous and rapid change in legal provisions, and, second, a tendency to depart from some principles of penal law generally accepted by almost all States of the international community. The first trend, for which the dynamic character and complexity of the drug abuse phenomenon are possible explanations, appears to be creating instability in drug-related crime policy, which in turn seems to be promoting the second trend. The latter may have far-reaching and problematic consequences for criminal justice systems. Departures from general principles are most evident in legislation specially enacted for the drug problem and they concern both substantive and procedural rules.

84. A consultation between WHO and UNSDRI took place at Geneva on 18 and 19 April 1988 on further conceptualization of the previously-reported project aimed at the preparation of guidelines for national drug abuse information systems (see A/42/658, paras. 74-80). If undertaken, the project may serve as an appropriate

response to the call made in chapters I and IV of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. Agreement was reached in principle on the project's objectives and the outputs to be produced. At the same time, it was also felt that possible implications for the project of resolution 3 (S-X) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system should be taken into account. Consultations with the Division of Narcotic Drugs on this matter are being initiated.

85. Target 34 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control calls upon UNSDRI and WHO to consider preparing guidelines for the treatment of drug offenders who are drug addicts. While the Institute does not have at this time resources to carry out this request, consideration could be given to making a survey of normative legal frameworks for the care and management of such offenders. This could become a supplementary activity of a project on "Pathways of management of mentally-ill offenders", for which funding is being sought and which, if implemented, will be a joint activity of the Institute and WHO. A data-collection instrument envisaged for the project could perhaps be expanded to include a section on drug-related offenders.

6. United Nations Development Programme

86. In general, UNDP involvement in activities related to drug abuse control fall into three categories: (a) actual funding of projects from UNDP or other sources, including cost-sharing made available through UNDP; (b) execution by the Office for Project Services (OPS) of projects financed from UNDP resources or other funds, most notably the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; and (c) provision of support through UNDP's field office network, as well as Headquarters units to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations system's activities related to drug abuse, and to promote communication and co-ordination between Governments and the United Nations system at the field level.

87. UNDP support to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has continued productively under the agreement signed in 1987 by the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of the Fund. The agreement outlined the roles of the two organizations, particularly between UNDP Resident Representatives and field advisers of the Fund. UNDP/OPS executes projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

Interregional projects

88. Under its interregional programme, UNDP contributed \$US 120,000 to UNSDRI for a research project entitled "Drug abuse in the context of development: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation". The research report has been published and widely distributed by UNSDRI.

Regional and country projects

89. Programme activities in drug abuse control in the geographical regions are concentrated, as before, in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Asia and the Pacific

90. Four regional projects are currently active of which three are for the subregion of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). One project (RAS/85/007) provides for the training of 6 heads of national drug abuse control agencies, 18 drug programme planners and 18 rehabilitation professionals in approaches and techniques of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The second project (RAS/85/018) is for a law enforcement training course providing for the training of middle management level narcotics officers. The third project (RAS/86/112) is for the training of drug enforcement officials in narcotics detection methods. The remaining project (RAS/87/003) is for aviation security; it provides for advisory services, training and equipment to minimise the possibility of unlawful interference with civil aviation and illegal traffic.

91. At the national level, in Indonesia, a project for the reduction of demand for drugs was completed satisfactorily, and its outputs have largely been achieved. In Sri Lanka, UNDP approved a project in September 1987 for institutionalising a system to monitor the trends of drug abuse and to establish an early warning system in order to activate early programme response. In Thailand, UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, UNEP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are financing an integrated rural development project with the objective to replace opium/poppy cultivation by food and cash crop production. UNDP/OPS is the co-operating agency in this government-executed project.

Latin America and the Caribbean

92. UNDP is providing administrative support through its field offices to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control-supported drug control programmes in the region. In addition, UNDP's Office of Project Services serves as the executing agency for the Fund projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru as well as in Barbados.

Other regions

93. There are at present no UNDP projects related to drug abuse control in the regions of Africa, the Arab States and Europe. However, in the regional Arab intergovernmental meeting held in Morocco in March 1988, some Arab Governments requested UNDP assistance in the field of drug abuse control. UNDP has contacted the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for basic information on the subject and for a draft project document for the Arab region.

7. World Food Programme

94. Project food aid of the type provided by the World Food Programme (WFP), the multilateral food aid organisation of the United Nations, can support national and international efforts in the field of drug abuse control, although the overall scope of application of food aid to this purpose is limited. To date, the major application for WFP food assistance in this field is in support of integrated rural development schemes, aiming at the substitution of the illicitly grown opium poppy by other agricultural products. WFP food assistance can serve a dual purpose: it can provide supplementary food rations to the local farmers participating in the scheme or finance the cost of labour, and it can support law enforcement measures. At this time, the so-called poppy clause (designed in co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control) is the primary focus of the contribution of the World Food Programme to the control of international drug abuse. Arrangements of this kind are currently in operation in the north-west frontier region of Pakistan, where WFP now has three projects. While not strictly designed as crop substitution projects, the poppy clauses imply a specific disincentive to project participants to continue to grow illicit crops. These projects are assistance to the tarbela and mangla watersheds (\$US 19.3 million) rural development works in the north-west frontier province (\$US 20.6 million) and watershed management in Dir and Swat districts (\$US 5.9 million). Government support is a key element in ensuring the success of the poppy clause.

8. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

95. In recognizing the growing severity of the problem of drug abuse in the region, the member and associate member countries and territories of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) have called increasingly upon the secretariat to assist in formulating and executing workable approaches to the problem's resolution from the demand side. These directives have emanated from various intergovernmental forums, including the Committee on Social Development at its third session (1982), the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development (1985) and ESCAP at its forty-first through forty-fourth sessions (1985 through 1988). The forty-third session of ESCAP, which convened at Bangkok in April 1987, approved a specific package of work programme proposals to initiate demand-related activities, and this was reaffirmed at the forty-fourth session in 1988.

96. The key result of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was approval of a Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. Action by regional commissions is suggested under 6 of the 14 targets in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control concerned with demand reduction. Specific activity orientations suggested are as follows: (a) data on the full range of drug abuse issues should be incorporated into ongoing data-related activities to permit an integrated approach to drug abuse problems (target 1, para. 37); (b) drug abuse considerations should be incorporated into programmes and projects that deal with vulnerable population groups (target 3, para. 72); (c) integrated rural development work should give explicit attention to drug abuse problems (target 16, para. 221);

(d) social development activities should incorporate issues related to the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers (target 29, para. 345); (e) the regional commissions should serve as forums for the assessment of progress and the consideration of future projects in the field of drug abuse (target 31, para. 376); and (f) training projects related to social development, primary health care, and special population groups should include drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation components (target 32, para. 387).

ESCAP activities

- (a) Information development (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control: target 1, para. 37; target 29, para. 345; target 31, para. 376; target 32, para. 387)

97. As a first step towards activating a full programme of work to comply with the requests of the Commission and the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the ESCAP secretariat has established contact with drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation agencies, programmes and projects throughout the region. In addition, a questionnaire was circulated in 1986 to all regional members of the Commission in an effort to collect up-to-date information on their policies and activities concerning drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation. Thirty-seven countries responded to this questionnaire. Material received in the responses has been used to help develop an overview of the situation in the region, to develop some possibilities for follow-up and to determine the appropriate means of creating a regular information network within the region and supportive links with other organizations in the field. Two papers have been written and distributed by the ESCAP secretariat based on this analysis. They are: "Drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation activities in the ESCAP region" (ST/ESCAP/564), and "Data development for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation in the ESCAP region" (ST/ESCAP/584).

- (b) Data development for treatment and rehabilitation (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control: target 1, para. 37; target 31, para. 376)

98. A second activity currently under way is a project to produce a set of guidelines and recommendations for a standard format for data collection, analysis and presentation on drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation in the region. It is an extrabudgetary project with \$US 43,000 in funding. This project responds to a commonly expressed need for more complete, timely and comparable drug abuse information. A workshop was held at Bangkok (15 to 19 February 1988) to advise the secretariat. Its report (ST/ESCAP/626) has been distributed.

99. The workshop concluded that common aspects of drug abuse data collection for treatment and rehabilitation in the region should be at the level of system features rather than at the level of specific data parameters, although some common basic data variables could also be identified. Those features include an explicitly formulated understanding of the progressive nature of drug use, beginning with casual use and culminating in true dependency, a set of commonly agreed-upon definitions consistent with that understanding, general rules for data system design and use, and a limited set of common basic data parameters.

100. The workshop suggested that ESCAP could play an important role in assisting countries to improve their data systems. Expert assistance for the design, establishment and evolution of data systems is an excellent means for promoting a wider sharing of knowledge and experience in the region. Technical committees might be established to meet periodically on such topics as terminology development, data analysis and presentation, the use of data as a management tool, and the relationship between evolving knowledge and data needs. Also, ESCAP is in a good position to oversee a continuing series of fellowships and study tours to facilitate technical co-operation in the region. ESCAP might consider the establishment of a United Nations inter-agency committee to co-ordinate the demand-related drug abuse work of the United Nations in the region.

101. Participants also suggested that ESCAP should undertake activities directed to the design of a model data system format. In general, follow-up to this project should be integrated with the ESCAP-WHO project on drug abuse rehabilitation (described below) in the Asian and Pacific region.

102. The workshop recommended that ESCAP activities should be considered at a future meeting of senior national officials. Such a meeting should also consider the establishment of more comparable and integrated approaches to demand-related drug abuse problems in the region.

(c) Rehabilitation improvement (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control: target 29, para. 345; target 31, para. 376; target 32, para. 387)

103. A third activity, being developed as a joint project with the Western Pacific and South-East Asian regional offices of WHO, will feature in-depth comparisons of drug abuse rehabilitation techniques in selected countries of the region. It is an extrabudgetary project with \$US 46,000 in funding. This project is based on the recognition that rehabilitation programmes and projects have generally not achieved their goals. It is expected that a comparison of existing programmes and projects will contribute to the identification of more effective techniques and the means of integrating such techniques into current operations. Representatives of ESCAP, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and WHO met at Bangkok on 19 and 20 October 1987 to discuss the project. A workshop to develop a study format was held at Bangkok from 16 to 20 May 1988. Its report is in preparation.

104. Among the matters discussed at the October 1987 meeting were the functional role of the project within the overall framework of drug abuse control activities in the region, and the design of country procedures. It was agreed that aspects of rehabilitation processes in the region which fall between detoxification and vocational rehabilitation need strengthening. People are often not adequately prepared for vocational rehabilitation because of poor development of self-understanding and social skills, themselves consequences of drug abuse. Participants noted that ESCAP is ideally placed to assist with the strengthening of these aspects of rehabilitation. It was noted also that non-governmental organizations have an essential role to play in this strengthening, but that they must be stimulated to assume a more self-critical and co-operative role.

105. Five in-depth studies of country experience with rehabilitation will be commissioned, with government approval, in Burma, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia and Thailand. These will include an examination of governmental, non-governmental organizations and other private efforts. The studies would attempt to go beyond existing material by utilizing insights gained from other countries' experiences. Based on these studies, a regional overview of rehabilitation approaches will be prepared. One of its salient features will be to delineate those characteristics which can be said to be common to successful programmes and those which appear to play a role in inhibiting success. It will offer suggestions for the integration of successful characteristics and the avoidance of unsuccessful ones in specific socio-economic situations in the region. It will also generate specific questions for further investigation at the national and regional levels.

- (d) Drug abuse prevention (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control: target 3, para. 72; target 31, para. 376; target 32, para. 387)

106. A fourth activity is a project on promoting drug abuse prevention. It is an extrabudgetary project with \$US 165,000 in funding. This project will evaluate ongoing drug abuse prevention programmes, identify the factors associated with successful programmes and the factors that inhibit success, and develop guidelines for the planning and implementation of drug abuse prevention. Five country studies will be conducted, and five workshops in other countries will design prevention programmes for the host countries.

107. Other activities under consideration include the development of resource material related to drug abuse systems and rehabilitation systems. This activity has been proposed for \$US 205,000 in extrabudgetary funding. The material would be distributed in the form of two handbooks, which would be continually updated, partly through a network established for this purpose.

108. In the development of its activities related to the demand aspects of drug abuse, ESCAP has consulted extensively with other United Nations organizations, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations. Among these are the International Labour Organisation (ILO), WHO, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Colombo Plan Bureau. In addition, ESCAP was represented at the International Conference and at the Ninth International Conference of the Non-governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse, held from 23 to 27 November 1987 in Hong Kong.

- (e) Resources for drug abuse activities

109. The extrabudgetary financial resources available to-date for drug abuse activities amount to \$US 254,000. Personnel resources include about half the time of one P-4 social development officer and a total of nine months of senior consultant time. For the time being, financial resources are adequate, given personnel limitations. At the same time, the existing ESCAP mandate and the needs of the region both call for much more extensive activities over the next few years than existing personnel resources will permit. It is clear that an adequate

response to the demand aspects of the drug abuse problem in the region, particularly in view of the new urgency given by the AIDS epidemic, would require the addition of at least one professional officer and additional support staff.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation

(a) Introduction

110. Drug abuse control activities were further intensified by ILO in 1988 with the implementation of an action plan endorsed by the Governing Body in November 1987. The plan is based on a two-pronged programme consisting of community action in rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts and workplace initiatives in preventing and reducing drug and alcohol problems.

111. The plan was formulated as follow-up action to the "Resolution concerning measures against drug and alcohol abuse in working and social life", adopted by the seventy-third (June 1987) session of the International Labour Conference. It also encompasses activities envisaged for ILO action by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The ILO plan focuses on assisting member States and organizations in developing policy, strategies and programmes for drug-dependent persons, drug rehabilitation staff training, expansion of regional collaboration, and analysis and dissemination of latest developments and trends. Workplace initiatives will be promoted and supported along three major lines of activity: preparation of training material and training of resource persons; implementation of plant-level, union-based or community-based action programmes and assessment of the impact of these programmes; and further refinement of responses and methodologies through comparative analyses and cross-cultural exchanges of experiences, with a focus on the special needs and problems of specific industries and professions.

112. In order to ensure the full and timely implementation of the action plan, the post of Inter-regional Adviser on Alcohol and Drug-Related Matters was created as at 1 January 1988. He has been assisted by an associate expert provided by the Government of Norway since April 1988. This capacity has been developed to further support ILO assistance and technical advice available through the network of regional and area offices with the services of vocational rehabilitation advisers in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. The expansion of the drug abuse control activities of ILO and increasing attention being focused on the subject by the ILO's social partners, have prompted the Office to propose "Drugs and alcohol: ILO's role and responsibility" as a possible topic of general discussion for inclusion on the agenda of the seventy-seventh (1990) session of the International Labour Conference. A detailed report has been prepared for review and decision by the 241st session of the Governing Body in November 1988.

(b) Programme implementation

(i) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control)

a. Prevention of drug abuse in the workplace (target 4)

113. As part of the ILO ongoing programme and in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988, the dissemination and application of the multi-media resource kit on "Responses to drug and alcohol problems in the workplace" and the Conditions of Work Digest: "Alcohol and drugs: programmes of assistance for workers" (vol. 6, number 1, 1987) were strongly pursued. The aim is to assist enterprises in developing plant-level action programmes for the prevention and reduction of drug and alcohol problems. Promotional pamphlets were distributed and both the kit and the digest were also displayed at various conferences and presented in specialized workshops on drugs or dealing with various aspects of personnel management, health and welfare. These included the Business and Industry Section of the 35th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, held at Oslo, from 31 July to 6 August 1988, and the Conference on Alcohol and Work, held at Amsterdam, on 25 May 1988, among others.

114. A special focus of ILO activities in 1988 has been to develop a drug and alcohol education campaign to be incorporated into the overall workers education programme. With the financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, a specific brochure targeted to workers and material for a lecture presentation on problems associated with drug and alcohol use in the workplace have been developed in English, French and Spanish. These will be utilized by the ILO's Workers Education Branch in various seminars, workshops and training courses. Lectures were given subjects at a number of workers education seminars, including the Training Course for the Asian Trade Unionists, held at Geneva, from 25 to 28 April 1988. Another initiative was assistance to the Pakistan National Federation of Transport Workers, with the participation of the ILO interregional drug advisers in the national seminar on the prevention of workers from narcotics and its effects on the transport workers, held at Karachi, from 25 to 27 October 1988.

115. ILO/EEC fact-finding and preparatory missions were undertaken to India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand in 1988, in order to identify needs and formulate a technical assistance project to combat drug and alcohol problems among workers in these countries. EEC has expressed interest, in principle, in supporting this proposal. Tripartite groups from target countries will participate in a training workshop at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical Training at Turin, visit ongoing programmes in three European countries, organize national seminars upon their return, and eventually develop and implement plant-level action programmes to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol problems.

(ii) Control of supply (chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline)

Elimination of illicit plantings (target 15) and redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation (target 16)

116. The support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was received in expanding an ongoing ILO pilot project in Bolivia to develop income-generating activities for a community of unemployed mine workers in the Potosi region. Following the closure of mines in 1986, a large percentage of unemployed miners migrated to the coca-producing areas (for example, Chapare) to earn a livelihood. Many remained behind, but in the face of lack of alternative incomes are contemplating migration to coca-producing areas. The project thus aims to prevent this migration by developing income-producing opportunities such as mineral extraction, using indigenous technologies, purchasing land to cultivate food and artisanal productions.

(iii) Treatment and rehabilitation (chapter IV of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline)

a. Towards a policy of treatment (and rehabilitation) (target 29)

117. This is a central feature of the ILO technical co-operation programme drug rehabilitation. Policy and planning issues are addressed in depth through technical advisory missions, as well as ongoing national or regional projects. The objective is to ensure adequate attention to the role of rehabilitation and social reintegration in national drug abuse control strategies as well as creation of priorities and availability of resources.

b. Inventory of available modalities and techniques of treatment and rehabilitation (target 30)

118. The ILO monograph on "Rehabilitation approaches to drug and alcohol dependence" has been reprinted and continues to be widely disseminated and used in training programmes. In order to extend its coverage to other areas, it has been translated from English into French and Spanish and is being extensively distributed.

c. Selection of appropriate treatment (and rehabilitation) programmes (target 31)

119. A basic principle of ILO technical assistance is to ensure that vocational and social rehabilitation programmes are chosen with careful attention to the socio-cultural context and available community resources. Special attention is also paid to the necessary adaptations required in introducing new concepts and approaches. Furthermore, in order to respond to the varying needs of different groups of recovering addicts, a multi-modality approach is strongly recommended. These matters were pursued in technical advisory missions (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia and Thailand), as well as in ongoing projects in the ASEAN countries, Burma, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

d. Training for personnel working with drug addicts (target 32)

120. Staff training constitutes the central activity in ILO-executed projects, as well as in collaboration with other organisations. In 1988, these included the following:

121. ILO/UNDP/ASEAN training courses for drug rehabilitation professionals: two separate courses of two-weeks duration each were held in 1988 for programme planners (Sungai Petani, Malaysia, 5-16 March) and service providers/centre managers (Penang, Malaysia, 12-23 September). The courses were attended by participants from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand as well as one consultant from an employers' and a workers' organisation. The curricula of the courses includes all aspects of policy, planning, service delivery and evaluation of drug rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes. Issues related to AIDS among intravenous drug abusers and its implications for personnel have also been incorporated into the curricula (target 33).

122. Drug rehabilitation staff training curricula for Africa: an ILO consultant carried out a needs assessment survey, reviewed existing training material and consulted with relevant organisations as part of a United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control-funded initiative to formulate detailed and structured drug rehabilitation curricula for (a) policy makers, (b) programme planners, and (c) service providers to be utilized in running national and regional training programmes, with the aim of developing effective rehabilitation services in African countries.

123. Assistance to ongoing African staff training courses in drug abuse: as in previous years, ILO collaborated with the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions by contributing drug rehabilitation curricula, resource persons, lecturers and publications to their training courses in Africa. These were the West African/Nigerian training course on drug dependence, held at Benin City, Nigeria, from 18 to 30 September, and the east and southern African training course on substance abuse, held at Mogadishu, Somalia, from 3 to 13 December.

124. UNFPA/Burma Programme of Drug Abuse Control: as part of the ILO-executed social rehabilitation sector of this multi-agency project, four Burmese officials commenced two-year masters degree courses in social work at the Tata Social Sciences Institute at Bombay. Two other rehabilitation officers completed a six-month drug rehabilitation fellowship in Norway. A three-month study tour of rehabilitation and after-care services in Singapore and Hong Kong for another two Burmese officials commenced in August.

125. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control/Thailand - development of a pilot programme for vocational social reintegration for persons with drug related problems: all six members of the project staff participated in a fellowship programme in Singapore and Hong Kong to study rehabilitation and after-care services. A two-day seminar was organised in October by the project staff to provide orientation to social workers and psychologists from the various Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Narcotic Clinics on vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration services being offered by the project.

e. Social reintegration of persons who have undergone programmes for treatment and rehabilitation (target 35)

126. These activities are crucial aspects of ILO projects in Burma, Thailand and Zimbabwe, financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Development of coping mechanisms and survival skills, in which the ability to initiate and maintain an income-generating activity plays a central role, are integral parts of these projects. In Burma, production/training workshops for ex-addicts have been set up and township councils are supported in providing community after-care services to assist clients in making adequate social adjustments. In Thailand, community and family involvement is being pursued by the project, as well as the establishment of transient service-oriented work-groups. In Zimbabwe, an assessment, referral and follow-up programme for community-based rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts is being set up.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

127. Follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was discussed by the members of the Programme and Policy Advisory Board (PPAB) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). As a result of these discussions and upon instructions from the Director-General, officers of relevant technical and programming units of FAO have held a series of meetings to prepare proposals for policy orientation, to identify specific fields of intervention and to prepare a plan of action for a meaningful contribution to drug abuse control activities.

128. A background paper entitled "Issues to the substitution of illicit drug crops" was submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking by FAO. It took into account comments received from the members of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. The findings of this paper will guide FAO in its implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9.

129. The FAO Conference, at its twenty-fourth session in November 1987, noted the participation of the organization in the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and that FAO would take part in follow-up work under the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference.

130. As regards future activities, FAO finds that its field of competence relates mainly to three Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control targets, namely:

Target 14 - Identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation;

Target 15 - Elimination of illicit plantings;

Target 16 - Redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation.

131. In line with the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, FAO recognizes that action in isolation or disconcert cannot lead to the required control; drug abuse control efforts need to be multidisciplinary, multisectoral, systematic and, in most cases, of truly international nature.

132. FAO stands ready to co-operate with other international agencies, national Governments and international non-governmental organisations, in line with the above listed principles in this field of competence.

133. FAO recognizes further the overall co-ordinating role of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in policy matters, and the leadership of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in funding and operational activities within the United Nations system.

134. FAO subscribes to the masterplan approach of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

135. FAO, based on its experience, stresses that:

(a) Owing to the high profitability of production of drug plants, crop substitution efforts alone have no chance of success; FAO is therefore satisfied to note that crop substitution per se does not figure among the targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; the Outline foresees substitution of crops only for areas where drug plants have already been eliminated, though it is understood that both sets of measures have to be prepared and implemented hand in hand;

(b) Although drug abuse control measures have to extend to all fields at the same time, potentially the measures curbing the demand for drugs and, to a lesser extent, those aimed at trafficking, yield more lasting results than pressures on the supply side. Reduction of production and thus the reduction of the offer of drugs tends to lead to higher prices, thereby creating an incentive to increase production again. Returns from drug crops are higher as and when cultivation diminishes.

FAO operational capacities of importance to drug abuse control

136. FAO can assist national and international bodies in the field of target 14 - Identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation, in:

- (a) Identification of the narcotic drug plants;
- (b) Organizing aerial surveys of suspect areas;
- (c) Interpretation of aerial photography;
- (d) Interpretation of high resolution satellite imagery;
- (e) Multistage remote sensing.

137. FAO could be of assistance regarding target 15 - Elimination of illicit plantings, in:

- (a) Determining appropriate herbicides;
- (b) Organizing supply of herbicides;
- (c) Handling and use of herbicides, including spraying techniques (with particular attention to environmental and health considerations);
- (d) Use of biological or other methods.

138. FAO can offer experience as concerns target 16 - Redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation, in:

- (a) Elaboration of integrated rural development models;
- (b) Elaboration of integrated rural development schemes for given countries/regions under given conditions;
- (c) Design and implementation of specific rural development components, such as: agricultural policies and development programmes for increased food; security and income-generation; crop diversification; farming systems; agrarian reform and land settlement; co-operative management, people's participation; agro-industrial strategies; employment creation, including for youth and women; educational measures, as well as extension and training activities; public information campaigns; social reintegration of addicts in rural environments; poverty alleviation.

FAO action programme

139. Resources permitting, FAO intends:

- (a) To participate in the proposed expert group meeting on identification of illicit planting through high resolution satellite imagery (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 14);
- (b) To participate in the proposed United Nations Environment Programme/WHO/FAO study of environmentally safe methods for eradicating illicit plantings, particularly through the use of herbicides (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 15);
- (c) To start collection of data and analysis of crop substitution and integrated rural development projects implemented in the past, with a view to identifying successful experiences as well as failures and drawing lessons for the future (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 16); and to provide advice based on its experience in agricultural and rural development and it will consider setting up a data bank on experience in the field of substitution of illicit drug plantations and will make the information system accessible to the international community;

(d) To provide appropriate methodologies and technical assistance in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of integrated rural development programmes in relation to redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation;

(e) To prepare and implement projects and participate in execution of projects on global, regional and national levels.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

140. The activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1988 have been guided by the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at Vienna in June 1987.

141. Regarding "the creation of co-operative networks among institutions, programmes and projects dealing especially with preventive action ... the provision of data ... the facilitation of the exchange of educational personnel ...", in Latin America, UNESCO will undertake a survey of governmental and non-governmental institutions in order to identify and record their prevention activities so as to make possible improved co-operation and information exchanges in this area.

142. In Africa, it is planned to hold a meeting, in December 1988, of the Senegalese, Beninese and Ghanaian teams engaged in drug abuse prevention projects in order to enable them to inform one another of the progress of their work, the nature of the results and the possibility of drawing up a regional plan for West Africa.

143. With regard to the role of the media, UNESCO is preparing for 1989 a meeting of experts on ways of improving the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention campaigns.

144. In addition, UNESCO is co-operating with the Francophone Drug Control Institute (IFLD) of EEC in the production of videotapes for use by officials responsible for dealing with drug addiction problems in three African countries (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso). This co-operation is in the form of UNESCO-supplied information (findings of an epidemiological survey and knowledge of the area) and of direct assistance by UNESCO in the evaluation and preparation of the tapes.

145. Moreover, with a view to an audio-visual pilot campaign for drug abuse prevention in France, UNESCO is working together with the International Public Relations Association (IPRA) and an advertising agency that has a governmental service set up to help young persons in difficulty. This campaign will, at a later date, be evaluated by a specialised institution and possibly extended to other countries.

146. UNESCO is co-operating with the Youth Prize Foundation, a German association that every other year confers a prize in the field of internationally produced television programmes for youth. UNESCO has already begun discussions to have the 1990 prize awarded for the subject of drug abuse prevention.

147. With regard to inter-agency co-operation, UNESCO is working with the International Labour Office to expand the alcoholism information packets to include the problem of drugs.

148. Together with WHO, UNESCO is preparing drug abuse prevention projects designed for adolescents in four developing countries (in an in-school and out-of-school context).

149. As the executing agency, UNESCO is contributing to the implementation of projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in Africa and Asia.

150. In Senegal and Ghana, an epidemiological survey has been carried out on drug consumption by young people in and out of school. More detailed processing of the data on the socio-cultural and economic characteristics of these young persons is in progress. In connection with this survey, a pilot prevention project is under way in the Dakar suburb of Pikine.

151. In Benin, work on specific prevention strategies (community programmes, preparation of audio-visual materials, the generation of public awareness, etc.) is continuing.

152. In Burma, the project is in its third phase. In the areas of education and information, the first and second phases were devoted to establishing the scope of the drug addiction problem and to putting into place the necessary infrastructure (the formation of committees, the preparation of the plan of work, and the setting of objectives). At present, the emphasis is on the accelerated production of materials, which are circulated through the formal and informal educational networks of the local communities. In addition, there is a natural convergence of this project with the educational programmes operated by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

153. In the Caribbean region, UNESCO, through its CARNEID (Caribbean Network of Education Innovation for Development) programme, is collaborating closely with the Caribbean Community in the formulation of preventive education projects designed to combat drug abuse.

154. Finally, a number of countries have submitted requests to UNESCO for financial support within the framework of its participation programme. For example, Swaziland is carrying out an epidemiological survey using selected population samples (involving pupils, students and adults). Argentina, Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Nepal have also submitted anti-drug projects, which are in the process of approval by UNESCO.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization

155. As instructed by the Council, the Secretary-General has co-operated closely with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

156. Regarding the text of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 1987), the ICAO Council has selected targets 4, 24, 26, 27 and 28 as requiring study and implementation in ICAO. These targets have been referred respectively to the Air Navigation Commission, the Air Transport Committee and the Legal Bureau. The Secretary-General has also appointed a Task Group for the long-term co-ordination of the multidisciplinary aspects of the implementation of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.

157. The work undertaken by ICAO, which has participated in the relevant inter-agency meetings and in the meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, has concentrated on the legal, technical and air transport aspects in the suppression of illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air.

Legal aspects

158. ICAO continued to follow closely the work of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/141. The ICAO Council has submitted to the secretariat of the Division of Narcotic Drugs specific comments and suggestions regarding some of the provisions of the revised text (DND/DCIT/9), in particular the title of the draft convention, draft article 1 (Definitions), and draft article 11 (Commercial carriers).

Technical aspects

159. The ICAO Council has requested the Air Navigation Commission to study targets identified in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, in particular: target 4 (Prevention of drug abuse in the workplace), target 26 (Surveillance of land, water and air approaches to the frontier) and target 28 (Controls over ships on the high seas and aircraft in international airspace).

160. In connection with target 4, a review was made of the relevant provisions in annexes 1, 2, 6 and 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. These ICAO regulatory materials contain specific provisions related to the medical assessment of fitness for aviation duties and regulate both the acute and the chronic situations of drug dependence. Guidance material is also provided in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine. The Air Navigation Commission came to the conclusion that the current regulatory provisions in the appropriate annexes and associated guidance material represent for the time being a sufficient safeguard against drug abuse by flight crew members and air traffic controllers. The Secretary-General of ICAO has drawn the attention of States to the current regulatory ICAO provisions related to drugs and flight safety and ICAO will

continue to assess the issue in its international context in connection with relevant authorities in order to determine if it warrants further ICAO action.

161. With respect to targets 26 and 28, the Air Navigation Commission has been entrusted with the following task:

(a) To study the global threat imposed through the increased use of international air navigation for the illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air and examine the related technical aspects;

(b) To review the existing provisions in order to establish their adequacy in the light of the increasing threat referred to above; additionally, to develop material to detect and suppress the illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air and to assist States in applying the provisions and achieve greater implementation.

Air transport aspects

162. Targets 24 (Tightening of control of movement through official points of entry) and 27 (Controls of the use of the international mails for drug trafficking) have been referred by the ICAO Council to the Air Transport Committee and to the tenth session of the Facilitation Division, which met in September 1988. The Facilitation Division will examine whether there is a need to develop any additional material relating to narcotic drug control and which could be incorporated in annex 9 (Facilitation), bearing in mind that facilitation measures and narcotic control should not have a negative impact on each other. In connection with target 27, ICAO will monitor the problem in close co-operation with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and in accordance with the recommendations of the tenth session of the Facilitation Division.

Resolution adopted by the Council

163. The ICAO Council considered General Assembly resolution 42/112, which decided to observe 26 June each year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; the ICAO Council then adopted a resolution, the text of which has been sent to all ICAO Contracting States.

5. World Health Organization

(a) Introduction

164. This account of the work undertaken during 1988 is organized according to the main chapters of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Since WHO has no specific activities concerned with the suppression of illicit trafficking, the report is divided into three sections: prevention of demand; control of supply; and treatment and rehabilitation.

(b) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

165. At global, regional and national levels, WHO activities promote a public health approach which seeks to reduce the harm caused by psychoactive substances. To this end, a working group, including experts from all WHO regions, met at Sydney and Canberra, at the invitation of the Australian Commonwealth Department of Health, to discuss health policies to combat drug and alcohol problems. In addition to the summary and technical reports of this meeting, the expert working group agreed to the text of a Consensus Statement, which sets out principles for policy formulation and implementation and which identifies a series of specific action points. This Statement is being widely disseminated with a view to stimulating a broad consensus between Member States on the need to establish healthy public policy on all drugs of abuse.

166. The theme was echoed at the meeting of the African Mental Health Action Group, where delegates representing 13 southern and eastern African countries and liberation movements, and reflecting the views of many other African countries, identified drug and alcohol abuse as a priority problem calling for urgent action at national and regional level. The European Regional Office of WHO is meanwhile actively co-operating with the Commission of European Communities and the Council of Europe in a multi-country project aimed at stimulating health promotion programmes at community level.

167. In other regions, WHO has supported prevention initiatives in the Republic of Palau, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands and Jordan. Collaboration has been strengthened with a wide range of non-governmental organisations working at national, regional and global levels. A particular focus for this collaboration has been on the improvement of substance abuse education for health professionals.

168. Bringing together much of the work undertaken by WHO on the prevention of drug abuse over the last five years, 1988 sees the publication of a major review of preventive strategies, with special emphasis on techniques for the reduction of demand. Other WHO documents and publications consider the prevention of substance abuse among adolescents and the abuse of volatile solvents and inhalants. In this connection, work continued on developing strategies relevant to the needs of groups at particularly high risk, either because of their vulnerability or because of their exposure to specific substances.

169. As part of its overall responsibility to monitor health trends, WHO regularly gathers data on drug-related mortality and morbidity. An important step in the improvement of routine data collection is the preparation of the chapter on psychoactive substances use disorders of the International Classification of Diseases, whose tenth revision is now being field-tested in countries. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, WHO also prepares guidelines on drug abuse reporting systems, with special emphasis on health aspects.

(c) Control of supply

170. The principal responsibility of WHO, under the international drug control treaties, to recommend control of potentially harmful narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was taken care of by the 25th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, which met at WHO headquarters from 18 to 23 April 1988. WHO has recommended for control to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the following:

- (1) Pemoline to be placed in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention;
- (2) Buprenorphine in Schedule III of the 1971 Convention;
- (3) Propylhexedrine to continue to stay in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention and to be reviewed at a later stage;
- (4) Pyrovalerone to continue to stay in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention;
- (5) WHO has agreed with exemptions granted by the United States of America to preparations containing propylhexedrine and levomethamphetamine;
- (6) The Director-General of WHO has addressed letters to those countries where methaqualone is available as a single product or in combination with other substances, to discontinue its production and use because of the associated public health and social problems.

171. WHO has recognized that, in addition to assessing the benefit/risk ratio of psychoactive substances with dependence liability, it is also important to encourage members of medical professions to prescribe such drugs rationally. This involves the appropriate training of physicians in this field, which in turn depends on co-operation between national authorities, schools of medicine, and other related institutions, professional organizations and those involved in the manufacture and sale of these drugs. WHO has now published a book entitled Psychoactive Substances: Improving Prescribing Practices with support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. It is hoped that the concepts contained in this book, when applied at the national level, will further promote the rational use of these drugs and will reduce their non-medical use.

172. WHO has produced another document, "The role of medical schools in the rational use of psychoactive drugs". This is a report of a seminar held at Beijing Medical University in 1987, when experts in the fields of drug abuse and medical education discussed the situation as it specifically related to the People's Republic of China. In December 1988, another international group will meet in Chengdu to discuss the role of schools of pharmacy in the rational use of psychoactive drugs with special reference to the situation in China.

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

173. Within the context of its global and regional strategies, WHO is developing techniques to enhance the capacity of primary health care services to respond to

drug abuse problems. A special focus for these efforts is the provision of training materials relevant to the needs of community health workers in developing countries. With financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, WHO is producing a series of training materials addressing different aspects of drug abuse. During 1988, such materials are being prepared on assessing and dealing with drug abuse in individuals and families and on the organisation of primary health care services for drug abusers. In addition to the basic manuals, there are guidelines for the use of the materials by those responsible for training programmes.

174. Countries require guidance in selecting substances for the treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders. WHO has revised its list of essential medicines in the management of such disorders and has provided essential information for the different categories of health care workers.

175. Training is also an important aspect of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control-funded country programmes in which WHO acts as executing agent. These programmes include the development of treatment services within the context of a broad intersectoral approach to the prevention of drug abuse. National programmes are currently under way in Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Burma, China, Colombia, Jamaica, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. These programmes rely upon effective collaboration between national authorities, WHO (working at national, regional and global levels) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

176. Two WHO regional offices (for South-East Asia and for the Western Pacific) have collaborated with ESCAP in a joint project on the evaluation of drug abuse rehabilitation, focusing on a number of countries where drug abuse has been a major social and health threat. In another region, special efforts are being made to stimulate programmes for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons as part of national mental health programmes. A number of countries in the African region have special hospitals for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse patients, for example, in Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, etc. A start has also been made on such a programme in Saudi Arabia.

177. Technical meetings have been held in the European region on biological factors associated with drug dependence and on the management of health problems of drug abusers in prisons.

178. Important publications with global significance include a comprehensive review of the role of methadone in the treatment of opioid dependence (including its relation to strategies for preventing the spread of HIV infection) and guidelines for assessing and revising national legislation on treatment of drug and alcohol dependent persons.

179. Both at the regional and global levels, WHO activities on the prevention of drug abuse and on the prevention of AIDS continue to be carefully co-ordinated so as to ensure the optimal use of resources. These activities include epidemiological studies, the education of health professionals and the assessment of relevant policy initiatives.

6. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

180. The comments of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), structured according to chapters of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, relate to chapter II (Control of supply) and in particular to target 16, paragraphs 211 and 217.

181. A pipeline project (US/BOL'85/141) is designed to broaden the spectrum of plant species considered as alternatives to the coca cultivation and production with a number of high valuable medicinal and aromatic plants. These plants can serve for the import substitution of pharmaceuticals as well as for the export to northern American States and neighbouring countries.

Notes

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18).

2/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

3/ The report of the inter-agency meeting of February 1988 has been issued as document ACC/1988/PG/3 and that of the September 1988 meeting will be issued as document ACC/1988/PG/10.

4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515, p. 151.

5/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956, p. 175.
