



# Development-oriented Drug Control in Afghan-German Development Cooperation

## Strategy and Projects



Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

## GTZ competences in Development-oriented Drug Control

GTZ's Development-oriented Drug Control (DDC) strategy promotes the mutual integration of the goals and instruments of Development Cooperation and drug control, with the aim of mitigating the negative consequences of drug cultivation, trafficking and consumption for individuals and society as effectively as possible. It helps individuals and institutions to overcome or manage drug problems on a sustainable, self-reliant basis.

### Alternative Development

GTZ's Alternative Development module pursues a multisectoral approach to rural development and drug control with two interrelated objectives: to improve people's living conditions through integrated rural development, and to reduce drug problems in terms of production as well as consumption. GTZ has 25 years of solid experience worldwide in the field of alternative development.

### Drug Profile Analysis

To enable drug-specific planning of projects, GTZ offers Drug Profile Analysis. It also provides partner organisations with advisory services that are geared to the adjustment of interventions. Drug Profile Analysis consists of a drug-specific situation analysis whose main objective is to analyse the relationship between development processes and the drug situation in a specific region or sector.

### Integrated Local Drug Policies

Integrated local drug policies bring together institutions and organisations involved in reducing drug-related problems in order to develop participative multisectoral strategies in their communities. This process strengthens the ability of communities to manage their own affairs on a sustainable basis, and creates consensus and constructive approaches.

### Peer-to-peer Drug Abuse Prevention

GTZ's experience has shown that the peer-to-peer approach in drug abuse prevention contributes to effective and target group-oriented prevention of drug abuse and addiction. By providing highly professional advisory services, GTZ helps institutions and social groups working with youth and in the field of drug prevention to conceptualise and implement a peer-to-peer approach in their respective working contexts.

### Harm Reduction

In GTZ's experience, harm reduction represents an efficient strategy for reaching even extremely marginalised target groups. Harm reduction measures help to curb drug-related deaths and serious health damage, above all HIV/AIDS infections. Harm reduction is also a means of increasing social stability and crime prevention among problematic drug users.

## GTZ Publications

**Development-oriented Drug Control - Brochure**  
Policy, Strategy, Experience, Intersectoral Solutions.  
Eschborn, 40p.; GTZ/BMZ 2004

**Integrated Local Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Project in Afghanistan**  
Report January 2004 - February 2005  
**Kabul, 28p; GTZ 2005**

PAL Internal Document No. 2: **Diversity and Dilemma: Understanding Rural Livelihoods and Addressing the Causes of Opium Poppy Cultivation in Nangarhar and Laghman, Eastern Afghanistan** by David Mansfield  
Jalalabad December 2004

Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, International Services (IS) Internal Document No. 5: **Conflict processing and the Opium Poppy Economy in Afghanistan** by Jan Koehler, Jalalabad June 2005

PAL Internal Document No. 11: **Pariah or Poverty? The opium ban in the province of Nangarhar in the 2004/05 growing season and its impact on rural livelihood strategies** By David Mansfield, Jalalabad, June 2005

**Publications may be downloaded from [www.gtz.de/drogen](http://www.gtz.de/drogen)**

### Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

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Fotos: L. Brandenburg

September 2005

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## The Strategy:

The GTZ Development-oriented Drug Control strategy seeks to achieve a sustainable reduction in the development problems experienced by drug cultivators and drug consumers. It contributes to decreasing drug-related problems in partner countries. With this approach, GTZ supports projects specifically designed to promote alternative development and to reduce problematic drug use in our partner countries around the world .

GTZ's work in Afghanistan is aligned with national and international development policies and programmes. The Development-oriented Drug Control strategy is firmly rooted in Germany's four-pillar drug policy. Projects in the non-profit area are funded by the German government (the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Federal Foreign Office), whereas GTZ International Services (GTZ-IS) projects receive funding from the EU Commission, the UN or other governments (i.e. UK, Norway, etc.)

The main sectors in which GTZ is currently active in Afghanistan are as follows: Integrated Food Security, Rural Development, Conflict Management, Good Governance, Economic Development and Employment, Environment and Infrastructure, Political Reforms, Emergency Aid, Development-oriented Drug Control, Alternative Livelihoods, Gender Mainstreaming, Economic Reform and Establishment of a Free-market Economy, Basic Education, and Drug Demand Reduction.

### Drug Profile Analysis (DPA) in Afghanistan

- 2005
- Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Active in Kabul and selected provinces

DPA Afghanistan seeks to raise awareness of drug-related problems and their possible impacts on the achievement of development goals in Afghanistan. The study identifies entry points for mainstreaming drug-related issues into development programmes and projects and for integrating drug control objectives into development planning, including the possible risks that may jeopardise development achievements if these issues are neglected. The study analyses the portfolio of German development organisations in Afghanistan such as GTZ, Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM).

### Integrated Local Drug Prevention and Treatment in Afghanistan (IDPA)

- 2003-2006
- Funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Norway
- Active in Kabul, Badakhshan, Gardez, Herat and Kunduz

The project supports the expansion of services offered in the field of drug prevention and therapy. It also promotes the networking and cooperation of NGOs and government offices, so that high-risk groups and drug users can more easily receive the information and therapy that they need.

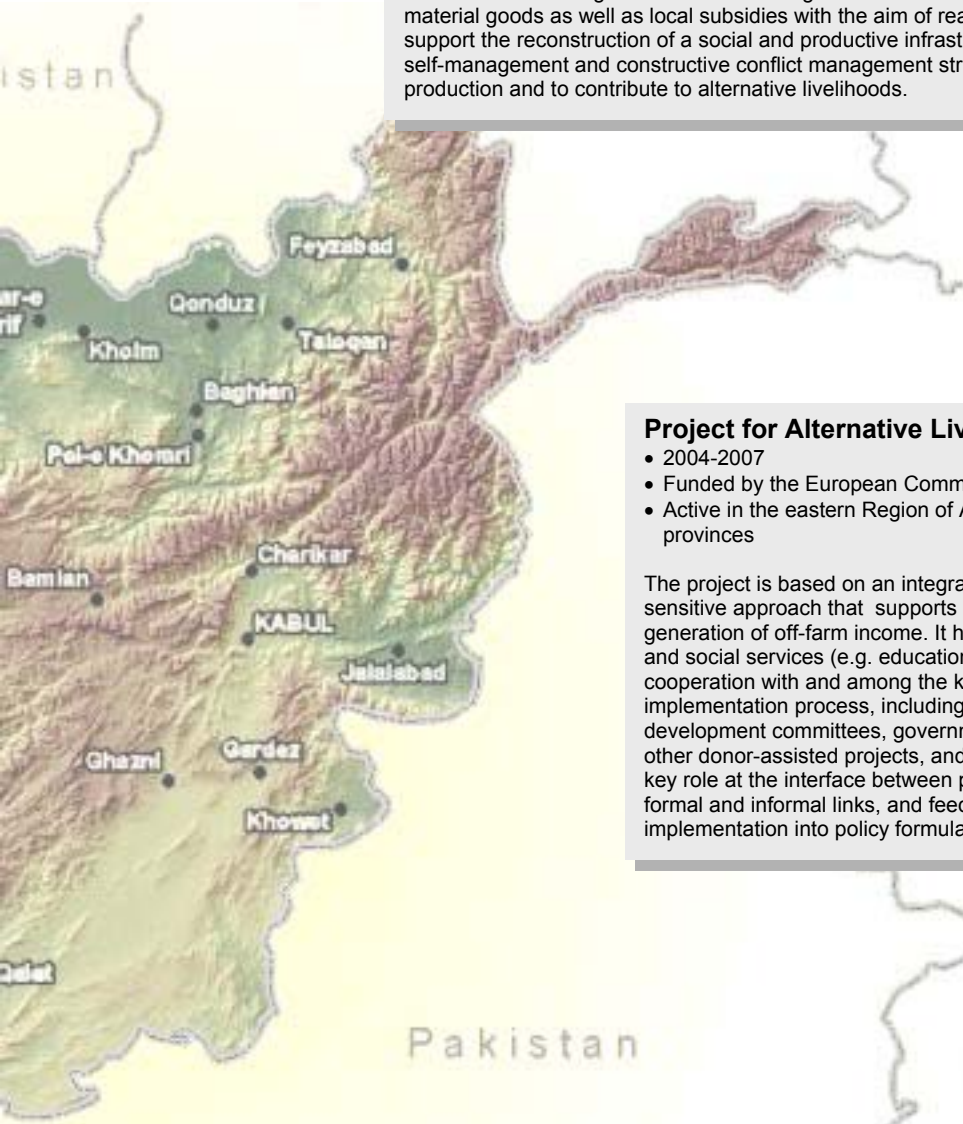
Treatment centres in Kabul, Faizabad (Badakhshan) and Gardez (Paktia) have been established, and so far several hundred drug addicts have been successfully treated and reintegrated into their families and communities, with a low relapse rate so far. Approximately 1,330 teachers, journalists, staff in social institutions and prisons, judges and other people in key social positions have been trained in prevention and drug awareness-raising activities, which were then applied to reach large parts of the population through campaigns and other activities.



### **Promotion of Food Security, Reconstruction and Stability In the Provinces of Badakhshan, Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan**

- 2002-2009
- Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Active in Badakhshan, Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan provinces

The project contributes to the implementation of economic development and to the general stabilisation of the northern provinces. It complements the "National Solidarity Programme", and secures developments initiated there, such as the creation of self-government structures at village and local level through continuous and long-term assistance. It provides consultation, and supplies material goods as well as local subsidies with the aim of realising small-scale measures designed to support the reconstruction of a social and productive infrastructure. The project also strengthens self-management and constructive conflict management structures. Other aims are to increase food production and to contribute to alternative livelihoods.



### **Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL)**

- 2004-2007
- Funded by the European Commission
- Active in the eastern Region of Afghanistan: Nangahar, Laghman and Kunar provinces

The project is based on an integrated, multisectoral, innovative and gender-sensitive approach that supports sustainable alternative farming systems and the generation of off-farm income. It has contributed to improving local infrastructure and social services (e.g. education and health). Special focus is put on the close cooperation with and among the key stakeholders in the planning and implementation process, including communities ("Shura") and their village development committees, governmental and non-governmental organisations, other donor-assisted projects, and the private sector. Project management plays a key role at the interface between provincial and national level by strengthening formal and informal links, and feeding back experiences gained from implementation into policy formulation and national decision-making.

### **Police Drug Awareness Project (PDAP)**

- 2004-2005
- Funded by the German Federal Foreign Office
- Active in Kabul and selected provinces

The aim of the project is to ensure that the population affected by drug abuse in Afghanistan benefits from both greater police awareness of the problem and improved networking and coordination among the police, as well as between the police and care facilities for drug addicts.

A training curriculum was developed to raise awareness among police personnel about drug abuse and to upgrade their capability to deal with this issue. This training is currently being integrated into the general curriculum of the Afghan Police Academy. In addition, on-the-job training courses are being offered for middle and lower command-level police from Kabul and selected provinces. At the Prevention Unit of the Counter Narcotics Police (CNPA), a documentation centre has been established to improve access to information and therefore the professional performance of police forces concerned with the issue of drugs.