



Development instead of drugs

**Drug control within the framework
of German Technical Cooperation**



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

DRUG PROBLEMS

Drug-related problems are among the global challenges which hit industrial and developing countries with equal force.

For a long time, developing countries were classified only as suppliers who produced the drugs which were consumed in industrial societies. It has since become apparent, however, that developing countries are themselves affected by the full range of drug problems. In such countries development problems nurture production, trafficking and consumption of illegal drugs. Drug-related problems in turn exacerbate poverty, health and other development problems and erode the framework conditions for sustainable human development.



Farmer in Bolivia with coca leaves

GTZ

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is confronting these challenges.

The GTZ operates as a federal corporation with the mandate to improve the standard of living and future prospects of people in partner countries worldwide, and to stabilise the natural resource base on which life depends.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) commissions the GTZ to assist in the planning and implementation of Technical Cooperation projects and programmes. In addition, the GTZ also implements projects for third parties.

In the field of drug control, the GTZ aims at boosting human resources and institutional capacities so that partner countries can better cope with drug-related problems. The GTZ has some twenty years of experience in the drug supply reduction sector. Today the GTZ supports:

- alternative development programmes to reduce the supply of drugs
- projects to reduce drug use
- measures to strengthen institutional capacities for drug control.

THE DRUGS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The principles of development cooperation – target group orientation, participation, sustainability, economic efficiency and the building up of self-help capacities – apply to cooperation in the field of drug control also.

The Drugs and Development Programme (ADE) was established in 1990 and is implemented by the GTZ on behalf of the BMZ. The Programme offers the following services:

- identification, planning and implementation of quick, short-term drug control measures
- preparation, planning and advice on Technical Cooperation projects
- compilation and supply of relevant information on drugs
- design or enhancement of conceptual approaches and strategies
- promotion of exchange of experience among organisations
- advice to governmental or non-governmental organisations
- commissioning of studies, supply of experts, and organisation of workshops and conferences.



Opium



Heroin consumers in Pakistan: the largest part of the opium and heroin is used within Asia

The ADE is an important interface between drug control and development cooperation. The Programme brings experience and principles of Technical Cooperation to drug control and it aims, conversely, at embedding drug control concerns more firmly within development cooperation.

THE DRUGS AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The 'drugs and development' concept promoted by the BMZ and the GTZ is based on the assumption that drug and development problems are closely interrelated. Drug control is therefore not only about the control of certain substances but in particular about

- alleviating poverty
- ensuring sustainability
- improving participation
- strengthening framework conditions for development and good governance.

Sustainable human development is the overarching objective of drug control. Drug control is thus a cross-sectoral task within development cooperation as a whole.

When drug problems are approached as development problems of specific target groups, drug control programmes are as feasible and valuable as other measures of development cooperation.

The BMZ promotes this approach not only through bilateral Technical and Financial Cooperation but also through cooperation with multi-lateral organisations, such as the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, or active participation in international fora, such as the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on drug problems in June 1998.

Worldwide, the BMZ supports measures aimed at addressing the social and economic causes of drug problems. At the

same time, the improvement of framework conditions – such as the observance of human rights, political participation, the rule of law, efficiency and transparency of the public sector – gains in importance also within the context of drug control.

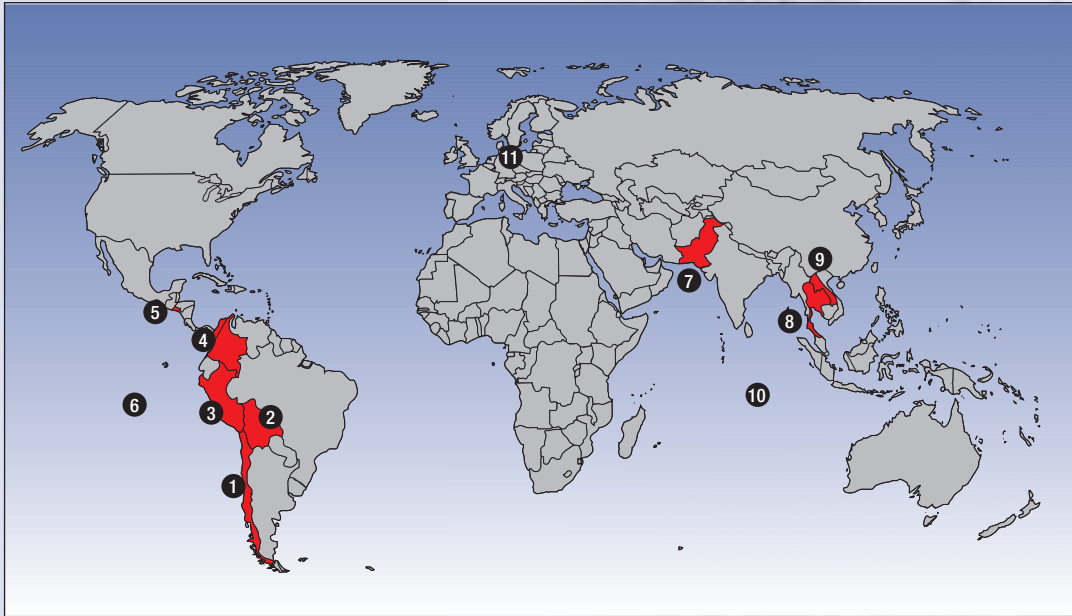


Women in Afghanistan: the observance of human rights is a necessary precondition for the success of drug control and development programmes



Akba-Minorities in Laos: poverty is a cause and an effect of drug problems

PROJECT EXAMPLES



① CHILE

- National Prevention Campaign

② BOLIVIA

- Food Security in the Provinces of Arque, Bolívar, Tapacari
- Rural Development in Ichilo/Sara
- Training Programme for Multipliers in Prevention
- Development Plan for the Tropical Region of Cochabamba (Plan del Tropic)
- Support to Agro-industries

③ PERU

- Promotion of Alternative Produce
- Drug Prevention in Manzanilla, Lima
- Integrated Rural Development Jaén-San Ignacio-Bagua
- Integrated Rural Development Alto Mayo

④ COLOMBIA

- Integrated Rural Development Bota Caucana
- Integrated Rural Development Alto Patia
- Programme for Institutional and Social Support of Youth in Medellín (PAISAJOVEN)
- Support to the Forensic Laboratory

⑤ EL SALVADOR

- Reintegration of Youth and Prevention Activities in War-torn Areas

⑥ REGIONAL LATIN AMERICA

- Research Orientation for Alternative Development in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru
- Bio-Coffee (Bolivia, Colombia, Peru)
- Pilot Project to Develop Procedures for Alternative Development in Security Sensitive Regions (AIDIA)

⑦ PAKISTAN

- Drug Prevention for Young People in Peshawar

⑧ THAILAND

- Thai-German Highland Development Programme (TG-HDP)
- Thai-German Narcotics Control Programme (TG-NCP)

⑨ LAOS

- Lao-German Programme for Drug Control

⑩ REGIONAL ASIA

- Preparation of a Strategy on Drugs and Development in Asia

⑪ SUPRAREGIONAL

- International Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation, Berlin

LESSONS LEARNED

Drug control within the framework of development cooperation implies the double challenge of reducing drug problems and promoting development processes simultaneously. The experience of the GTZ in Asia and Latin America shows that this can be done.

In most of the countries of Asia, opium production has markedly decreased. In the two countries where poppy cultivation has increased, namely Afghanistan and Myanmar, framework conditions only permitted the implementation of alternative development programmes to a very limited extent. In Latin America as well, a number of the development problems directly tied up with the coca economy have been tackled, so that a reduction of coca production can be expected.

Comprehensive prevention measures have only been developed and promoted in recent years. Early results indicate that community-based and participatory approaches can successfully alleviate problems related to drug use.

Conversely, drug control within the scope of development cooperation helps to meet basic needs, to secure sustainability, to increase opportunities for participation by disadvantaged groups, to promote the self-help capacities of communities and social groups and to improve political framework conditions.

It is therefore justified to formulate strategies which contribute to drug control and sustainable human development at the same time. It is equally important however, that partner governments, non-governmental organisations, communities and other institutions are supported in the implementation of such strategies. The GTZ and the Drugs and Development Programme make their contribution to this.

A booklet on 'Drugs and Development' published by the BMZ and the GTZ in April 1998 summarises policies, strategies and experience in drug control within the framework of development cooperation. It is available in German, English and Spanish.



Children in Peru: drug control within the context of development cooperation helps people to find new perspectives in their lives



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