



Instruments for analysis

Based on systematically processed experiences gained in Latin America and Central and South-East Asia, the Development-oriented Drug Policy Sector Project (EOD) has developed a number of instruments for use in affected countries:

- **Drug Profile Analysis (DPA)**

Drug profile analyses (DPA) support the strategic orientation and adjustment of programmes and projects. They examine the impacts that the cultivation of drug crops and the drug trade have on the success of programmes, and draw conclusions and make recommendations accordingly.

- **Livelihood Analysis**

Livelihood analyses in areas of drug crop cultivation involve a baseline survey to document the existing livelihood systems of rural populations. This information is used to analyse potentials and obstacles for rural development, in order to identify appropriate approaches to help reduce the dependency of small-scale farming families on the drug economy.

- **Governance Analysis**

Governance analyses are intended to help integrate governance components in the planning, implementation and evaluation of rural development projects taking place in a drugs environment. Conversely, they are also used for the integration of development-oriented drug policies in the planning, implementation and evaluation of governance projects when they are located in countries with illicit crops plantations or in drug-trading regions.

Advisory instruments

- **Assignment of experts, capacity development**

On behalf of BMZ, the sector project EOD places professional expertise at the disposal of partner countries and development institutions, and advises staff working in the affected regions on issues of development-oriented drug policy.

- **Financial Support**

The sector project EOD is authorised, on behalf of BMZ, to promote specific measures by paying financial subsidies to other organisations.

- **Networks**

The sector project also connects a wide range of actors who are involved with drug policy. It promotes informal exchanges on policy as well as South-South exchanges (e.g. in *Informal Drug Policy Dialogues*).

Development-oriented Drug Policy

- the sector project in brief -

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Objectives of the sector project

The Sector Project Development-oriented Drug Policy (EOD) aims at minimising the negative individual and social consequences of drug cultivation, trade and consumption (harm reduction). It helps to build alternative livelihoods for the rural population by identifying legal sources of income, and supports the development of social and productive infrastructure in the countries affected. The EOD also advises and sensitises national and international decision-makers (Ministries, local administrations, and drug control agencies) to the need to promote development and civil reconstruction in drug crop cultivation and drug trade regions. As needed, it fosters projects and programmes working on conflict resolution and good governance. The sector project works with its partners on shaping national and international drug policy.

Services and target groups in detail

- The EOD advises the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and other German ministries on all issues related to development-oriented drug policy.
- The EOD helps the BMZ and other ministries to form an international policy framework regarding development-oriented drug policies. On behalf of the BMZ, the programme participates in negotiations for reshaping the United Nations Organization's and the European Union's international drug policy.
- The EOD provides its partner countries with professional expertise in areas where the topics 'rural development and drugs' and 'governance and drugs' intersect, and for the development of national and international drug policies. It also advises related projects and programmes.
- Cooperation with partners is not confined to governments, ministries, regional and local administrations, and drug control authorities, but also extends to cooperation with non-governmental organisations, municipal and self-help groups.
- Together with its partners, the EOD develops instruments for the implementation of development-oriented drug policies, and applies them in practice.
- The sector project conducts pilot measures in drug crop cultivation regions.



'Promoting development and peace in a drugs environment'

Basic principles

- Conflict sensitivity – for the transformation of conflicts rather than their escalation
- Target group orientation – taking into account the varying circumstances and needs of the affected persons in different target groups
- Tailored approaches for specific regions and areas – as there are no patented solutions that work worldwide
- Coordination – development-oriented drug policy measures must be linked to national and international development programmes
- Formation of networks – among the relevant actors at local, regional, national and international levels



Country examples

The Development-oriented Drug Policy Sector Project has been cooperating with Thailand since 1981 and with numerous other developing countries, including Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Laos and Afghanistan, since 1990. In these countries, drug problems and development problems are interconnected in many respects. Poverty, conflict and the lack of income alternatives encourage the illegal cultivation of drug crops and perpetuate the drug trade. They also increase the risk of drug use among local populations. While growing opium poppies or coca may provide farmers with important sources of income, in the long run it increases their dependence on violent actors and cuts them off from public services.

The absence of state influence in remote drug cropping regions makes them ideal for both drug cultivation and trade. In areas controlled by violent actors, far from government supervision and rule of law, the drug mafia and organised crime are free to create their own state-like parallel structures or to capture the state. In the main cultivation provinces of southern Afghanistan and Colombia, drug money is also used in part to finance armed conflict.

The destruction of drug crops through herbicide spraying or manual eradication has not yet brought sustained results. What is needed are integrated concepts designed for the long term, such as those the sector project EOD is trying to put into effect together with its partners.