

PROGRESS REPORT

PROGRAMME OF NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL
(Item 7-5080 of the Budget)

I.	INTRODUCTION	Page 1
II.	AMOUNTS COMMITTED IN 1992	Page 2
III.	DISBURSEMENTS IN 1992	Page 7
IV.	PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION	Page 10
APPENDIX:	COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE	Page 14
ANNEX:	LIST OF PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1992	

1. INTRODUCTION

Thanks to educational and repressive measures on which hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent, the US authorities have succeeded in inverting the trend in the consumption of drugs in their country. Among young people, in particular, occasional drug abuse has clearly declined in the last two or three years. However, the overall number of actual drug addicts has not yet fallen.

International organization of efforts to curb drug trafficking and the laundering of drug money is improving all the time, with customs services, the police and the magistrature all cooperating. The touchy defence of national "sovereignty" is increasingly giving way to the organization of joint operations which succeed in hitting the transnational organizations and networks of traffickers. In 1992 this produced record seizures of drugs, money and precursors.

However, the ravages of drug abuse, together with the violence which accompanies it, do not appear to be diminishing. On the contrary "the political and economic changes taking place in Europe bring about an exceptionally favourable climate for illegal activities in connection with drugs and for other forms of organized crime" (Honlea-Europe, February 1993). Trafficking is finding new routes, through the countries of the former Soviet Union and the African countries.

These transit countries are also becoming producers of drugs (especially cannabis, but also opiates) and psychotropic substances (mainly amphetamines). As a result drug abuse spreads even faster. In the Russian Federation alone, official estimates suggest a threefold increase in the number of drug-related crimes last year.

Similarly, in Latin America, Asia and Africa, drug addiction is spreading fast and taking on new forms.

II. AMOUNTS COMMITTED IN 1992

A. Total commitments

1. Funds made available in 1992 for the programme of North-South cooperation on drug abuse control stood at ECU 10 100 000 for the financing of cooperation activities (operating appropriations) from Article B7-5080 of the budget, and ECU 350 000 from Article B8-7580 for administrative expenses (support staff, material, missions, documentation, etc.).

Of the available ECU 10 100 000, ECU 8 917 995 (88.3%) went to funding 34 new projects and extending 3 existing projects. In addition, ECU 810 000 were set aside to finance technical assistance activities in connection with the projects. Such activities are carried out as part of framework contracts and multiannual conventions concluded between the Commission and consultancy firms.

2. It is worth recalling that activities either directly or indirectly contributing to drug abuse control are also funded from appropriations earmarked for financial and technical development cooperation. This applies in particular to economic development projects targeting areas of illegal drug production aimed at promoting the replacement of such crops with other, lawful sources of income. An example of this is the commitment of ECU 2 million to improve infrastructure and diversify production in the Cauca region of Colombia, where coca plants and opium poppy are grown. In Peru ECU 995 000 went to improving the yields from coffee plantations and the packaging and marketing of coffee.

Two small commitments were also effected in order to improve the fate of street children in Central America, in Nicaragua (ECU 60 000) and in Honduras (ECU 127 000), respectively. These sponsored projects will have the effect, at least indirectly, of reducing the inhalation of solvents by these children, which is the most common form of drug abuse amongst them.

3. Promoting alternative sources of income in economies based on the illegal production and export of drugs also requires appropriate trade measures. Since 1990 the Community grants preferential treatment to the four Andean countries concerned - Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru - so as to increase potential outlets in Europe for their lawful products.

In 1992 the first results of the trade preferences were evaluated by an independent organization. The study concluded that, despite the barriers still in place for certain agricultural products (such as bananas), and the limited period covered by the study, "there is clear evidence of a growth in exports of some products to which the special preferences may have contributed. The list of products is longer in the case of Colombia than of Ecuador, but it exists for both. Moreover, in both countries some of the strongest growth has involved rural and/or labour-intensive activities and, at least in one case, has provided an alternative to cocaine production."

4. Note also that the Community does not limit itself to financial measures and technical assistance to contribute to the international effort against drug abuse. It also adopts the legislative and regulatory measures required to implement the guidelines set out in the UN conventions and other relevant international bodies, both at Community and Member State level.

Thus, in 1992 the Community updated its own legislation on controls on trade in precursors.

Aware of the fact that curbing drug abuse in our countries is a fundamental objective calling for a collective effort, the Community organized the first European prevention week, while work continued under the common action programme aimed at preventing and reducing drug addiction in Europe.

5. Funds committed under external cooperation are only one aspect of the Community's anti-drugs drive. The analysis which follows focuses on the funds from budget item B7-5080, committed to finance activities to combat drug abuse.

B. Breakdown by region of projects funded in 1992

	Number of projects	Amounts in ECU	%	Allocation 1987-91 %
Asia	13	3 489 121	39	35
Latin America	17	4 099 055	46	48
Africa	2	564 685	6	9
Caribbean	1	148 975	2	6
All developing countries	4	616 159	7	2
TOTAL project financing		<u>8 917 995</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

ECU 1 681 739 was committed for 12 regional projects
ECU 7 236 256 was committed for 25 national projects

In comparison to the five preceding years, Asia was allocated significantly more appropriations in 1992. This limited redistribution of funds is justified by the rapid increase in drug abuse in many Asian countries, from Lebanon to the Philippines, in Pakistan, India and China.

As regards Africa and the Caribbean, it should be recalled that ACP countries, associated to the Community under the Fourth Lomé Convention, are now able to draw on EDF funds to finance activities to curb the demand for drugs and combat trafficking. In 1992 the ACP governments barely availed themselves of this possibility. The Commission is planning to fund regional studies in 1993-94 to make political leaders in ACP countries more aware of the nature and the scope of the threat posed to their countries by drug abuse. Awareness is already growing in Central Africa, where at the end of 1992 eight countries launched a regional drug control programme under the auspices of the UNIDCP.

C. Breakdown of operating appropriations by sector

	Number of projects	Amounts committed in ECU	%	Allocation 1987-91 %
Reduction of supply				
. Socio-economic redeployment	3	1 205 905	14	28
. Checks on drug movements	2	220 000	2	-
. Research/documentation/ information	2	76 659	1	-
		<u>1 502 564</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>28</u>
Reduction of demand				
. Treatment/rehabilitation	11	1 838 778	21	17
. Prevention	10	1 654 139	19	29
. Training	1	206 070	2	7
. Research	4	919 079	10	9
. Multi-sectoral	4	2 797 365	31	10
		<u>7 415 431</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>72</u>

1. In 1992, the share of appropriations set aside for reducing the demand for drugs in developing countries was significantly higher than in previous years. It would be unjustified to interpret this as a clear sign of a change in strategy. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that the programme of North-South cooperation on drug abuse control finds a more suitable climate for action on the demand side than on the supply side. Indeed, activities aimed at strengthening measures to control illicit traffic come under the umbrella of bilateral cooperation with the Member States rather than with the Community, at least until the Maastricht Treaty enters into force. As for the projects to encourage alternative sources of income in the areas where illegal crops are grown, it is increasingly obvious that they must be planned as part of wider economic and social development programmes, stretching well beyond the boundaries of the areas in question. Therefore, these projects should qualify for financing under the heading of financial and technical cooperation, or even for bank loans or aid to private investments (cfr. § II.A.2 above). In its 1992-93 budget the UNDCP also provides for a relative drop in the amount of funds going to crop conversion in areas of illegal production, in favour of activities to curb demand and strengthen checks on drug movements.

2. The high percentage (31%) of appropriations set aside in 1992 for multi-sectoral programmes aimed at reducing demand should also be noted. It is sometimes appropriate to combine, within the same project, primary prevention and treatment (or secondary prevention) to improve the synergism between these two complementary aspects, as exemplified by a rather large project in Chile financed in 1992 to the tune of nearly ECU 1 million (project D-CH/91/34).

In Bangladesh the need was felt to fund initiatives to control trafficking at the same time: the fast increase in drug abuse among the population being the result, to a large extent, of the availability of such substances on the local market, which accompanies the considerable transit traffic. Past experience shows clearly that drug traffickers (or, in the past, perfectly legal chartered companies) create their own market - hence drug addiction - in various parts of the world, rather than demand creating the supply. Thus, prevention, treatment and checks on traffic have all been combined in a coherent national plan to reduce the demand for drugs, to which the Community will allocate over ECU 1.5 million (project D-BD/92/23).

This integrated approach does not call into question the priority the Commission attaches to prevention.⁽¹⁾ The aim is to maximize the effectiveness of prevention activities.

(1) Cf. information paper of March 1992 on implementation of the programme of North-South cooperation, item B/7-5045 of the 1991 budget, pp. 12-13). This prevention-first approach in the field of drug abuse control could be compared to that favoured by UNICEF, which as a priority devotes a significant share of its funds to child vaccination programmes.

D. Breakdown of operational appropriations by type of partner

		<u>Commitments</u>		<u>Commitments</u>
		in ECU	%	1987-91
				%
NGOs and institutions	25	4 220 694	44	55
National governments	9	2 621 801	27	25
International organizations	3	2 075 500	21	18
Consultancy firms		810 000	8	2
TOTAL commitments on operational appropriations		<u>9 727 995</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

1. As regards the type of partner with which the Commission concluded financing agreements in 1992, it is worth noting the sizeable amounts committed under framework contracts with consultancy firms providing technical assistance linked with the projects. However, only ECU 240 000 were actually mobilized during the year, and funds will continue to be available well into 1993.
2. 1992 saw the launching of cooperation with UNESCO in the field of preventive education (project D-PVD/91/32). Cooperation with the UNIDCP continued, to the tune of ECU 1.5 million to fund a project in Bangladesh (project D-8D/92/23).
3. Cofinancing with NGOs and other private or semi-public institutions went down appreciably in 1992. Nevertheless, the number of projects receiving Community assistance rose from 20 in 1991 to 25 in 1992, although on average EC contribution fell from ECU 269 000 to ECU 169 000. Thus, it is not the intensity of cooperation with NGOs that has reduced, but rather the size, in financial terms, of their projects. This gives the programme's administrators serious cause for concern, since appraising, funding and monitoring a small project currently takes almost as long as a large one.

III. DISBURSEMENTS IN 1992

A. Overview

1. Disbursements under budget heading 87-5080 amounted to ECU 8 087 870, up 58% on 1991 figures. This sharp increase is mainly due to the dedication of the administrative team, supported by two consultants, which ensured a more dynamic monitoring of the projects and spurred the partners to submit reports and statements of expenditure for operations being carried out. Their dynamic approach also meant that ECU 98 446 which had been committed but not spent on projects already concluded was recovered.

In addition, 1992 saw the signing of several financing agreements between the Commission and the UNDCP, for which the relevant financial commitments had already been made in 1991; thus first instalments could be mobilized in many cases.

2. Of the total disbursed in 1992, ECU 7 496 592 went to the direct implementation of projects financed, either in full or in part, by the Community. Furthermore, ECU 591 278 (7% of the total) went to consultancy firms for technical assistance linked with the projects under framework contracts concluded with them. Because of their nature, these amounts cannot be broken down by region or by sector.

B. Geographical breakdown of disbursements

	Amount in ECU	%
Latin America	4 498 648	60
Asia	1 721 421	23
Africa	537 410	7
Caribbean	432 663	6
All developing countries	306 450	4
TOTAL	<u>7 496 592</u>	<u>100</u>

By comparison with 1991, disbursements increased sharply for Latin America: from 40% to 60% of the total. This stems from the fact that most of the projects for which financing agreements were concluded with the UNDCP are based in that region. Indeed, in 1992 the share of funds allocated to international organizations as a category of beneficiary went up from 3% to 39%! Conversely, the share of NGOs fell from 75% to 42%, although this is no more than a temporary swing.

C. Breakdown of disbursements by sector

	Amount in ECU	%
Development/redeployment	2 761 211	37
Treatment	1 678 063	22
Prevention	1 324 533	19
Research/epidemiology	1 299 623	17
Training	246 281	3
Multi-sectoral projects	166 881	2
Checks on drug movements	20 000	
TOTAL	<u>7 496 592</u>	<u>100</u>

The same specific factor influencing the breakdown by region also determined the breakdown by sector. Funds allocated to alternative development projects in areas where illicit crops are grown went up to 37% compared with 24% in 1991. Again, this cannot be regarded as a trend. What is more, the various activities aimed at reducing the demand for drugs continued to attract the lion's share with 60% of total disbursements.

D. Rhythm of disbursements in relation to commitments

1. Disbursements made in 1992 under budget heading 87-5080 may be broken down against the commitments made from 1987 to 1992 as follows:

	Amount in ECU	%
1987	228 646	3
1988	426 063	5
1989	222 577	3
1990	2 676 425	33
1991	2 754 255	34
1992	1 779 904	22
TOTAL	<u>8 087 870</u>	<u>100</u>

The rate at which programmed commitments were executed speeded up considerably in 1991 and the two preceding years. However, there are still a few projects, approved as long ago as 1987-1989, whose implementation is lagging far behind schedule.

Disbursements made in 1992 on projects approved in 1987-89:

Commitment year	Amounts committed but not disbursed on 31.12.91 in ECU	Number of projects concerned	Amounts disbursed in 1992 in ECU	Number of projects for which disbursements were made in 1992
1987	756 992	9	228 646	3
1988	1 237 851	10	426 063	5
1989	1 721 406	15	222 577	6

The disbursements made during 1992 used up the funds committed on only 5 of the 14 projects concerned. It will be necessary to step up dialogue on the spot with the recipients of the funds to ensure that disbursement keeps pace with the requirements of project implementation.

2. Trend of disbursements against commitments from 1987 to 1992

Amounts committed (in ECU)	Disbursements made in						Amounts still to be disbursed (in ECU)	
	1987 %	1988 %	1989 %	1990 %	1991 %	1992 %		
1987	5 492 922	14.9	39.2	20.3	6.0	5.8	4.2	511 524
1988	5 171 551		14.8	32.0	21.1	8.1	8.2	734 638
1989	5 778 215			11.5	47.7	11.0	3.9	1 496 828
1990	8 794 915				6.1	22.3	30.4	3 623 089
1991	9 314 663					19.0	29.6	4 788 956
1992	9 727 995						18.3	7 948 091
	44 280 261							19 103 126

After six years of operation, the rate of disbursement against commitments was as follows:

- 14% the first year
- 34% the second year
- 21% the third year

The rate falls below 10% for the following years.

IV. PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION

A. Criteria for allocating appropriations

The progress report of the programme of North-South cooperation on drug abuse control for 1987-1988-1989 (§3.1) referred to the five main criteria for allocating Community financial support. They are:

- the inclusion of the project's objectives in the national or regional drug control strategy;
- the gravity of the needs for assistance which the project is called upon to meet; in other words, the scale of the drug-related problems (supply and demand) which the country concerned has to face;
- priority support for regional cooperation among the countries concerned;
- the potential complementarity of Community assistance and available local resources or other resources from external agencies;
- the likelihood of a successful outcome to the project, which depends in the main on its promoter, the choice of the most appropriate means to achieve its objectives and adequate guarantees as to its continued viability once external aid comes to an end.

2. Subsequent experience in running the programme has led to two further criteria being added:

- In appraising the objectives set by a project and its contents, consideration is given not only to the nature and the extent of the drug-related problems to be addressed, but also to the adverse impact these problems may have on the economic and social development of the beneficiary country or area. A wide range of issues might be relevant: under employment, health (AIDS in particular), the breakdown of the social fabric, the balance of payments, the depletion of natural resources, to name but a few.
- Priority is accorded to those projects which are aimed at, or contribute to, strengthening the capacity of the beneficiary country or organization to control, by its own means, certain drug-related problems. This criterion means that training and applied research initiatives, particularly in the field of epidemiology, prevention and treatment methods, are given special consideration.

Consequently, activities aimed at strengthening institutions whose task is to control drug abuse are also given priority, specifically through the provision of technical assistance as and when required.

B. Cooperation with the United Nations

1. In 1992 the Commission negotiated a new liaison agreement with the UNDCP, replacing the one that had been concluded with the UNFDAC in 1987. The new agreement was made necessary by the recent structural changes within the United Nations affecting its drug control agencies. It runs for five years and may be tacitly renewed. Collaboration will cover information exchange, consultations at political and operational level and the financing of drug control operations in developing countries and possibly in the countries of central and eastern Europe.

In practice, support for the UNDCP activities has taken the form of 100% funding for an integrated programme aimed at reducing drug consumption in Bangladesh (project D-BD/92/23), and active participation in the meetings of major donors where the UNDCP's policy and working methods are discussed.

2. Cooperation between the Commission and UNESCO started in earnest in 1992 with the co-financing of a multi-annual programme to support prevention specialists (projet D-PVD/91/37), notably in the developing countries.

C. Coordination with the main donor countries

As in previous years, the team responsible for managing drug control cooperation strove to coordinate Community funding granted in 1992 and funding from other sources.

1. Bilateral aid from Member States is a prime target for such coordination, which takes the form of a general meeting between the Commission and the Member States meeting. This was held in Spring as usual and covered the annual programme as a whole. It also takes the form of discussions held in the course of European political cooperation, either in Brussels or in the capitals of beneficiary countries, such as Colombia, Morocco and Pakistan.

Furthermore, on the initiative of the competent French authorities, bilateral cooperation between France and the Commission was launched in 1992 and took the form of co-financing for projects in Asia (D-CM/92/47) and Africa (D-AFR/91/08 and 92/55).

2. On a wider scale, the coordination of drug control cooperation activities takes place within the "Dublin Group", in which the Commission continued to play an active role in 1992, both in the regional groups, which met once to discuss the general cooperation strategy, and at more frequent operational meetings held in certain beneficiary countries. A new regional group was set up by Jamaica.

D. Evaluation of completed projects

The Commission departments last year continued the systematic evaluation of the most significant projects already completed. Six projects intended to reduce the demand for drugs were evaluated by independent experts on the basis of a single set of criteria specially developed for this kind of projects.

The following projects were scrutinized:

D-ASN/87/01 "Asean research and training programme for the detection of drug abuse in body fluids"

D-PK/87/20 "Preventive education for drug abuse" (Pakistan)

D-PU/87/26 "Escuela de capacitación de trabajadores de la calle y de promotores sociales, Lima"

D-AMC/89/21 "Training course for primary health-care professionals in the management of substance abuse in Central America"

D-BL/87/10 "Prévention de l'usage de la drogue chez les jeunes de la rue à El Alto" (Bolivia)

D-AFR/87/31 "Action générale de prévention (Sub-Saharan Africa)"

In addition, the authorities responsible for implementing two other projects had those projects evaluated by experts of their choice. Their reports were judged entirely satisfactory and added to those produced by the experts appointed by the Commission. They examined the following projects:

D-ASI/88/08 "Training course for primary health-care and prevention professionals in the field of drug abuse in Bangladesh and Nepal"

D-PH/90/52 "Drug abuse prevention through the media" (Philippines)

Ex-post evaluation made it possible to improve directly the effectiveness of two of the projects concerned. For ASN/87/01, a follow-up initiative was launched at regional level to round off the training of staff called upon to use the laboratory equipment supplied to three of the countries concerned. As for PK/87/20, a specialist was sent to the beneficiary body to identify additional activities in line with the prevention objectives initially set.

In one case, that of PU/87/26, the evaluation report showed the national authorities and the Commission the advisability of entrusting repression and prevention activities to separate agencies. Thus, a similar project in the same country could be redirected accordingly.

A number of general lessons, applicable to other projects of a similar nature, can be drawn. These are examined in a separate report from the eight prevention and training projects evaluated.

APPENDIX

COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

In May 1991 the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe organized a pan-European ministerial conference on drug abuse control. The Community and its Member States signed the final undertaking to establish close cooperation with the countries of central and eastern Europe in this field.

To turn this political undertaking into action, a new heading was created in the Community budget for 1992, although no appropriations were assigned to it. The Community would not have been able to play its part in the promised cooperation had the countries of central Europe not become aware of the problem: they agreed to draw funds for embryonic regional cooperation on drug control from the 1992 appropriations for PHARE - a programme for economic recovery covering Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania and the Slovak Republic. The regional programme is a pilot initiative, and includes a number of specific measures to assist the countries concerned in drafting legislation, setting up the appropriate services and developing their know-how. In particular, its aim is to encourage a multi-disciplinary approach to the drug problem, including monitoring of precursors, prevention of drug-money laundering, information systems and programmes to curb demand.

A further aim is to follow up the first drug trafficking control measures adopted under PHARE customs cooperation programmes.

1. Measures to control the diversion of precursors

The main aim is to introduce appropriate rules to prevent the diversion of precursors (substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances), equivalent to those adopted by the Community and recommended by the specialist international agencies, in particular by the Chemical Action Task Force (CATF).

The programme will provide technical assistance, visiting experts, seminars, legislative texts to assist the relevant authorities in the countries concerned in drafting new legislation and introducing appropriate rules, coupled with effective administrative controls on trade in substances used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances in the beneficiary countries.

2. Measures to control money laundering

Once again, the main aim is to introduce appropriate rules to prevent the laundering of proceeds from criminal activities in general, and in particular from drug-related offences, through the financial circuits; such rules should be equivalent to those adopted by the Community and the specialist international agencies, such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The programme will provide technical assistance, visiting experts, seminars and legislative texts to help the relevant authorities in the countries concerned draft new legislation and introduce suitable procedures for controlling drug money laundering.

3. Creation of systems and/or networks providing information on drugs

Assistance will be provided on three levels:

1. At national level the effectiveness and feasibility of an integrated information system on drugs will be assessed. This would provide national authorities with a more comprehensive and detailed set of data enabling them to take more informed decisions and improve the planning and monitoring of their initiatives to control drug abuse. In addition, the structures and resources (human and material) needed as a matter of priority to improve the national information systems will be identified;
2. At regional level (six countries) an inventory will be compiled of sources of information on drugs and available resources.
3. In addition, the feasibility of linking the national systems between them and, possibly, with the European Drugs Monitoring Centre, will be studied.

This initiative will cover:

- (a) the organization of short exploratory missions in the beneficiary countries;
- (b) the setting-up of a joint working party of experts to draw up a regional inventory and a programme of improvements, in line with the European plan to combat drugs and in close cooperation with other international initiatives in this field;
- (c) consultancy services, exchange of experiences, training, seminars and basic supplies.

4. The development of and assistance for the programme to reduce demand

This part of the programme will cover:

1. the inventory and evaluation of existing structures whose objective is to reduce demand, and the identification of short-, medium- and long-term needs. This activity will run at the same time as the phase referred to under point 3 above;
2. the development of a consistent prevention-driven strategy to reduce demand;
3. the strengthening of structures to reduce demand.

It will provide for:

- (a) experts to visit the beneficiary countries;
- (b) training programmes including in particular study visits for specialists to Community institutions and Member States, together with seminars and working meetings between the partners concerned;
- (c) the setting-up of pilot projects.

Indicative breakdown of appropriations

(1) Measures to control the diversion of precursors	ECU	250 000
(2) Measures to control money laundering	ECU	250 000
(3) Setting-up of systems or networks of information on drugs	ECU	500 000
(4) Support for programmes to reduce demand	ECU	900 000
Contingency fund	<u>ECU</u>	<u>100 000</u>
TOTAL		ECU 2 000 000

LISTE DES PROJETS ENGAGES SUR LA LIGNE BUDGETAIRE B7-5080 en 1992
(Coopération Nord-Sud dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue)

ASIE

Numero Projet	Titre du Projet	Bénéficiaire	Contribution C.C.E. (ECU)	Coût total (ECU)	Partenaire
D-ASN/92/01 TERMINE	ASEAN-EC Senior Officials Meeting on Drugs (Multi-Secteur)	ASEAN	32.800	32.800	GOVts. ASEAN
D-ASN/92/40 A DEMARRER	Information seminar on precursors (Trafic)	ASEAN	200.000	371.475	SLIGOS (DG XXI)
D-BD/92/23 A DEMARRER	Masterplan for drug abuse in Bangladesh (Multi-secteur)	Bangladesh	1.536.000	1.536.000	UNOCP
D-BD/92/26 A DEMARRER	Extension of a centre for treatment of drug abusers-Dhaka (Treatment)	Bangladesh	242.953	302.486	MUKTI LAWRENCE FOUNDATION
D-CM/92/47 A DEMARRER	Moyens de recherche des drogues donnant lieu à abus, au Cambodge et au Vietnam (Research)	Cambodge	165.883	337.113	INSTITUT PASTEUR (Paris)
D-ID/88/47 EXTENSION	Completion of a drug de-addiction centre in New-Delhi (Traitement)	Inde	50.429	50.429	Trust fund
D-PH/92/50 A DEMARRER	AIDS/HIV management training and drug and substance abuse prevention program for PHILCAOSA Member Organizations (prevention)	Philippines	161.505	216.052	Philcadsa
D-PK/90/42 EN COURS	Drug detoxification centre in Faisalabad (Treatment)	Pakistan	11.537	11.537	St Paul's Missionary Sty
D-PK/92/32 EN COURS	Outreach programme for treatment centre in Lahore (Treatment)	Pakistan	37.115	37.115	HAI ZINDAGI
D-PK/92/34 EXTENSION DE PK/88/42	Cooperation between Pakistani and European NGO's in the fight against drug abuse in Pakistan (Prevention-treatment)	Pakistan	474.790	474.790	Gouvernement
D-PK/92/49 EN COURS	Treatment and rehabilitation centre - Lahore (Treatment)	Pakistan	307.555	439.363	HAI ZINGAGI
D-PL/90/32 EN COURS	Expansion of treatment and rehabilitation activities of the AL SADIO AL TAIEB Association in the West Bank (Treatment)	Palestine	208.554	412.211	AL SADIO AL TAIEB
D-TH/91/39 (Extension)	EC-THAI community development for narcotic crop control in Tak prov (Reconversion)	Thailand	60.000	60.000	O.N.C.B.

LISTE DES PROJETS ENGAGES SUR LA LIGNE BUDGETAIRE B7-5080 en 1992
(Coopération Nord-Sud dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue)

AMERIQUE LATINE

Numero Projet	Titre du Projet	Bénéficiaire	Contribution C.C.E. (ECU)	Coût total (ECU)	Partenaire
D-AML/92/10 TERMINE	Seminar/workshop: Prevention of drug abuse among street children (Prevention)	Amérique Latine	45.957	45.957	O.N.G. Latino-américaines
D-AND/89/05 EXTENSION	Coopération en matière de prévention de la toxicomanie entre les États membres du Pacte Andin (Prévention)	Pays Andins	12.250	12.250	C.E.C.D. (ONG)
D-AND/92/09 TERMINE	Video-cassettes sur la culture de coca, l'éradication et la substitution en Bolivie (Reconversion)	Bolivie	145.905	145.905	Avise (ONG)
D-AND/92/51 A DEMARRER	Establecimiento de una guía institucional de agencias activas en el campo de las drogas (Research)	Pays Andins	63.983	63.983	Com. And. Juristas
D-BL/89/25 EN COURS	Proyecto PAINCAB - Prevencion integral del uso indebido de drogas (Prévention)	Bolivie	375.698	649.236	ENOA (ONG)
D-BL/91/16 EN COURS	Proyecto piloto de apoyo al programa de emergencia de desarrollo alternativo (Reconversion)	Bolivie	1.000.000	1.000.000	Government
D-BZ/91/26 EN COURS	Formation d'agents communautaires en matière de prevention de la toxicomanie (Prévention)	Brésil	150.000	266.892	NEPAD/UERJ (ONG)
D-BZ/91/27 EN COURS	Projet CREDEQ - Doublement de la capacité d'accueil du centre de réhabilitation pour dépendants chimiques (Traitement)	Brésil	100.000	125.072	CREDEQ (ONG)
D-BZ/91/28 EN COURS	National survey on psychotropic drug consumption by students and street children in Brasil (Research)	Brésil	169.713	285.055	CEBRID (ONG)
D-BZ/91/38 EN COURS	Prevention of drug abuse among children and teenage girls in outlying communities of the city of Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil (Prevention)	Brésil	120.614	157.986	C.B.C.A. (ONG)
D-CH/91/34 EN COURS	Programa de acción multisectorial orientado a la prevención y tratamiento del abuso de drogas en la población joven (Prévention-Traitement)	Chile	753.775	946.235	Government
D-CH/91/48 A DEMARRER	Rehabilitation and social reintegration of young drug addicts in Collina, Chile (Rehabilitation)	Chili	320.605	630.227	OIKOS (ONG)

LISTE DES PROJETS ENGAGES SUR LA LIGNE BUDGETAIRE 87-5080 en 1992
(Coopération Nord-sud dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue)

AMERIQUE LATINE (suite)

Numero Projet	Titre du Projet	Bénéficiaire	Contribution C.C.E. (ECU)	Coût total (ECU)	Partenaire
D-CL/90/48 EN COURS	Prevención del consumo de sustancias psicoactivas en barrios desfavorecidos de la Ciudad de Bogotá (Prévention)	Colombie	235.484	309.929	AORAI (ONG)
D-CL/92/18 A DEMARRER	Desarrollo de una metodología en prevención primaria del abuso las drogas (Prevention)	Colombie	42.215	57.296	Centro Universit. de Salud Publica
D-CL/92/42 A DEMARRER	Adquisición y dotación de una sede campestre para instalar una comunidad terapeutica (Traitement)	Colombie	109.755	144.007	F. Hogar Claret (ONG)
D-EC/91/40 EN COURS	Proyecto piloto de prevención Integral al consumo de drogas (prévention)	Equateur	151.801	215.714	FODEP
D-PU/91/50 EN COURS	Centre pilote spécialisé de réhabilitation des toxicomanes et de recherche sur des médecines traditionnelles (Traitement/Réhabilitation)	Pérou	301.300	478.420	Takiwasi (ONG)

LISTE DES PROJETS ENGAGES SUR LA LIGNE BUDGETAIRE B7-5080 en 1992
(Coopération Nord-Sud dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue)

AFRIQUE

Numero Projet	Titre du Projet	Bénéficiaire	Contribution C.C.E. (ECU)	Coût total (ECU)	Partenaire
D-AFR/91/08 EN COURS	Programme in epidemiology and drug prevention in several African countries by I.F.L.O. (Epidémiologie/prévention)	Afrique de l'Ouest	358.615	644.820	I.F.L.O. (ONG)
D-AFR/92/55 A DEMARRER	Programme de formation en Afrique (Formation)	Congo, Kenya Ile Maurice	206.070	274.759	I.F.L.O. (ONG)

LISTE DES PROJETS ENGAGES SUR LA LIGNE BUDGETAIRE B7-5080 en 1992
(Coopération Nord-Sud dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue)

CARAIBES

D-JA/91/35 EN COURS	Rehabilitation centre for drug addicts (Traitement)	Jamaïque	148.975	210.863	A.A.O. (ONG)
------------------------	---	----------	---------	---------	--------------

LISTE DES PROJETS ENGAGES SUR LA LIGNE BUDGETAIRE B7-5080 en 1992
(Coopération Nord-Sud dans le domaine de la lutte contre la drogue)

TOUS PVD

Numero Projet	Titre du Projet	Bénéficiaire	Contribution C.C.E. (ECU)	Coût total (ECU)	Partenaire
D-PVD/91/32 EN COURS	Mise en réseau de l'information dans le domaine de l'éducation préventive contre l'abus de drogues (research)	Tous PVD	519.500	609.500	UNESCO
D-PVD/91/45 TERMINE	Experts meeting on heroin precursors (Information)	Tous PVD	49.909	83.818	UK Home Office
D-PVD/92/22 EN COURS	Set up of a data base of legal texts relating to drug control (Research)	Tous PVD	34.750	34.750	Vixseboxse
D-PVD/92/52 EN COURS	Contribution au fonctionnement du Groupe d'Action Financière (Contrôle des trafics)	Tous PVD	20.000	225.000	O.C.D.E.