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# **Presentation of the Annual Report – International Narcotics Control Board**

**Report embargo: 24 February 2010,  
11 a.m. Central European Time**



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Established by the  
1961 Single Convention on  
Narcotic Drugs to replace  
predecessor bodies  
under League of Nations

Additional mandates to control  
psychotropic substances under the  
1971 Convention; and chemicals used  
in illicit drug manufacture under the  
1988 Convention

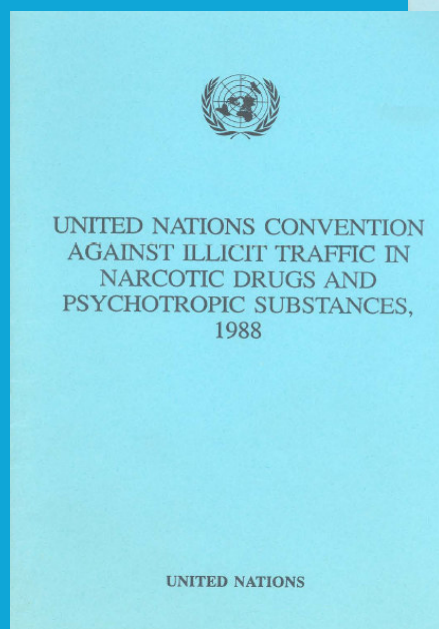
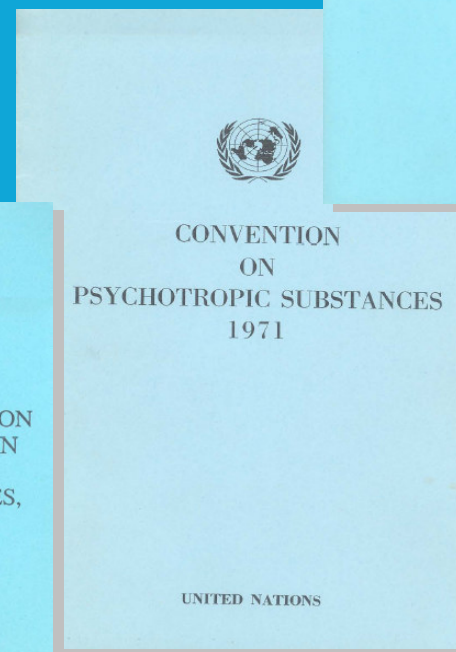
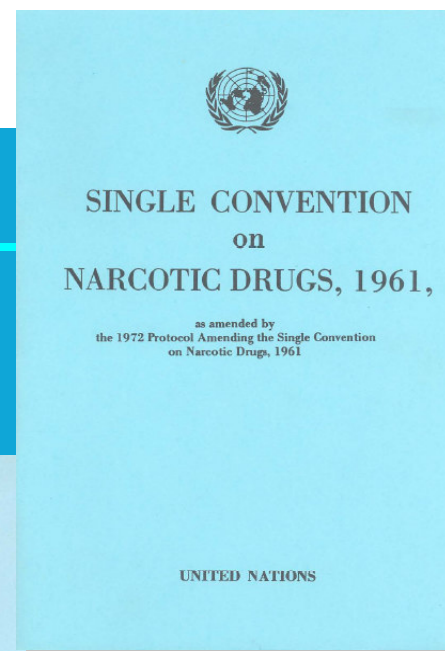


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## Functions of INCB

- To monitor and promote treaty compliance
- To encourage dialogue with Governments



Quasi judicial function

CONFIDENTIAL





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## Thematic review: Primary prevention of drug use

- Prevent drug use in populations that are either not using or not seriously involved with drugs
  
- Challenges:
  - Age of initiation- adolescence and early adulthood
  - Rates of drug use higher among adolescents
  - In general, so far low priority on primary prevention of drug abuse for youth and other vulnerable groups



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## Recommendations:

Governments should:

- Make primary prevention a strategic issue, establish a focal point for primary prevention, develop better cooperation among all government institutions, esp. With regard to health and education
- Primary prevention should begin with prospective parents, continue with family-based initiatives, classroom initiatives balancing information on risks with life skills as well as target key locations for young adults (discotheques, bars, music festivals)
- Prevention requires sustained and coordinated efforts, not only stand-alone, highly visible campaigns
- Involvement of civil society



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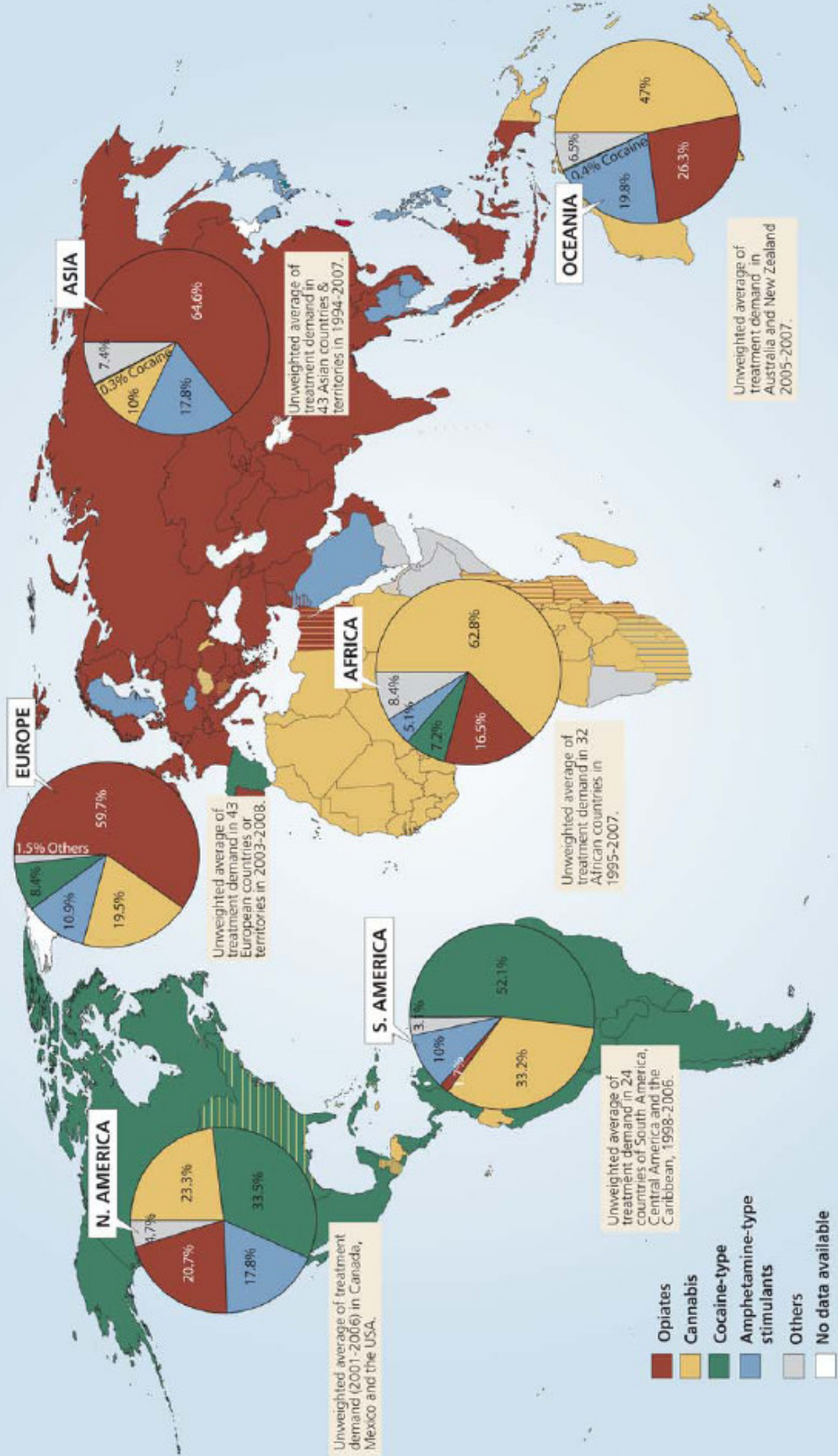
# Regional Trends



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**Main problem drugs (as reflected in treatment provided), 2007 (or latest year available)**



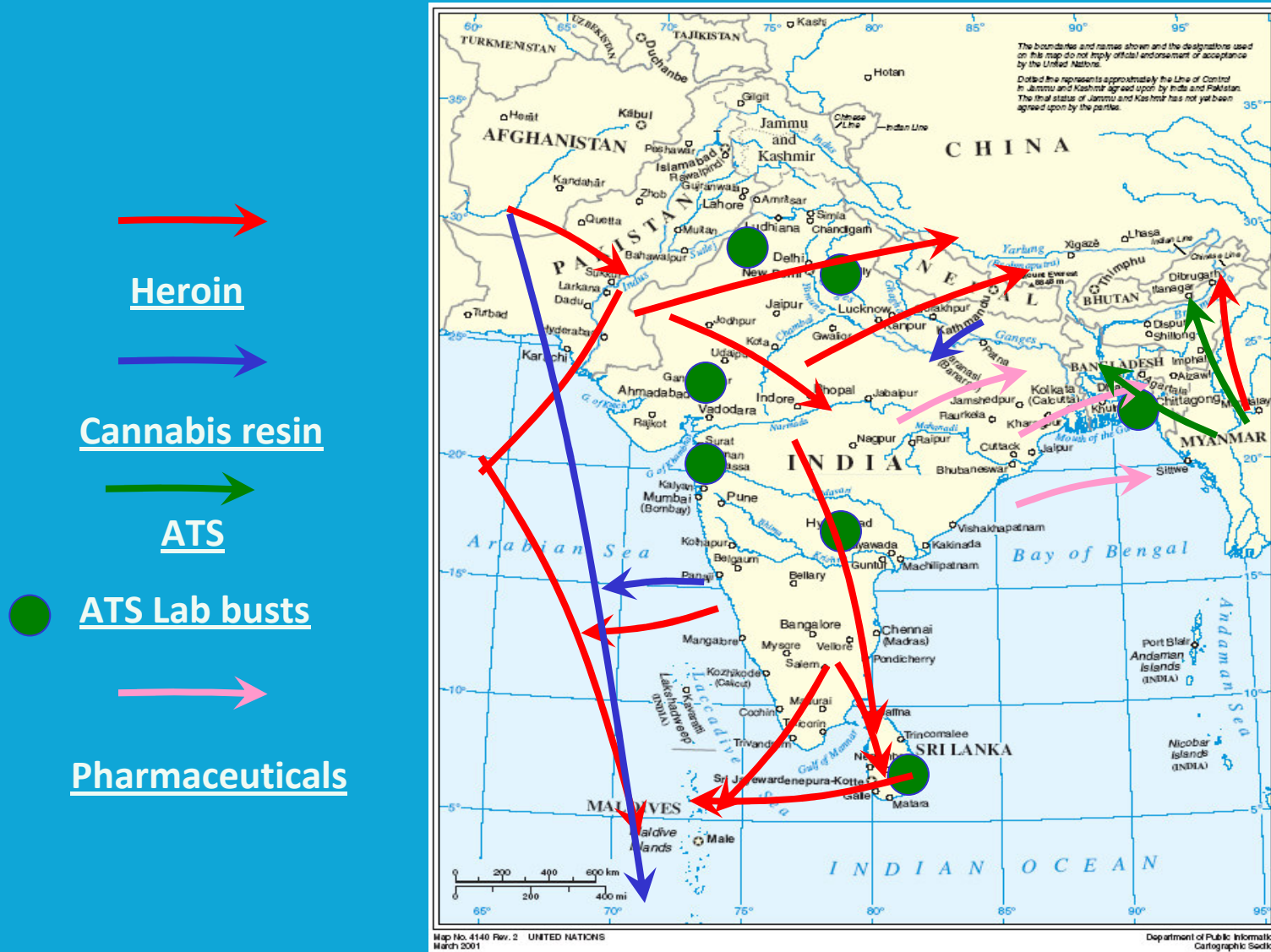
Note: Data generally account for primary drug use; therefore polydrug use may increase totals beyond 100%.  
Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/DELTA and National Government Reports.



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## Drug trafficking scenario in South Asia



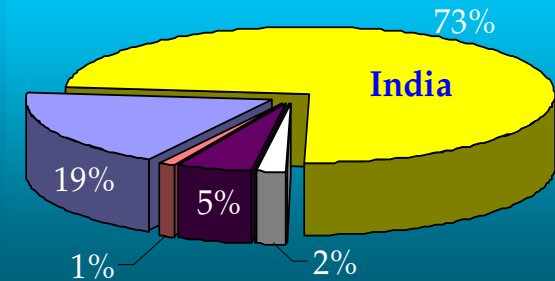
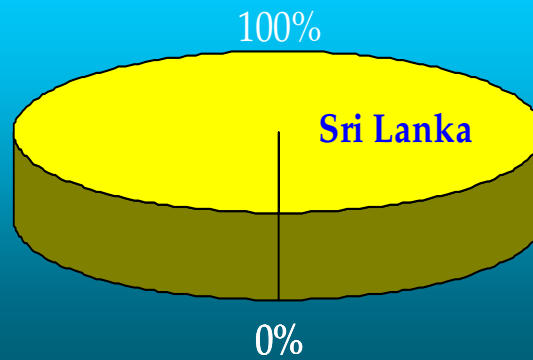
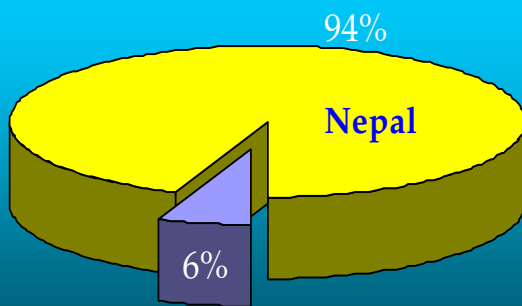
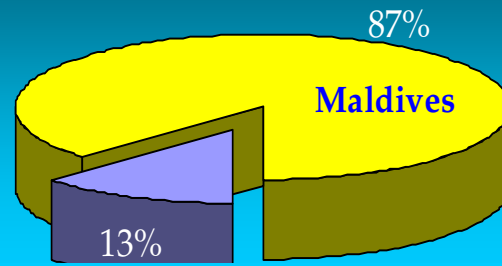
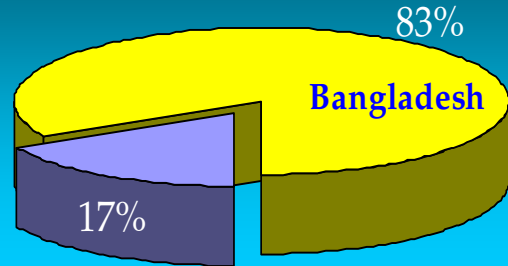




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## Primary drugs of use among persons treated for drug problems



- cannabis
- opiates
- cocaine
- ATS
- sedatives
- inhalants



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## UNODC Rapid Situation and Response Assessment (RSRA) sites





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## South Asia

- Increased trafficking of Afghan origin heroin in the region
- Increased diversion, trafficking and illicit use of pharmaceuticals
  - Means of diversion: forged prescriptions, thefts from pharmacies, hospitals and doctors' offices
  - Illegally operating Internet pharmacies play a major role
- Emerging of clandestine ATS production facilities
- Injecting drug use (opioids and pharmaceuticals) diffused rapidly in the South Asia
- HIV infection among IDUs reported in all countries in South Asia and the epidemic is differential



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## UNODC Response:

- Strengthening of drug law enforcement capacities at legal, regulatory and enforcement level
- Strengthening precursor chemical control
- Legal & policy review focused on drug-related issues
- Studies and surveys on vulnerable issues, regions and populations.
- Assessment of nature and extent of illicit use of pharmaceuticals conducted in all countries – Final report under formulation
- RSRA conducted in each country
- Comprehensive packages of services including HIV prevention for drug users and incarcerated populations



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# Country specific scenarios



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**Bangladesh**

**Bangladesh**



## Facts and trends-

- Vulnerable to ATS (Yaba) and pharmaceutical use/trafficking (codeine based cough syrups)
- Source for preparations containing pseudoephedrine trafficked to South and Central America

❖ **INCB observations: Notes seizure of 2m tablets in Honduras of pseudoephedrine sourced to Bangladesh**

## UNODC RSRA (2008) highlights:

- Drug user age group of 21-30 years (60%)
- 28% of the drug users were IDUs
- Among IDUs, lending (43%) and borrowing (39%) of needles and syringes was common.





## What is UNODC doing

- Sensitizes law enforcement on diversion of ATS precursors.
- Two RSRA conducted (2005 & 2008)
- Implementing comprehensive package for services for drug users and their sex partners.
- National advocacy strategy which focuses on removing barriers in programme implementation related to drug use and related HIV/AIDS
- Feasibility study on methadone substitution treatment due to start in March 2010.





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# Bhutan



## Facts and trends-

- Pharmaceutical preparations containing benzodiazepines widely abused; suspected origin – India
- Out of total arrested persons for drug use 90% were under 26 years of age – Underscores the need to address the problem among youth.

## UNODC RSRA highlights

- Age group of 21-30 years (50%)
- 19% of the drug users IDUs
- 39% drug users have been tested for HIV





## UNODC response

- First national baseline survey on drug use conducted in 2009
  - Support to three drop-in-centres for drug users
  - Support to setup first-ever comprehensive drug treatment and rehabilitation centre
  - National advocacy strategy which focuses on removing barriers in programme implementation related to drug use and related HIV/AIDS
- ❖ **INCB observations: Notes with satisfaction on conduct of the first baseline survey on drug use in 2009 – awaits findings**



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**India**

## Facts and trends:

- Increase in Afghan origin heroin seizures. About 50% of all heroin seizures in India.
- Pharmaceutical preparations increasingly smuggled; source for illegally operating internet pharmacies
- Courier/postal services used to smuggle drugs

## UNODC RSRA highlights

- 62% of the drug users were IDUs
- More than 3/4 (78%) of the drug users switched to injecting from non-injecting methods
- Among IDUs, lending (51%) and borrowing (46%) of needles and syringes was common



**2007- A Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practices survey  
across 15 states revealed – (UNODC-MSJE joint project)**

- Age of initiation of drug use 10-11 years of age
- Only 37% students knew which substances are drugs

**2008 – Women and Drug Use in India: Substance, Women and  
High-Risk Assessment Study (UNODC-MSJE joint project)**

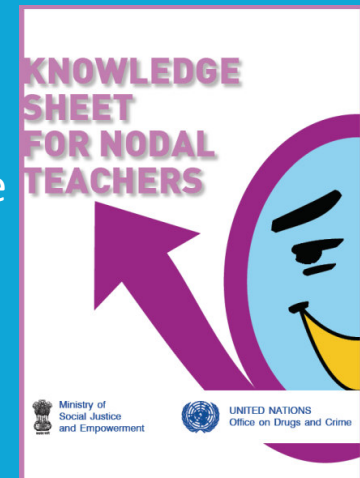
- Drugs of use- solvents, tobacco, heroin, sleeping pills, cannabis and dextropropoxyphen
- Average age of initiation 16.5 years for solvents and 18.4 years for tobacco.
- 80% female drug users had not undergone any treatment

## ❖ INCB observations

- Encourages support to drug use prevention among young people
- Satisfied with efforts to meet reporting obligations
- Notes efforts to encourage use of morphine
- Urges adoption of measures to prevent use of internet to divert controlled substances
- Remain vigilant on diversion of Acetic Anhydride (AA)

## UNODC response

- Sensitizes agencies on reporting obligations, misuse of internet and on precursor diversions
- School and out-of-school programme- 250 schools
- National communication Campaign - 'I Decide- I will not take drugs'
- Implemented two RSRAs (2005 & 2008) and is implementing comprehensive package for services for drug users
- National advocacy strategy focusing on removing barriers in programme implementation related to drug use and related HIV/AIDS
- Feasibility study on methadone substitution treatment due to start in March 2010.





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# Maldives



## Facts and trends:

- Smuggling of heroin through 'Male' airport (India / Sri Lanka).
  - Insufficient access to treatment and rehabilitation services, notably for repeat offenders and drug abusers in prisons
  - Significant increase in the reported numbers of young drug users mostly in the ages of 10 to 14.
  - The common drug of abuse in the Maldives is heroin/brown sugar
  - Drug Control Master plan launched in 2008
- 
- ❖ **INCB observations: Notes with satisfaction establishment of a detoxification centre in 2009**

## UNODC response

- Support to capacitate service providers dealing with drug use and HIV treatment, care and support interventions
- Support three civil society partners for implementing comprehensive package of services for drug users
- National advocacy strategy which focuses on removing barriers in programme implementation related to drug use and related HIV/AIDS
- Methadone maintenance treatment for drug users in place



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# Nepal

## Facts and trends:

- Trafficking of cannabis and prescription drugs mainly through land borders
- High quality cannabis resin being trafficked
- Survey conducted by Government in 2006 estimated 46,000 drug users

## UNODC RSRA highlights

- 80% of the drug users IDUs
  - Most (92%) of the drug users switched to injecting from non-injecting methods
- ❖ **INCB observations: Advises adequate allocation of resources for treatment /rehabilitation**



## UNODC response

- Two RSRA's conducted (2005 & 2008)
- Comprehensive package of services for drug users and their sex partners being implemented through 13 drop-in centres
- National advocacy strategy focusing on removing barriers in programme implementation related to drug use and related HIV/AIDS
- Methadone substitution treatment for 300 IDU's ongoing
- Comprehensive package interventions targeting female drug users rolled out



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# Sri Lanka

## Facts and trends

- Traditional trafficking routes from India for smuggling of heroin
- Pakistan also identified as source for Afghan origin heroin
- First ATS clandestine lab detected in Kosagama, May 2008

### **UNODC RSRA highlights**

- 4% of the drug users IDUs
- Most of drug users (93%) currently using heroin by non-injecting method (smoking)
- Less than a fourth of the drug users (23%) have been treated ever for drug dependence

## UNODC response

- Support to 8 drop-in-centres for drug users
- National advocacy strategy focusing on removing barriers in programme implementation related to drug use and related HIV/AIDS







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# Thank you for your attention

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