



PROJECT SUMMARY
South Caucasus Anti-Drug Program – PHASE 4

Total budget: US\$ 993,642
UNDP Sector: Good Governance
Partner Organizations: EU

Background: Afghanistan remains the first opiate and heroin producing country in the world. Afghan opium and heroin are being trafficked out of the country mainly through Iran and Pakistan (Southern routes), but also increasingly through Turkmenistan and Tajikistan (Northern routes) and Southern Caucasus towards Europe. As a direct consequence of this growing trafficking situation, there is growing heroin abuse in the region along the trafficking roads. Efforts are being made by the authorities to address the problem but financial limitation, outdated procedures, lack of modern technologies and methods and lack of regional cooperation hinder effective drug prevention and interdiction measures.

More effective anti drug measures in the region would permit a reduction of drug trafficking towards Europe and also permit reduction of drug abuse and drug trafficking in Southern Caucasus itself which in turn should positively impact development perspectives.

Strategy: In order to support the development of a harmonised and co-ordinated anti drug capacity, the European Union has launched three anti drug programmes benefiting three regions located along heroin routes: BUMAD (Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova), SCAD (Southern Caucasus) and CADAP (Central Asia). These three programmes adopt a balanced and integral approach to drug. The programme covers four sectors of intervention corresponding to four prerequisites for modern and effective anti-drug measures: (1) Appropriate legal and organizational framework; (2) Effective control at the borders; (3) Precise information (drug use) and intelligence (drug traffic); (4) Modern drug abuse and harm reduction measures.

Objective: The main objective of the program is to increase the capacity of Georgian Government in its efforts to fight against drug-trafficking and drug abuse. The program was planned in four phases. The first phase (**SCAD I**) was implemented in 2001 and included assessments of sea ports, police, customs, legislation and drug information as well as provision of equipment for sea ports and police and elaboration of plan of action for legislation. The second phase (**SCAD II**) was implemented in 2002-2003 and envisaged reinforcing the national capacity for collection and analysis of drug information; preparation of manual for prevention of drug abuse in schools and protocol for drug-related incidents in schools. The third phase, (**SCAD III**) implemented in 2003-2004, aimed at supporting the adoption of drug control legislation, reinforcement of drug interdiction capacities at seaport and selected border crossings, strengthening of Drug Intelligence Units of the Police and its regional offices, conducting of trainings on drug intelligence, rummaging techniques and maritime cooperation, as well as conducting of impact evaluation. Currently fourth phase (**SCAD IV**) is being implemented, which started in 2004 and will end in 2006. SCAD IV will develop the projects initiated through three previous phases and launch two new projects: "prevention with NGOs," aiming at training selected NGOs in demand reduction and "Drug control at airports," envisaging establishment of drug intelligence units in main airports of the region, whose role will be to improve drug profiling and intelligence sharing.

Target Beneficiaries Target beneficiaries of the program are drug control authorities (at seaport, land borders and airports, police intelligence) and population at large, which will benefit from the increased security and lower risk of drug abuse.