1. Basic Information
1.1 Désirée Number: SK0008.02
1.2 Title: Fight against drugs
1.3 Sector: Multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to combat drug addiction and drug trafficking - J&HA - IB/SK/JHA/00
1.4 Location: Slovak Republic

2. Objectives

2.1 Wider Objective:
To develop and to strengthen governmental anti-drug policy of the Slovak Republic as a comprehensive balanced and co-ordinated instrument for prevention and reduction of occurrence and spread of drug addiction and suppressing drug trafficking.

2.2 Immediate Objective:
To implement in an effective way the national anti-drug policy with a balanced approach to the national drug demand and drug supply reduction strategy to strengthen inter-ministerial and intersectorial co-ordination based on the up-to-date and reliable information on drugs within the Central Node of Drug Information under the Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

AP - Short-term priorities:
Justice and Home Affairs
- improve fight against organised crime and illegal migrations (in particular through introduction of visa stickers), to enable full participation in the Schengen Information System
- ratify the European Convention on money laundering, the European criminal law convention on corruption, the OECD Convention on bribery
- align the Penal Code to acquis in the area of fight against organised crime and fraud

AP - Medium-term priorities:
Justice and Home Affairs
- upgrade law enforcement bodies and the judiciary (staff numbers, training and equipment), continue the fight against organised crime, drug trafficking and corruption, ensure better co-ordination between all enforcement bodies

The 2000 NPAA stresses that “combating crime is one of the basic priorities of the Slovak Government. … With its Resolution No. 298/1999 the Government approved the National Programme for Drug Control till 2003 and with a prospect till 2008 and the Parliament adopted amendment of Act No.139/1998 on Narcotic, Psychotropic Substances and Preparations under No. 269/1999 of 29 October 1999. These measures will lead to one objective, namely improvement of efficiency of drug control and a higher level of harmonisation of the law of the Slovak Republic on drug control with the EU law.”
3. Description

3.1. Background and justification:

The Slovak Republic has participated since 1993 in the Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programme whose main objective is to develop the institutional capacity of the candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe for developing multidisciplinary and co-ordinated anti-drug strategy. The EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs advocates an integrated and balanced approach to drugs control and demand reduction strategy. Under the pre-accession strategy the objectives and the scope of the Phare Drugs programme had been reoriented in order to facilitate the adoption and application of the EU acquis in the field of drugs.

In August 1995 the Government of the Slovak Republic adopted and the National Council (the Slovak Parliament) approved the National Programme for the Fight Against Drugs for the period of three years (1995-1998). The program has subsequently been revised for 1999-2003 with the prospect to the year 2008. The Programme defines the multidisciplinary strategy to combat drug problems, illegal drug markets and defines general goals and objectives in prevention, rehabilitation, re-socialisation, medical and social care for drug dependent individuals. In relation with the adoption of the National Programme against Drugs, the Government of the Slovak Republic established the Inter-ministerial administrative, advisory and control body – Committee of Ministers on Drug Dependencies and Drug Control. The main objective of the Committee is to elaborate and implement a consistent and coherent national response to the drug problem. It is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister with two Deputies (Minister of Health and Minister of Education) and comprises 10 other Ministers and the representatives of related agencies. The General Secretariat is a permanent executive body of the Committee. Its main task is to apply, develop and update the National Programme, to propose drug policy priorities, to control the implementation of the adopted projects and plans, etc..

The Slovak Republic has participated since 1993 in the Phare Programme on Drug Information System (DIS). This programme helped to create a professional network, to achieve expertise and to provide equipment for the establishment and development of DIS, designed in accordance with the defined goals of national and foreign counterparts. In February 1997, some equipment for the development of DIS was installed in the premises of the Government Office, as a part of the administration of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control – its General Secretariat.

Epidemiological data on drugs are collected from different sources in the Slovak Republic. The health information system provides data on first time and repeatedly treated patients. This is true also in the case of population and school surveys on drugs, which are in line with rules and EU standards defined by the Council of Europe Pompidou Group and by the European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addicted (EMCDDA).

However, it is still missing an efficient and integrated information system for data processing originating from various sources, comparison and interpretation at national level and there are still serious weaknesses in data indicators, collection and provision (drug related deaths, infectious diseases, prevalence estimates, non-fatal emergencies, traffic accidents caused by drugs). Also data from law enforcement sources – police, customs service, forensic system, ought to be improved and modified to be compatible with EU standards.
In addition to the need to further develop the information systems on drugs, the epidemiological situation in the Slovak Republic during the nineties justifies also the necessity to improve and to develop further national drug demand reduction strategy. The risk factors might be briefly summarised as follows: Numbers of treated patients are still growing (from 1189 in 1994 to 2236 in 1999); intravenous drug application is still prevailing, mainly in heroin users. There have been over 75% of heroin addicts from all treated patients in 1998. The average age of treated drug dependant patients is still low, most of them are aged between 18 to 24, and there is low age of the first contact with primary drug. Quick and permanent change of the most important primary drug from freely available inhalants to illegal drug (heroin) took place from 1993 to 1994.

Until 1995, drug problems were concentrated in the city of Bratislava. However, from 1996 they spread to the whole territory of Slovakia. There were clear signs of drug problem growth in many strata of society in Slovakia during the past decade. We witnessed the change from the use and abuse of legally accessible drugs only (alcohol and tobacco) to the use and abuse of the whole scale of illegal drugs, above all heroin and marihuana. Particularly among youngsters lifetime prevalence of marihuana had been nearly two times higher in 1999 compared to 1995 (growth from 12,4% to 23,0%).

Key areas of weaknesses and deficits appeared during the implementation of the National Programme of Fight against Drugs (NPFD). They include:

- Insufficient or limited scientifically based system of effectiveness and cost/benefit evaluations of adopted and implemented activities in the frame of the NPFD
- Absence of concrete concepts of drug demand and drug supply reduction, derived from regular needs and situation assessments, and the absence of minimal educational, methodological and content-related standards for service providers
- Insufficient interconnection and feedback among data-collection, data processing and dissemination, and co-ordination systems of distribution of the information on drug dependencies
- Main executive agency for NPFD – General Secretariat is not sufficiently staffed compared to important tasks resulting from the NPFD, with the most critical persistent understaffing of the Drug Information System’s Central Node
- Limited opportunities and the lack of co-ordination in the system of certification and licensing after completed training of various groups of professionals in the field of drug prevention, treatment and re-socialisation
- Lack of accessible and standardised screening and diagnostic instruments and recent literature, evaluation guidelines, manuals and scientific monographs for professionals, including translations for those without language skills
- Except of the formally established, regular Spring and Autumn sessions of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control there was insufficient networking among the involved sectors.

Therefore, it is important to increase the willingness for common responsibility for drug related problems by providing training for health professionals, local authorities and municipalities, NGOs involved in the fight against drugs, as well as for representatives of civil society.

The Implementation of effective anti-drug policy measures will enable to decrease the number of drug addicts, especially among young people and teenagers; to decrease the drug related criminality and drug related social problems, including unemployment
among young people; to protect the public health by reasonable use of harm reduction approaches.

3.2. Linked activities:

Phare Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programmes - ZZ9215, ZZ9316, ZZ9616, ZZ9726, ZZ9814

Project SR9908.02 – JHA- “Border Management and Control Police Co-operation”

In the light of the pre-accession strategy, the programme focuses inter alia on the progressive transposition of EU acquis in the field of drugs. This included the approximation of legislation and the establishment of necessary institutional structures, in compliance with EU standards, as well as the strengthening of the administrative and operational capacities of the competent authorities in the partner countries.

Since 1996, the Slovak Government has financed the national activities for different ministries and NGOs in the field of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and re-socialisation of drug addicts. The bodies established in the field of fight against drugs under the Ministry of Interior (National Anti-drug Unit), Ministry of Finance (Custom services), for harmonisation of legislation with EU have also been supported. Since 1997 a large part of activities has been financed by the Anti-drug Fund, established by the Act of the National Council No. 381 - 1996.

The implementation of the conclusions of the 20th special session of the UN General Assembly on Drugs is co-ordinated by the General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers.

Drug Demand Reduction Staff Training Project I. and II. is carried out in co-operation with the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe.

In October 1995, the Slovak Government signed the Memorandum of Understanding of “V4” countries, Slovenia and UNDCP, on a co-operation programme in the field of drugs. Slovakia completed four ad-hoc training programmes for specialised treatment staff, drug epidemiology reporting system development on municipal level, training of police and customs dogs for scenting drugs, and law enforcement institutional building.

3.3. Results:

- Effective and appropriate anti-drug policy developed and General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers co-ordinating capacity to monitor, analyse and evaluate NPFD implementation up to 2003 strengthened;
- Central Node of the National Drug Information System in line with European standards (as defined by the EMCDDA for EU Focal Points for gathering and dissemination of drug related information) made fully operational;
- National Drug Demand Reduction strategy based on the prevention, treatment and after-care evaluation criteria adopted and implemented
- National Drug Supply Reduction Strategy in line with the international conventions and treaties, including promotion of drug enforcement intelligence system to detect and to prosecute drug related crime adopted and implemented.
3.4. Activities:

**Twinning** (including a training package) will focus on the

- further development of a national drug policy, elaboration of the national strategies on drug demand and supply reduction, further development of the Drug Information System and delivery instruments in line with EU requirements;
- strengthening of enforcement capacities (procedural, information management, professional and technical capacities), building closer co-ordination with EU Member States.

**Activity 1**

- Elaboration of an effective and appropriate anti-drug policy and strengthening of the General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers co-ordinating capacity

**Activity 2**

- Development, administrative strengthening and institutionalisation of the National drug-information systems’ Central Node in line with European standards defined by the EMCDDA for EU countries Focal Points for gathering and dissemination of drug related information.
- Implementation of the anti-drug policy for the activities of the Central Node of Drug information system (CN DIS), approved by the Committee of Ministers;
- Co-ordination and elaboration of regular nation-wide surveys of drug use by young people, of diagnostic methods standardisation and addictions research

This activity includes an investment component (technical equipment) for the development and strengthening of the national information system on drugs and related activities within the General Secretariat and the National Central Node of Drug Information System.

**Activity 3**

- Development and implementation of the National Drug Demand Reduction strategy (NDDR), based on the evaluation criteria of current prevention programmes and different treatment systems

Phare will also finance some technical equipment and documentation for the training of professionals in the field of evaluation of the implemented strategies in drug demand reduction;

**Activity 4**

- Development and implementation of the National Drug Supply Reduction strategy (NDSR), in accordance with the international conventions and treaties/agreements, including the promotion of Drug Enforcement Intelligence System and the Financial Intelligence Units and enhancing the ability of Slovak law enforcement agencies to detect and to prosecute drug related crime.
This activity also envisages the supply of some technical equipment for:

- the development of analytical activities in the field of drug supply reduction and for strengthening the Financial Intelligence Units to develop Intelligence analysis;
- radio-communication for the special services of the National Anti Drug Unit (NADU) of the Police Force and the anti-drug searching units of the Customs Directorate.

### 3.5. Means

The Twinning and Training Package shall include the following components:

- 1 PAA (12 m/m), based at the General Committee of Ministers for Drug Addictions and Drug Control.

The PAA will provide advice to improve and implement the national drugs policy (including the development of evaluation criteria based on the existing EU criteria), as well as provide advice to build the network of drug related data collection, analysis and dissemination. He/she will also provide overall co-ordination for the remaining project activities. The expert should have knowledge and experience in both drug supply, as well as drug demand reduction fields. The candidate shall have the following profile:

- at least 10 years of relevant professional experience, mainly in national drug strategy development, implementation and co-ordination, as well as in drug related data collection, analysis and dissemination, development and implementation,
- University degree
- good command of oral/ written English

Short-term expertise (approximately 18 m/m) will be provided for specific legal, administrative and operational inputs. The relevant experts should have sound experience in:

- Co-ordination structures on central and local level;
- Data collection, analysis and dissemination;
- Administration of drug information systems;
- Development of curricula and training;
- Good command of oral/written English.

**Other services and intangible supplies**, including development of information management systems, IT requirements, study fellowships.

### 4. Institutional Framework

Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic
The Office of Mr. Pál CSAKY, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Ministers for Drug Addictions and Drug Control,
All ministries, members of the Committee and other agencies and institutions will assist in the implementation of relevant tasks.

General Secretariat of Committee of Ministers for Drug Addictions and Drug Control and its experts’ group with the representatives of all involved Ministries, Universities and major NGOs.
5. Detailed Budget (in MEUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>IB</th>
<th>Total Phare (EUR)</th>
<th>National Co-financing (*) (EUR)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.65(**)</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The Slovak Government will ensure adequate office facilities and human resources
(**) The twinning will cover all activities (1, 2, 3 and 4)

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Implementing Agency

CFCU
Government Office of the Slovak Republic
Milan Michalicka, CFCU Director
Mlynské Nivy 61
821 09 Bratislava
Slovak Republic
Tel.: +421 7 5341 8093
Fax: +421 7 5341 8095

Implementing Authority

Government Office of the Slovak Republic
General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Addictions and Drug Control
MUDr. Mária Chmelová
Námestie Slobody 1
813 70 Bratislava
Slovak Republic
Tel.: +421 7 57295 733
Fax: +421 7 52491694
e-mail: Maria.Chmelova@government.gov.sk

For the development of the National Central Node of Drug Information System at the General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers

General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Addictions and Drug Control
PhDr. Alojz Nociar, CSc.
6.2. The twinning covenant will have a budget of 0.65 MEURO.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1. Call for proposals/Start of tendering: 4th quarter 2000/2nd quarter 2001
7.2. Start of project activity: 2nd quarter 2001
7.3. Project Completion: 3rd quarter 2002

8. Equal Opportunity

Equal opportunity principles and practices ensuring equitable gender participation will be guaranteed.

9. Conditionality and sequencing

The support for the full implementation of the Project is guaranteed by the existing Governmental Programme, including the fight against drugs and its main goals.

The results of the project will be included into the National strategy for the fight against drugs, which will be submitted to the Slovak Government and the Parliament for approval. The body responsible for the implementation of the project will be the General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control, which is the part of the Office of the Government. The utilisation of the project results and its respective activities will depend on strong commitment of the governmental authorities.
Annexes to project Fiche

Annex 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format
Annex 2: Detailed implementation chart
Annex 3: Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
Annex 4: Reference to feasibility /pre-feasibility studies.
Annex 5: Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies.
**Intervention logic** | **Objectively verifiable indicators** | **Sources of verification** | **Assumptions**
--- | --- | --- | ---

**Wider objectives:**
Prevention and reduction of occurrence and spread of drug Addiction and suppressing drug trafficking

- Decreased number of treated young addicts, decreased number of Social problems among young people
- Decreased level of the drug criminality
- Decreased Health problems resulting from drug use

Health system statistics
Justice and Home Office statistics
Annual National report on Drug Situation

**Immediate objectives:**
Implementation of the effective national anti-drug Policy with a balanced approach to the national drug demand and drug supply reduction strategies

- Decreased number of first treated young addicts especially – adolescent people reduced by 10%
- Increased amount of drug seizures by 10%
- National Reports on Drug Situation
- Reports of the Government to the Slovak Parliament
- Good co-ordination between all sectors and agencies involved in the process of Fight against drugs on the national, Regional and local levels
- Implementation of the NPFD by NGOs and municipalities

**Results:**
1. Elaboration of effective and appropriate anti-drug Policy inline with EU Action Plan and Co-ordination capacity of General Secretariat strengthened

- National strategy revised annually
- Relevant division of responsibilities between all involved ministries, and agencies during the implementation of NPFD
- project report
- Positive changes of public opinion in National survey of public opinion of the Institute of Public Opinion Research
- Full involvement of the relevant institutions – member of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Addictions and Drug Control, Universities, NGOs, municipalities and local authorities
| 2. - National Drug information system’s Central Node operating in line with EU standards  
- Implementation of the Anti-Drug policy for the Activities of the CN DIS  
- Co-ordination and elaboration of regular nation-Surveys of drug use in youth | Introduction of five EMCDDA priority indicators at the national level  
Membership in REITOX network and participation in international projects and activities of EMCDDA  
Documentation centre in operation | National report on drugs to the EMCDDA Multi-city reports to the Council of Europe  
Relevant legal act amended |
|---|---|---|
| 3. National Drug Demand Reduction strategy based on the Prevention, treatment and after-care evaluation criteria developed and implemented. | Decreased numbers of drug addicts among children by 30%.  
Decreased number of young people in First treatment.  
Increased number of NGOs working in drug demand reduction field on base of effective national strategy and funding of activities  
Decreased number of uncovered drug trafficking cases by 7%.  
Decreased of international drug related criminality | Reports of Institute of Health Information and Statistics, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Social affairs and family.  
Statistics of Justice and Home Affairs Ministries.  
Statistical surveys of Institute of Health information and statistics (Ministry of Health) |
| 4. National Drug Supply Reduction strategy in accord with the international conventions and treaties, including promotion of drug enforcement intelligence system to detect and to prosecute drug related crime developed and implemented | | |
TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR PROJECT NR. SK0008.02
Multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to combat drug addiction and drug trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Projects</th>
<th>Time Implementation Chart (in quarters)</th>
<th>Budget allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PLANNED</td>
<td>1.0 MEUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 I II III IV I II III IV I II III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-programme</td>
<td>IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning covering all activities</td>
<td>C C I/T I I I I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C: Call for proposals
T: Tendering
I: Implementation
Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of program (including disbursement period)
Multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to combat drug addiction and drug trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31/03/01</th>
<th>30/06/01</th>
<th>30/09/01</th>
<th>31/12/01</th>
<th>31/03/02</th>
<th>30/06/02</th>
<th>30/09/02</th>
<th>31/12/02</th>
<th>31/03/03</th>
<th>30/06/03</th>
<th>30/09/03</th>
<th>31/12/03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracted</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4

Reference to feasibility/pre-feasibility studies.

1. From 1994 introduction of the Treatment demand indicator to city and to national level – done within the Joint project of Pompidou Group/ENDCP “Extension of the Multi-city network to countries of Central and Eastern Europe” (AD/RER/94/905); and at the same time usage the Pompidou Group Definitive Protocol in Slovak reporting systems on drugs.

2. Writing and up-dates of the first National report on drugs and Info Map within Phare Multi-beneficiary program, Project on Drug information system development.


4. Implementation of the Slovak part of Pan-european school surveys in 1994 and 1999 - ESPAD. Initiated by the Council of Europe Pompidou Group and co-ordinated by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN).

5. Adaptation of US computer assisted 6 preventive programs for whole range of all legal and illegal drugs. Their dissemination to schools, NGOs and places for leisure time of young people by the Drug and You Foundation up to August 1997 (end of existence of this NGO, caused by lack of property required by new Act on Foundations). Project was supported financially by the WHO office in Copenhagen – Healthy lifestyles section.
Annex 5

Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies

3. Declaration of high level political support for the National Central Node of Drug Information System – letter signed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control – attached in written form.
The Central Node of Drug Information System  
with respect to accession of Slovakia to EU

In 1997 the Committee of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control approved Information on: „Proposal for activities of the Central Node of Drug Information System with respect to preparation of the Slovak Republic for the accession to EU“. This proposal anticipated founding of personally and technically fully functional representative institute - the Central Node of Drug Information System (further CN DIS), which will on regular basis collect, control, process and disseminate information, including feed-back provision and is responsible for their quality.