STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information:

1.1. Desiree Number: 2004/016-710-04.05
1.2. Twinning light SI04/JH-05
1.3. Title: Drug Demand Reduction
1.4. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
1.5. Location: Slovenia

2. Objectives:

2.1. Overall objective:

Reduction of the number of negative health and social consequences of drug use.

2.2. Project purpose:

The aim of the project is to contribute to development of Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) services and policy and advocacy.

2.3. Comprehensive Monitoring Report:

According to the observations from Phare Twining Project (Spain – Slovenia) additional support to the development of certain topics of DDR is needed. The need for further technical assistance in operating the information network was also noted.

2.4. Acquis Communautaire:

- EU Drug Strategy 2000 - 2004

3. Description

3.1. Background and justification:

Office for Drugs of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for preparation and implementation of National Drug Programme. After its adoption in the National Assembly, in February 2004, various activities should be realised, namely

- Collection, organisation and dissemination of drug data;
- To improve co-ordination at the state level and local level;
- To stimulate prevention for the reduction of new drug users (youth);
- To maintain or to reduce HIV/AIDS cases and overdose deaths;
- To increase the number of treatment facilities;
The priority tasks of the Slovene Office for Drugs in this context are:

- To prepare the first Action Plan;
- Functional Focal Point;
- To increase the number of drug users involved in different programmes;
- To evaluate verified programmes;
- To establish the system of regular qualitative and quantitative research;
- To improve programmes in prisons;
- To improve the dynamics of Local Action Groups.

Office for Drugs report and inform the Drug Commission about its work. The Commission itself has the highest status in this field. It is consisted of eight drug experts plus seven ministers or their deputies. Besides other tasks Commission adopted National Drug Programme and is responsible for monitoring of its implementation.

The benefit of the most important part of the programme is in filling in a deficiency of other low threshold programmes and other DDR programmes, above all drop-in centres and stationary needle exchange programmes that are more expensive. Mobile needle exchange unit programme is offering services in locations, where the needs are biggest. Budget needed for mobile unit is noticeable lower than in stationary needle exchange programme. Another benefit is in more dynamic and less problematic approach to “hidden” population. It is a lot easier to overcome problems that can occur (anxious response of society and unacceptability of drug users) with mobile programmes. This is also the reason why mobile units are more appropriate and harmless than stationary for smaller cities and smaller societies, where people know everyone. In contrast to stationary programmes mobile units can easily adjust services to drug user's needs.

3.2. Linked activities:

As stated above, results of the Phare twinning project between Spain and Slovenia showed that Slovenia need to strengthen up several DDR activities to reduce and/or maintain the number of drug users and prevalence of sexually/blood transmittable diseases.

3.3. Results:

**Documentation Centre**
- Basis for improved strategic planning of DDR services strengthened;

**Research**
- Information on DDR needs of specific groups of population available;

**Training**
- Competence and skills of selected groups in DDR service delivery increased;

**Policy Advocacy**
- Support for DDR as necessary component of drug policy broadened among decision makers and politicians.

3.4. Activities:
Documentation Centre
- To prepare an inventory of the DDR resources;
- To collect and analyse research on cost-benefit of DDR;
- To collect and compile DDR standards;

Research
- To conduct research projects on DDR needs in Slovenia;

Training
- To organise Regional Thematic Seminars on DDR;
- To train selected groups in certain DDR service delivery;

Policy Advocacy
- To hold national meeting with policy makers on cost-benefit of DDR;
- To inform mass media regularly about project activities;
- To establish platform for DDR professionals
- To initiate regional (south eastern European) discussion of drug projects in prisons.

3.5. Lessons learned:
Already mentioned Phare Twining project has shown that more attention should be paid to Harm Reduction services, especially to the needle exchange programme, which is currently available in Ljubljana only. The project clearly showed that the training and political support are evident and important but not enough, if there are not sufficient financial resources for purchasing the basic technical and other equipment. Phare project brought forward all relevant players, like various faculties, medical doctors, social workers, different activists and drug users. Through meetings, seminars and study visits considerable advance in mutual understanding and cooperation was achieved. Therefore, with the additional support from the EU, next important steps could be built in the field of Drug Demand Reduction in Slovenia.

4. Institutional Framework:
Office for Drugs of the Republic of Slovenia is a responsible official body for the drug policy. Office for Drugs coordinates various for drugs responsible ministries (Interior, Justice, Health, Education, Social Affairs, Finance and Defence). Apart from cooperation with government structures, Office for Drugs has developed operational collaboration with Association of Non Government Organisations working in the drug filed. All these institutions will be beneficiaries.

5. Detailed budget:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF Support</th>
<th>Total TF (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cofinancing*</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. Implementing Arrangements:

6.1. Implementing Agency:
The Implementing Agency:
Office for Drugs of the Republic of Slovenia:
Contact person: Mr. Milan Krek, Head of Office
Tel.: +386 1 478 8701,
Fax: +386 1 478 8715,
E-mail: Milan.Krek@gov.si
Tržaška 21
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

6.2. Twinning – Final beneficiary
Project Manager of the Project
Office for Drugs of the Republic of Slovenia:
Documentation Centre on Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco
Mr. Jože HREN
Tel.: +386 1 478 8704,
Fax: +386 1 478 8715,
E-mail: Joze.Hren@gov.si
Tržaška 21
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

6.3. Non-standard aspects:
Not foreseen.

6.4. Contracts
Office for Drugs will be the Contracting Authority for this project. There will be two contracts:
- One Twinning Light covenant with a selected Member State
- Contracts for the Supply of technical equipment.

7. Implementation schedule:

7.1. Start of tendering/call for proposals:
December 2004

7.2. Start of project activity
January 2005

7.3. Project completion
End of June 2006
8. **Equal opportunity:**
   Participation will be open to both: female and male personnel. Records of staff participating in training and other project activities will reflect this statement.

9. **Environment:**
   Not applicable.

10. **Rates of return:**
    Not applicable.

11. **Investment criteria:**
    Not applicable.

12. **Conditionality and sequencing:**
    Quick start of tendering procedures for equipment supply, which will be prepared by expert from selected Member State.
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)

APPENDIX: A list of supply with the justification
Annex 1: TF log frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project</th>
<th>Contracting period expires: 31/12/2006</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires: 31/12/2007</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Demand Reduction</td>
<td>Total budget: 0.490 M€</td>
<td>TF budget: 0.390 M€</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Time Framework</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To reduce the number of negative health and social consequences of drug use.</td>
<td>Number of Sexually and Blood transmittable diseases will remain low. Social inclusion of drug users will increase.</td>
<td>Regular annual report of to the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction.</td>
<td>June 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to development of DDR services and policy and advocacy.</td>
<td>Increased number of drug users reached with new services; Number of new services established; At least 200 of trained experts; Additional available funds for DDR on national level; Operational Documentation Centre.</td>
<td>Research report; Trainings reports; Tender for purchasing three vans; Web page.</td>
<td>The basic agreement between all institutions on the implementation of the monitoring system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Objectively verifiable indicators</td>
<td>Sources of Verification</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Research</strong> Information on DDR needs of specific groups of population available</td>
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<td><strong>3. Training</strong> Competence and skills of selected groups in DDR service delivery increased</td>
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<td><strong>4. Policy Advocacy</strong> Support for DDR as necessary component of drug policy broadened among decision makers and politicians.</td>
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<table>
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<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Inventorise DDR resources; Collect and analyse research on cost-benefit of DDR; Collect and compile DDR standards;</td>
<td>1. Technical assistance from an old EU member state (short-term); 2. Research should be supported by EU research networks and ideally done in more countries to gained added value – option to compare different drug policies; 3. Assessment of training needed, selection of trainers, trainings, evaluation – according to the standards gained in Phare project.</td>
<td>Project reports; Purchase of hardware; Purchasing of software/Licenses if needed; Purchasing of three vans; Internet site; Tender Dossier; Tender evaluation report.</td>
<td>A steering committee is established and its members are committed to the work within these projects. The co-ordination between different institutions is well organised.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Conduct research projects on DDR needs in Slovenia;</td>
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<td>3. Train selected groups in certain DDR service delivery; Organise Regional Thematic Seminar on DDR;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Hold national meeting with policy makers on cost-benefit of DDR;</td>
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</table>
Inform mass media regularly about project activities;
Establish platform for DDR professionals
- Initiate broader regional discussion of DDR projects in prisons.

4. Conference rooms and needed technical equipment.
<table>
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<th>Preconditions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agreement on co-operation between institutions and definitions of procedures for co-ordination prior the start of the project.</td>
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Annex 2: Detailed Implementation chart

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Annex 3a – Contracting schedule

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Annex 3b – Disbursement schedule

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Annex 3c – Contracting and Disbursement schedule

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (EUR million)

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ANNEX 4

List of supply with the justification

For implementation of the project, especially for purchasing the equipment following needs are identified:

1. Purchasing and adaptation of three vans: Suggested type of van would have been Citroen Traffic (or other type of similar size). Each one should be properly and additionally reconstructed (seats, place for counselling sessions, space for collecting and disseminating medical paraphernalia.

   - All vans should be reconstructed in a certified service agency, which has once already made this work. For this reason there is actually no need to search for another producer and service.

   - The internal van equipment should include: containers for used needles and syringes collection, boilers with a hot and cold water, chest of drawers for various materials, table with chairs and notebooks. Among necessary equipment each team of workers should have a direct mobile phone connection with the stationary centre and other health and social services.

With three vans and with three teams of working professionals almost all territory of Slovenia could be covered. Mobile needle exchange program is one of the so-called low threshold programs. The importance of this program lies in their accessibility to the drug users, user-friendly assistance, which predominantly includes the „hidden“ population of drug users. Mobile unit can cover “critical” locations, where are the biggest problems related to drug use. Basic tool for mobile unit is a van or bigger car that stands or goes around at certain time on certain place. Two persons work in one mobile unit. One person is working on needle exchange program and the other is doing outreach work on that certain location.

2. Purchasing of Personal Computers and notebooks (for vans) with relevant software (classical pack with windows + SPSS for statistical data analysis).