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NATIONAL STRATEGY OF REPUBLIC OF
KOSOVO AGAINST NARCOTICS AND
ACTION PLAN

Qershor 2012, Prishtinë

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II. SHKURTESAT

OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finances
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MLSW	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
KIA	Kosovo Intelligence Agency
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MCYS	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEI	Ministry of European Integration
FIC	Financial Intelligence Center
KP	Kosovo Police
KC	Kosovo Customs
KJC	Kosovo Judicial Council
KJI	Kosovo Judicial Institutions
PC	Prosecutorial Council
CS	Correctional Service
PS	Probation Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
KFOR	Kosovo Forces
KE	Council of Europe
IEK	Information, Education and Communication
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
DIFID	UK Department for International Development
Peer to Peer	Peer to Peer

Outreach	Outreach Activities
BQK	Central Bank of Kosovo
ISH	Healthcare Institutions
KNKD	National Coordinator against Narcotics
SECI Center	South-Eastern European Cooperation Initiative Center
UNDOC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
BIS	Basel Institute Switzerland
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction
KAMP	Kosovo Agency for Medical Products
EC	European Commission

I. INTRODUCTION

Republic of Kosovo, respectively the Government, being aware of the narcotics phenomenon, as an international issue, that in a direct or indirect way poses threat to our country, drafted and approved the second National Strategy against Narcotics.

By this National Strategy, the Government of Kosovo obliges the local responsible institutions to undertake concrete actions in the field of prevention and combat such negative and dangerous phenomena for our country and in the meantime to encourage and support the NGO's and all other civil society organizations to give their contribution. Considering the geostrategic position of Kosovo is in the center of Balkans, intersected with the states in the region, continuously has tendency of being attacked by this occurrence either by drug abuse or trafficking within or through our territory.

Government of the Republic of Kosovo is making efforts towards improvement of the current situation by preventing and combating this phenomena intending to make progress towards Euro - Atlantic integration, in the meantime shows willingness to cooperate with all states and other international mechanisms in order to diminish the consequences deriving from the narcotics.

The actions that will be taken by national institutions, foreseen with this strategy are focused on and related to reduction of offer and demand in order to diminish consequences deriving from phenomena of narcotics. According to this Strategy and this Action Plan; these actions oblige national institutions to take duties and responsibilities based on their field of expertise which will be coordinated by MoIA who is in chafe of drafting and implementing this strategy.

National Strategy against Narcotics 2012-2017 relies upon Constitution and applicable laws of Republic of Kosovo, international legal instruments and best international practices

In the general terms, narcotics represent psycho-active chemicals, which, if used, respectively abused by an individual, they have the ability to change and seriously damage physical-mental integrity of the individual.

Drug abuse is a major social and health problem throughout the world, since its consequences deriving from direct and indirect effects towards multiple damages for the person itself, family

and society in general and also effects on jeopardizing national security.

Drug abuse among society also has an impact on increase of all types of criminal activities.

National Strategy against Narcotics in Republic of Kosovo, for period 2010-2017 is drafted according to the Constitution and applicable legislation in the Republic of Kosovo, international legal instruments as well as other local reports (annual reports by Law Enforcement Agencies, Educational - Health Institutions, research reports by various governmental and non-governmental organizations, and Anti-Narcotics Strategy Assessment Report) analysis of the situation concerning the problematic of this nature.

This strategy has been structured in a way to clearly identify goals and objectives for prevention and combat the trafficking of drugs and other narcotic substances.

National Strategy against Narcotics intends to support the development and implementation of counter narcotic politics by empowering institutional capacities at all levels.

II. VISION AND MISSION

Vision

The vision of this strategy is to uphold the public health in Kosovo and to protect it from the threats coming from drug abuse.

Mission

The mission of this Strategy is to define overall objectives, specific objectives and activities for preventing and fighting drugs, as well as harmonize national and international inter-institutional actions for the achievement of objectives defined within the Strategy.

III. METHODOLOGY

The National Strategy against Narcotics is based on the fundamental principles stemming from the Constitution of Kosovo, the applicable legislation, international legal instruments as well as best international practices

The drug problematic in the Kosovo society should be paid due regard and responsibility by the national institutions and civil society in general. All mechanisms should engage in preventing and detecting drug misuse and drug-related organized crime in order to avert the threat they represent in the national and international aspect

Time and experience of institutions and the society in general are necessary for successful outcomes in this field.

The aim of this Strategy is to develop policies to take responsibilities for the protection of individuals and the society, and the resulting problems from drug misuse.

Raising the awareness of individuals and the society in general that enables decision-making and responsibility with regard to drug misuse.

Engagement of all institutions on prevention and combating the problem of narcotics by applying systematic and properly coordinated actions in order to disrupt the supply and trafficking with narcotics at all levels.

In order to increase local inter-sectorial cooperation and international intra-agency cooperation,

with all countries and agencies that are responsible in dealing with drug phenomena, such cooperation shall be well coordinated within the national institutions and mechanisms.

The second draft of this strategy is oriented on determining general and specific objectives as well as planned activities leading towards successful prevention and combating of drug abuse. Another objective is professionally trained staff in respective institutions who will undertake joint activities in this regard in following five years (2012-2017).

By this strategy, beside obligations of the respective institutions, there is willingness and commitment to support national and international projects to treat drug problematic in a professional way including three goals: reduction of demand, offer and inter sectorial coordination, and also conduct researches and data collection.

This strategy includes the establishment of mechanisms in implementation, supervising, reporting, assessment, researching and coordination.

The objectives foreseen in the National Strategy against Narcotics and Action Plan are led by the following principles:

IV. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4.1 The Principle of Constitutionality and Legality

Actions taken on combating drugs must be in accordance with the provisions set in the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, domestic legislation and international legal instruments.

4.2 Principle of Human Rights Protection

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo guarantees the rights of all Kosovo citizens, in particular rights of women and children, regardless of ethnic background, gender, age and religion, during all phases of engagement of institutions in prevention and combating narcotics.

Children and youth have the right to live in an environment that is protected from drug use and misuse.

Citizens, including drug users, have the right to social and health care and protection from social exclusion.

The principle of protection of human rights also includes fair treatment during the investigation, court proceedings and the execution phase of sanctions

4.3 Principle of Health Care

Prevention of drug use, treatment and rehabilitation of individuals whom have developed an addiction to drugs are based on the principles of health care provided for in the Kosovo Law on Health, guidelines and protocols that are enforced in the Kosovo health service.

4.4 Principle of Guaranteeing the Safety for all Citizens

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo guarantees the right to safety and protection for all citizens. This principle also refers to the decrease in the drug-related crime rate.

4.5 Principle of Continuity

A continuous and comprehensive involvement of all institutions and various actors is required for fighting this problematic. The activities on fighting drugs should be seen as a part of a continuous strategy.

4.6 Principle of Inclusion

Drug misuse is a common phenomenon the entire world is confronted with nowadays. This problem spreads over and affects all society levels including the local community, groups, family and individuals.

The principle of inclusion implies the inclusion of all institutions and other mechanisms as well as the society in general in dealing with this issue at the national and international level.

4.7 Principle of Sharing Experiences and Responsibilities and Common Approach

This principle means the exchange of experiences and best practices, sharing responsibilities at all levels, as well as a common approach adopted by all actors in fighting drugs.

4.8 Principle on the Right of Information

This principle concerns the right and obligation to inform citizens of the Republic of Kosovo in relation to the dangers and consequences of drug use and the treatment and rehabilitation possibility for drug addict.

V. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

5.1 Legal Mechanisms

In the fight against drugs, the Republic of Kosovo is applying a wide legislative basis, while the priority legislation that can be mentioned but not limited to the following:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo
2. Criminal Code of Kosovo
3. Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo
4. Law no. 02/L-128 about Medical Drugs, Psycotropic Substances and Precursors
5. Law on Kosovo Intelligence Agency
6. Law on Courts
7. Law no. 03/L-225 on State Prosecutor
8. Law no. 03/L-224 on Kosovo Prosecutor Council
9. Law no. 03/L-223 on Kosovo Judicial Council
10. Law no. 03/L-052 on Special Prosecution Office of the Republic of Kosovo
11. Law no. 03/L-053 on Jurisdiction, Selection of Files and Allocation of the Cases of EULEX Judges and Prosecutors.
12. Law no. 04/L-076 on Police
13. Law no. 04/-L-015 on Witness Protection
14. Law no. 04/L-043 on Informant Protection
15. Juvenile Justice Code of Kosovo
16. Customs and Excise Code
17. Law no. 03/L-191 for Execution of Criminal Sanctions
18. Law no. 03/ L-183 on Implementation of International Sanctions
19. Law no. 03/L-137 on Medical Forensic Department.
20. Law no. 03/L-142 on Public Peace and Order
21. Law no. 03/ L-097 on Anti-dumping measures and Counter-balancing measures
22. Law no. 03/ L-187 on Medical Forensics
23. Law no. 03/L-196 on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism
24. Law no. 03/L-231 on Kosovo Police Inspectorate
25. Law no. 04/L-030 on Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences
26. Law no. 04/l-31 on International Judicial Cooperation on Criminal Issues
27. Law no. 04/L-036 on Official Statistics of the Republic of Kosovo

28. Law no. 04/L-052 on International Memorandums
29. Law no. 04/L-078 on General Security of Products
30. Law no. 04/L-072 Controlling and Surveillance of the State Borders
31. Law no. 04/L-017 on Free Legal Aid
32. Law no. 04/L-093 on Banks, Micro-financial Institutions and Non-banking financial Institutions
33. Law no. 02/L-50 on Emergent Health Care
34. Law no. 02/L-38 on Health Inspectorate
35. Law no. 2004/50 on Private Activities in Medicine
36. Law on Social Protection
37. Law no. 02/L-57 on Cultural Institutions
38. Law no. 2004/38 on the Rights and Liabilities of the Citizens in Sanitary System
39. Law no. 2004/4 on Health
40. Law on Prevention and Fighting of Contagious Diseases
41. Law no. 03/L-124 Amendment and Supplement of the Law of Health
42. Law no. 02/L-30 on Waste
43. Law no. 02/L-76 on Reproductive Health
44. Law no. 02/L-101 on Blood Tranfusion

5.1.1 International Acts applicable in Kosovo:

1. Universal declaration on Human Rights
2. European Convention for Protection of fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, and its Protocols.
3. Covenant of children rights
4. International convention of political civil rights and its protocols
5. Covenant against torture, treatment and other cruel, inhuman and humiliating penalties

This strategy is in compliance with the international acts that regulate the field of fighting the organized crime as well as the field of prevention and combat of drugs:

1. The protocol that amends the covenants, conventions and protocols about narcotics completed in Hague on 23 January 1912, Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, in Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and in Geneva on 26 June 1936. Lake Success, in New York, 11 December 1946.

The date the convention became effective: 11.12.1946, substituted by the only convention of narcotic drugs in 1961

2. International convention of opium, made in Hague on 23 January 1912. The date the convention became effective: Substituted by the only convention of narcotic drugs in 1961.

3. Convention for limitation of production and regulation for distributing the narcotic drugs, made in Geneva on 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946.

The date the convention became effective: 21.11.1947- substituted by the only convention of narcotic drugs in 1961.

4. Convention for limitation of production and regulation for distributing the narcotic drugs, made in Geneva on 13 July 1931 and the signing of protocol

5. The protocol that brings under control the drugs that are out of the aim of Convention of 13 July 1931 regarding the limitation of production and regulation for distributing the narcotic drugs, made in Geneva on 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946, made in Paris on 19 November 1948.

6. Convention about psycho-tropic substances, made in Vienna on 21 February 1971. The date the convention became effective: 16.08.1971.

7. The only convention of narcotic drugs in 1961, amended by the protocol that modifies the only convention of narcotic drugs, 1961, made in New York on 08.08.1975.

8. Convention of the United States against Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and psycho-tropic substances, made in Vienna on 20 December 1988.

5.2 Institutional Mechanisms

Institutional mechanism implies the role and coordination of activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and the responsible institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, which have a role in preventing and combating drug trafficking and abuse of precursors.

5.2.1 National Coordinator

The National Coordinator, under it's mandate, is the person responsible to coordinate, order, monitor and report on the implementation of the policies, activities and actions in relation to drugs.

5.2.2 MoIA Secretariat

Is a new body, whose role is to gather information and data from other institutions in order to analyze and evaluate such information and prepare analytical reports for the National Coordinator.

5.2.3 MoIA – The Police of the Republic of Kosovo

MoIA has a functional role in achievement of the objectives set out in this strategy. Kosovo Police as a Law Enforcement Agency under the MoIA, has full responsibility in the fight against the use, purchase, possession, sale, distribution, importation, exportation, processing, cultivation, and preparation of substances that are declared dangerous as drugs.

Kosovo Police, together with the Kosovo Customs, are the first institutions to combat illegal activities because of their role in guarding the border of Kosovo and prevent the movement of illegal trade. Therefore, their cooperation and coordination is a key factor in strengthening the control of illegal activities which would harm public health and safety of Kosovo.

5.2.4 Ministry of Economy and Finance – Kosovo Customs

Kosovo Customs as a law enforcement agency within the Ministry of Economy and Finance, has a role in control of all goods entering and leaving Kosovo.

Kosovo Customs because of the vital presence in the entire territory of Kosovo and its functional role in controlling the goods at the border is an important institution which together with the Kosovo Police performs checking and identification of illegal trades and transport.

State Strategy on Integrated Border Management and Action Plan, should be followed in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination of the two main bodies that fight the use, trade, transport and manufacture of illegal drugs.

5.2.5 Ministry of Justice

1. Ministry of Justice prepares and develops legislation in the field of justice;
2. Coordinates and develops international judicial cooperation in criminal matters;
3. Will fully functionalize the agency for administration of seized or confiscated property for the efficient management of the seized items
4. Engaged in developing professional and technical capacities of correctional services to combat all negative phenomena in prisons, including the fight against narcotics in order to create a safe environment for inmates

5. Through the Probation Service supervises offenders with alternative sentences helps drug addicts and who fall under mandatory rehabilitation treatment that applies to freedom.

5.2.6 Kosovo Judicial Council

Ensures that courts in the Republic of Kosovo will be independent, professional and impartial. KJC is also responsible for inspection and administration of the courts

Courts - will judge criminal matters against accused persons dealing with the trafficking. The Kosovo Judicial Council will identify the judges for their specialization in order to proceed with trials on trafficking. The KJC will encourage the courts to give priority to criminal charges and unify the penalty policy in relation to drugs

5.2.7 Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is involved with prevention, treatment, medical rehabilitation of individuals. This is accomplished through legal acts, strategies, relevant plans, clinical protocols, training and providing materials and medicines.

Ministry of Health through the KAMP registers the operators with narcotics and precursors as well as overseeing the production, importing, exporting, transit, warehousing, distribution and dispensing of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

These activities are conducted through health institutions and workers engaged in acting within institutions and in the community.

A new database and reporting directly to the Secretariat on the statistical data that are available for drug users should be established within the health information system.

Institute of Public Health - develops and organizes scientific research on drug use trends, creates a unique data-base and collects data from public and private institutions on persons who are dependent on drugs consumption.

Emergency Hospital Centers and Neuropsychiatric Clinics - accept people who require assistance because of health problems caused by the use of drugs (overdose and use of precursors¹). These centers record the data in unique forms for all Centers (KCUC, Municipal and Regional Emergency Centers) and inform the responsible institutions (Kosovo Police, IPH, clinics, etc.) for cases related with narcotics.

¹ Precursors are natural or synthetic substances which can be used to obtain drugs

5.2.8 Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

The role of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is to keep records for individuals with drug addiction whom benefit from social assistance. To draft plans for protection of the family, individuals and in that in end to provide social support as well as cooperate with other institutions in the identification, counseling and further treatment of drug users.

5.2.9 Ministry of Trade and Industry

The role of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, in cooperation with the Kosovo Agency for Medical Products, is to determine conditions and procedures for operation with precursors used in the industry and to supervise operation with precursors.

5.2.10 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

The role of the Ministry of Agriculture is to identify the drugs for veterinary purposes.

5.2.11 Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Role of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning is to collaborate with MoH, MoJ, MoIA, Prosecution and the Courts to develop procedures for storage, disposal of drugs and precursors seized.

5.2.12 Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology participates in the drug use prevention through regular programs, achieving the public health objectives by organizing curricular and extracurricular activities wherein such activities parents and the community in general can be involved

5.2.13 Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

The role of MCYS is to cooperate with MoH, MEST, MoIA and KP in relation to drafting extracurricular educational programs that promote a healthy lifestyle

Organizational Structure of the Coordinating, Monitoring and Implementing Mechanism

DEMAND AND HARM REDUCTION	SUPPLY AND OFFER REDUCTION	COORDINATION AND COOPERATION	SUPPORTING MECHANISMS	OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING
<p>MEST, MoIA, MoH, MCYS, KP, PHI, MLSW, NGOs, Psychiatric Clinics.</p>	<p>National Coordinator, KP, KC, KAMP, Health Inspectorate, Pharmaceutical Inspecorate, KIA, Correctional Service, Prosecutor, Courts, KJC, KPC, AMA, FIC,</p>	<p>MoIA , IPH, KP, KC, FIC, CS, KIA, MoH, MEST, MRKS, NGOs , KAMP, PHI, IF, MoJ, AMA, MLSW</p>	<p>Kosovo Government MoIA , MoJ, IML, KFA, KAMP Laboratory KP, Obsevatory, IMJ,</p>	<p>National Coordinator, MoIA Secretariat,</p>

VI. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

6.1 Demand and Harm Reduction

Demand reduction includes series of activities, measures and special actions taken by respective institutions and joint actions by all actors, and in a coordinated manner with the aim of preventing drug misuse, to decrease the number of persons that use drugs and raising awareness through education, on the consequences of drug abuse to society.

Demand reduction also includes concrete activities that deal with treatment and voluntary or mandatory rehabilitation for persons who are addicted to drugs, aiming to reduce harm.

Demand reduction also includes as well a series of complex measures of re-socialization and re-integration of persons who succeeded during the different periods of treatment and rehabilitation.

All activities to be taken of reduction of demand coordinate by using synergic and harmonizing effects of all institutions and other mechanisms involved in this field in order to achieve the objectives provided by this strategy and action plan.

Specific objectives of reducing the demand are as follows:

- 6.1.1 Prevention and Education
- 6.1.2 Treatment and Rehabilitation
- 6.1.3 Harm Reduction
- 6.1.4 Cooperation on Demand Reduction

6.1.1 Prevention and Education

Prevention of drug use implies a series of inter-sectorial activities of mechanisms set out in this strategy, which ensure and promote healthy lifestyle, raise awareness through continuous education. This is achieved through various and systematic efforts of all actors, including the family, social environment, schools, local and central institutions, civil society, etc.

This way ensures the increase of awareness of individuals and society about the risk imposed by drugs. Furthermore, being based on the knowledge gained, the community is prepared by taking effective measures against the usage of drugs.

Main prevention measures may be of a general or selective nature, depending on whom they are dedicated to and which institutions they will be applied by (i.e. certain groups, pre-school institutions, schools, family and the society).

a) Family

Raising awareness of parents is essential for developing a better communication with children in the moments of crisis and during the period their personality is created creating conditions to raise children, appropriate informing and decision making.

Raising awareness amongst parents and guardians is a key prerequisite for preventing the start of drug use and reducing drug-related consequences and damages.

b) School Institutions

Active participation from teachers, pedagogues from all school institutions, starting from the lower to the university levels, public or private to prevent drug use via various educational, health promotion programs incorporated within regular curricula and extracurricular information activities with an educational character, adapted to the age and cultural levels of children and the environment wherein these programs are carried out. In addition, the physical safety of the participants (i.e. teachers, students) should be ensured in the activities carried out within school environments.

c) Community

Community plays an important role in promoting citizen mobilization and active participation or preventing drug use and in creating more favorable conditions for its members, by cooperating with all local mechanisms in all areas (security, business, humanitarian, education and health, NGO, etc.). This is achieved through a multi-sectorial collaboration (institutions responsible for the field of home affairs, justice, health, social welfare and non-governmental organizations) in implementing preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitation programs for citizens.

6.1.2 Treatment and Rehabilitation

For successful treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, there are needed advanced health programs in accordance with international standards and best practices. Individuals should be provided with proper information on the treatment and rehabilitation process throughout the program and be provided with the possibility of giving their own contribution to this process.

Early detection of drug users is useful for timely treatment reducing the risk of drug addiction. Equally necessary are up-to-date programs based on pharmaceutical, toxicological, psychotherapeutic and socio-therapeutic methods which match the individual needs of each patient. This kind of programs must be based on detox programs and upholding or substituting

programs.

Treatment should be administered in an organized, unique and continuous form based on the principle of health service within the health protection system, in line with the domestic legislation and the defined international standards and norms. Additionally, damage reduction programs should be developed for this purpose.

6.1.3 Resocialization and Re-integration

Early detection of drug users enables measures for their stimulation and motivation to stop use of drugs and start their treatment. Individuals who successfully conclude their treatment and rehabilitation programs should be provided with psycho-social support from public institutions and the community.

Each measure for early detection of drug users, prevents further health damage, especially in relation to infectious diseases such as Hepatitis B, C and HIV infection.

Re-integration means a number of measures and activities undertaken in order to assist individuals whom have created an addiction to drugs in their rehabilitation, integration and protection from social discrimination, improving their life and alleviating consequences related to drug use.

In this way the consequences are mitigated or reduced (poverty, unemployment, prostitution, crime and illnesses).

6.1.4 Harm Reduction

Programs to reduce demand and harmful effects represent a range of actions and activities to be undertaken to mitigate the health and social consequences, arising due to the misuse of drugs. With damage reduction, the efficiency is achieved in preventing the cause of other social, health, crime consequences, and protection from them. By maintaining constant control of the phenomenon of drugs and drug addicts, the situation is stabilized by preventing the spread of infectious diseases not only among drug users, but also beyond. The crime is decreased at all levels.

6.1.5 Cooperation on Demand Reduction

To reduce the demand and to reduce the harm from drugs requires commitment from all structures, ranging from public institutions at all local and central levels to community to civil society and individuals. Actions of this objective should be coordinated and directed in a way

as to ensure inclusiveness, by taking measures to informing the public, undertaking measures for early identification on the drug use, respective treatment measures, rehabilitation and maximum efforts for re-socialization and re-integration in terms of harm reduction. These measures include efforts in early detection which may require measures, stimulation and motivation of the persons who started drug use, to start their treatment (rehabilitation).

Early detection of drug users prevents further harm to their health especially infections such as Hepatitis B, C and HIV infection.

6.2 Offer and Supply Reduction

Drug supply reduction includes adequate measures to be undertaken in order to prevent the cultivation of plants that are used to produce drugs and limiting the production, trade and distribution of narcotic medicines, psycho-tropic substances (narcotics) and precursors and to prevent drug-related organized crime and laundering of proceeds from drug and precursor trade.

Pursuant to the aim of offer and supply reduction, a series of various activities should be undertaken by responsible law enforcement institutions.

The problematic of drug offer in the Republic of Kosovo is not an isolated one, but this activity depends on the current situation in the illicit drug trade at the national and international level.

To achieve success in implementing measures to reduce drug supply and the destruction of organized criminal groups in drugs and precursors, commitment is necessary, coordination and cooperation of law enforcement bodies within the relevant ministries and prosecution.

Kosovo police and Prosecution supported by other law enforcement agencies plays a key role in the prevention of crime and drug precursor by undertaking a series of activities for detection of criminal offences related to drug and destruction of criminal groups, including arresting the suspects, confiscation of drugs and precursors and all other illegal items.

MoIA shall undertake control and accountability measures for persons and companies engaged in the internal and external trade and the production of medicines that is related to drug and precursor criminality, shall cooperate with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Tax Administration, Kosovo Medicines Agency, Kosovo Customs in controlling their activities with reference to drug criminality related proceeds with the purpose to break the channels of internal and international criminality.

Efficient supervision over the flow of precursors frequently used in the illegal production of drugs is a key element in reducing illegal drug production (processing).

Increased control over the flow of precursors both in the internal and external market as well as raising awareness with regard to precursor misuse is necessary

Supply and Offer Reduction objectives are:

6.2.1 Prevention of Supply and Offer

6.2.2 Supervision of Narcotic and Narcotic Drugs, and Precursors

6.2.3 Investigation (detection) and Prosecution

6.2.4 Sanctions

6.2.5 Cooperation on Supply and Offer reduction

6.2.1 Prevention of Supply and Offer

Prevention in supplying with drugs includes series of measures and actions of law enforcement agencies in the safety sector aiming to seize and confiscate drugs before it reaches the market for sale and further distribution. These measures and actions taken by law enforcement agencies, agencies involved in the IBM, the KP, the Customs based on the information gathered and well analyzed includes planned activities in the whole territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

Measures preventing the cultivation, production, possession, distribution, sale, use, passing through our territory by providing a safe environment and secure for the population and state institutions. These activities are mandatory for all law enforcement agencies under the coordination and leadership of Kosovo Police as a responsible institution for investigating criminal offences related to drug misuse while they are overseen by the State Prosecution. Measures to be taken under the leadership of Kosovo Police and in coordination with other agencies include the permanent control and monitoring actions of the borders with all neighboring states, suspected locations for cultivation or distribution in the entire territory, locations for use (clandestine labs) drug abuse, controlling the misuse of narcotic drugs etc. In these measures is also included information exchange by other agencies with the Kosovo Police with the latter being responsible for collection and analyze of these information in accordance with the Government's decision on the establishment of mechanisms for international cooperation under the provisions of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Crime and Intelligence led policing.

6.2.2 Supervision of Narcotic and Narcotic Drugs, and Precursors

Supervision of production, importation, exportation, transit, warehousing, distribution and dispensing of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors should be made by respective agencies. Kosovo Police together with the Inspectorate of Pharmacy will take action in order to control the flow of narcotic drugs. By monitoring the misuse of narcotic drugs will be prevented. Inspectorate of Pharmacy will make periodical checks related to distribution and prescription of narcotic drugs, in line with the annual plan of needs for narcotics and precursors.

6.2.3 Investigation (detection) and Prosecution

Investigations are criminal procedures taken by the police under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor to detect offenses related to drugs, collecting and providing evidence and witnesses, arresting suspects, confiscation of illegal items in order in the line with the requirements of criminal procedures.

Drug related offenses subject to investigation include the following: cultivation, production, possession, trafficking, distribution, sale and financing, whether at individual or group level of crime, organized or ordinary form, at national, regional and international level.

Investigative actions must be well coordinated and centralized units responsible in order to rationalize the time, operational-investigative expense and other administrative actions as eliminating duplication of investigations both within the territory of the Republic of Kosovo as well as those related to other states in the international aspect and who may have criminal connections with the country or our citizens.

During the pre-trial period, the police cooperates with other agencies, such as the KIA, Customs, and the inspectorate of KAMP.

6.2.4 Sanctions

Stricter penalty policy and and confiscation of property obtained by trafficking in drugs.

The reduction of supply and demand is aimed through punishment of perpetrators of drug trafficking crimes.

The property will be confiscated acquired through trafficking in narcotics as well as the inmate will compensate for damage caused to the law enforcement agencies during criminal proceedings.

6.2.5 Cooperation on offer and supply reduction

Increasing the level of cooperation and coordination between law enforcement institutions and other actors with the mandate in the area of narcotics, combating illegal activities, in order to reduce the offer and supply.

Establishment of cooperation between the law enforcement institutions and civil society organisations in establishing mutual trust.

Establishment of cooperation with the Kosovo Intelligence Agency.

Increasing the level of international cooperation with international countries and organizations.

To have an activity on capacity building.

6.3 Cooperation and Coordination

Cooperation and coordination of activities between all institutions at the central, local and international level is a prerequisite for the efficient implementation of actions for the prevention, investigation, detection and fight against drugs.

Cooperation and coordination of activities includes undertaking a series of actions and measures in order to liaise between all institutional actors to implement this strategy, its objectives and activities.

6.3.1 Inter-sectorial Cooperation and Coordination

6.3.2 International Cooperation and Coordination

6.3.3 Further Advancement of the Legal Framework

6.3.1 Inter-sectorial Cooperation and Coordination

Harmonization of activities aimed at cooperation and coordination between law enforcement bodies to early identify the drug abusers and forms of abuse of drugs and precursors. Building institutional cooperation in information exchange. Cooperation and coordination between police, customs, prosecutors and courts for the purpose of prosecution and punishment of the misuse of drugs and precursors. Cooperation and coordination of activities between the institutions for the purpose of disrupting the activities of individuals and criminal groups that abuse drugs and precursors. The establishment of bilateral and multilateral cooperation to strengthen efforts to share intelligence with the purpose of preventing or destroying activities of drug misuse. Harmonization of activities with the aim of cooperation and coordination of activities between the institutions of law enforcement to early identify forms of misuse and

abuse of drugs and precursors. Efficient and timely collection of information and analysis for individuals and groups likely to abuse drugs and precursors. Relevant institutions should harmonize activities in the central and local level as well as horizontally and vertically in order to control production, supply, supply, processing non-legal drug circulation and precursors. Build institutional cooperation in information exchange. All stakeholders should actively participate in inter-institutional cooperation and information exchange to coordinate the activities for prevention and reduction of supply and demand for drugs.

6.3.2 International Cooperation and Coordination

Production, distribution and use of drugs, has an international character and cooperation is needed in terms of institutions and organizations at regional and global aspects in the partnership level.

In this perspective conditions are created for international efforts in combating drugs, cooperation with European institutions and a faster integration to the European Union.

The cooperation with the Kosovo institutions and other international institutions that deals with fight and treatment of this phenomenon is needed.

The establishment of bilateral and multilateral cooperation to strengthen efforts for intelligence exchange with the purpose to deter and destroy drug misuse related activities.

Relevant institutions of the Republic of Kosovo should intensify their efforts for international cooperation in relation to intelligence exchange in order to deter and destroy drug-related activities of individuals and criminal groups.

The intensification of international cooperation should also be based on the efforts of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo for membership in relevant international organizations for combating drugs.

6.3.3 Further Advancement of the Legal Framework

The legal framework is the primary factor that affects the prevention and combating of drugs through the responsible mechanisms. The problem of drugs and legal infrastructure is a separate issue that requires dedication, commitment, prompt and a very serious treatment by all institutions dealing with law enforcement in Kosovo. Under this promotion and harmonization of legal framework: Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code (in process), amendment and harmonization of law on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, especially the

review and updating of lists and tables of this law (02 / L-128) and other laws relating to drugs will directly influence the prevention and combating drugs and other phenomena related to drugs.

6.4 Support and Researching Mechanisms

The role of support and research mechanisms when dealing with the phenomenon of use, discovery and seizure of drugs is of special importance. Support mechanisms such as the Emergency Centers, Forensic Institute, Forensic Laboratory, KAMP, and Institute of Public Health support other bodies of law enforcement in the realization of their objectives (police, prosecution and courts).

6.4.1 Forensic Medicine Institution

6.4.2 Kosovo Forensic Agency

6.4.3 KAMP Laboratory

6.4.4 Research

6.4.5 National Oversight on Drugs

6.4.1 Forensic Medicine Institution

The Forensic Institute conduct the examination and the expertise of persons suspected to have died from overdoses and the use of precursors (mixed chemical substances). After examining a copy of the report is sent to the National Coordinator expertise so that he is informed on the number of deaths caused by reason of substance use.

6.4.2 Kosovo Forensic Agency

Forensics Laboratory has begun work as within the police institution almost since the beginning of operation of the Kosovo Police as an institution. Within the Forensic Laboratory since 2004, the Drug sector has begun started working (sector to identify dangerous narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors). This sector is established within the Forensic Laboratory for the purpose of performing chemical analysis of all suspected drug substances that come from the crime scenes and subject to criminal proceedings. Now in order to increase efficiency, cooperation and better coordination among institutional Drug Sector Agency Kosovo respectively Forensics (established by law) passed under the MoIA and provides support to all institutions and agencies that serve the implementation of law and order in Kosovo.

MoIA through KFA, the Drug Sector will cooperate and support all institutions and law

enforcement agencies which deal with identification of dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances and precursors declared as dangerous by the legislation applicable in the territory of Republic of Kosovo with the aim of reducing crime, drug smuggling and psychotropic substances and precursor including: production, circulation, use and processing of drugs in cooperation with the Kosovo Police, Kosovo Medicines Agency, Kosovo Customs and the Forensic Institute.

Forensic laboratory conducts the analysis and identification of Drugs (qualitative analysis), development of methods for quantitative analysis of drugs and such results shall notify the relevant authority (KP, Prosecution, Court). Researches related to new drugs identified and notified by the relevant authorities.

6.4.4 KAMP Laboratory

KAMP laboratory conducts identification of representative samples of plants, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. It also makes the quality control of narcotic drugs. Identifies suspected drug substances which may be abused as narcotic drugs. Notifies the police and pharmaceutical inspectorate on identifying new drugs.

6.4.5 Research

All interested institutions, both public and NGOs can conduct authorised research on the phenomena of drugs, and upon completion of the research are obliged to inform the National Coordinator on the results of research. Conducted research is important for the discovery of trends, phenomena and the need for engagement of all relevant institutions foreseen by the national strategy. Professional research facilitates the achievement of the objectives and activities outlined in the action plan. But to achieve this, research should be conducted professionally, real serious and in line with set standards for research.

6.4.6 National Oversight on Drugs

National Oversight on Drugs is the mechanism which monitors drug related phenomena such as trends, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, research, identifying new types of drugs, etc. which reports to the National Coordinator and the EMCDDA (Oversight of drugs is an institution under the National Coordinator who independently cooperates and coordinates with other institutions in relation with the phenomenon of drugs in Republic of Kosovo.

Drafts annual reports as required by the EMCDDA and National Coordinator. Reports to the

National Coordinator on the basis of reports received for drugs.

6.5 Supervision and Monitoring

The activities foreseen by the Action Plan to be implemented in the most efficient and effective way and the Supervisory Inter-Institutional Committee must monitor the implementation of the objectives and activities.

6.5.1 Supervision of Implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan

Supervision of the strategy and action plan is conducted by the Supervisory Inter-Institutional Committee which monitors the implementation of the activities foreseen in the action plan.

6.5.2 Periodic Monitoring on Activity Implementation

Periodic monitoring of the activities of the Supervisory Inter-Institutional Committee is made on an annual basis.

6.5.3 Evaluation

Evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan will be made by a joint workshop of stakeholders which will be organized by the National Coordinator.

6.5.4 Strategy Evaluation Committee

Strategy Evaluation Committee formed by the National Coordinator. This Committee shall report in writing to the National Coordinator.

a. The Role of the Monitoring System

The process of implementing the strategy will be a realization process of the strategic objectives, specific objectives and activities. Monitoring and evaluation of the objectives and effectiveness of the respective activities are an integral part of the main components of the strategy and its implementation process. Monitoring and evaluation will serve to track the progress of the strategy to measure the degree of realization of its objectives, to assess needs and determine the directions of the arrangements, especially related to activities.

The monitoring process will be accomplished by responsible institutions with broad participation of interested groups.

The main dimensions of monitoring and evaluation of the strategy are:

- Institutional Capacities;

- Monitoring indicators during and at the end of the three-year period;
- Information sources and measures;
- Distribution and using the results of monitoring and evaluation;

b. Institutional Capacities on Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation system will be extended to all institutions responsible for the realization of objectives defined in the Strategy and Action Plan.

- Ministry of Internal Affairs, as the main responsible body to achieve the objectives, will establish the strategy monitoring and evaluation unit under the National Coordinator against drugs.
- This unit will monitor the most important indicators dealing with the fight against drug trafficking. At the end of each year, shall prepare a progress report on the degree of realization of objectives.
- Ministries (MoJ, MEST, MEF, MoH, MLSW, MTI, MoIA, MESP, MCYS, MAFRD) will monitor and evaluate activities that have been allocated to these ministries or institutions under their supervision, including prosecution and courts. These institutions will periodically report to the National Coordinator, with unified reports.
- Non-governmental organizations, will participate in roundtables to monitor and evaluate the strategy, which will be organized by the coordinator. In these tables, civil society will submit monitoring reports related to projects and programs that they have realized.
- Reports should be unified.

c. Selecting Indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Final Indicators

1. Number of relevant laws and regulations, which entered into force after the adoption of the strategy;
2. Established structures (Coordinator, Secretariat);
3. The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements signed with other countries;
4. Monitoring reports and strategy assessment;
5. Percentage of the population that has become aware about the drug misuse issue;
6. Number of curricula and textbooks addressing drug misuse issues;
7. Number of cases treated on the medical aspect;
8. Number of treatment, reintegration and rehabilitation projects and programmes for

- drug users;
9. Number of drug misuse cases as well as the number of drug users;
 10. Amount, type and value of drugs that have been confiscated;
 11. Average of sentences and additional measures of confiscation for perpetrators of drug misuse crime;
 12. Number of cases dealt with by the Police, Prosecution and Courts;
 13. Number of extracurricular activities implemented.

d. Intermediate indicators:

Are the indicators monitoring the activities on the Action Plan against Narcotics.

e. Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments

1. Standardized data collection and processing system
2. Administrative, Statistical Data from MoIA (KP), MoJ, MoH, MFE (Customs, KTA), MEST, Prosecution, Courts, MLSW;
3. National and international referral mechanisms;
4. Surveys and observations in relation to the awareness of population about the drug issue.

6.5.5 Informing (Publishing monitoring and evaluation results)

Monitoring and evaluation outcomes shall be disseminated in order to communicate progress in combating drugs, namely in achieving strategic goals and specific objectives. Once progress reports are drawn out from data and observations, they will be circulated to users, which include:

1. Central and local government institutions
2. International partners
3. Civil Society
4. Media
5. Wider public

National Coordinator has the main responsibility to circulate the outcomes. Additionally, results will be publicized through the media or by organizing seminars and roundtables, in order to draw conclusions in relation to the Strategy development, involving civil society in particular.

The Action Plan will be drafted within the overall strategic framework defined with the National Strategy against Drugs.

The Action Plan on the implementation of this strategy will contain:

- Strategic Objectives;
- Specific Objectives;
- Concrete activities in order to achieve objectives;
- It will determine responsible and supportive institutions for achieving each objective and activity;
- It will specify the timeframe for achieving each objective;
- It will determine necessary funding sources in developing the activities;
- It will determine indicators set against each objective and activity.

The Action Plan should be coherent with the Overall Framework of the National Strategy against Narcotics of the Republic of Kosovo.

