



Administrative Committee on Coordination

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CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND OPERATIONAL QUESTIONS

REPORT OF THE ACC SUBCOMMITTEE ON DRUG CONTROL ON ITS THIRD SESSION

(Geneva, 31 July-2 August 1995)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control met at the International Labour Office headquarters at Geneva from 31 July to 2 August 1995. The agenda is contained in annex I, the list of participants in annex II. The agenda was adopted without change; however, it was decided to consider items 3, 5 and 8 together after all the other items except item 10 (Other business).

I. MATTERS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION

2. The Subcommittee wished to bring to the attention of ACC the follow-up to the decisions made at the first regular session of 1995 of ACC on international drug abuse control (see ACC/1995/4, para. 6). The Subcommittee agreed to draft eight subsectoral plans of action by early 1996 and incorporate them into a revised United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. An additional four themes were identified for which plans would be prepared during 1996 for inclusion in the System-wide Action Plan. In future, additional plans would be developed and added incrementally to the System-wide Action Plan, in accordance with a suggestion by ACC. Multi-agency task forces would develop the individual plans, while the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) would provide overall coordination and ensure the necessary framework to permit the integration of individual plans into a coherent System-wide Action Plan.

3. The Subcommittee undertook to prepare draft terms of reference for its own work on the basis of a text to be provided by UNDCP. Once consensus was reached, the draft terms of reference would be referred to the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) and ACC for approval.

4. In keeping with established procedures for ACC subsidiary bodies, the Subcommittee recommended that the responsibility for providing chairmanship and secretariat services for the Subcommittee remain with UNDCP. The Subcommittee also proposed that Mr. Mehdi Ali (UNDCP) serve as Chairman and Mr. Gale Day (UNDCP) serve as Secretary for the next two-year term.

5. The Subcommittee agreed to recommend through ACC that measures be taken to ensure that all United Nations conferences be held in a smoke-free environment.

II. WORK OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

A. Actions taken and decisions adopted by the Subcommittee

6. The Subcommittee agreed on 12 multi-agency thematic plans of action, the initial 8 of which would represent the first stage in the process of strategically reorienting the System-wide Action Plan (see table).

7. The Subcommittee decided to recommend that all United Nations conferences be held in a smoke-free environment.

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8. The Subcommittee decided to discontinue the Working Group on Accessibility and Exchange of Information, and instead to consider the issue as a standing item on its agenda at future meetings.

9. The Subcommittee decided that chairmanship and secretariat responsibilities should remain with UNDCP, and it elected a Chairman and Secretary for the next two years.

B. Summary of discussion

10. In his welcoming remarks, the Assistant Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), pointed out the importance of drug-related problems to the international community, and stressed that it was time to consider the problem in a more realistic and coherent manner. He welcomed the growing interest in the demand reduction sector, stating that it was important to seek to eliminate the circumstances in which drug abuse thrived, such as poverty and unemployment. Increasing material well-being however, was not sufficient by itself. The costs of drug abuse were immense, not only on a personal level but also in terms of the loss of national productivity and the increase in social costs.

11. The ILO was interested in becoming a major partner in the fight against drug abuse, and had developed a code of practice on the management of alcohol and drug-related issues in the workplace, as well as a manual on drug-related issues for ILO multidisciplinary teams and field offices. ILO activities needed to be part of a comprehensive effort involving, inter alia, the United Nations system, Governments, employers, unions and non-governmental organizations. The increasing concern of United Nations Member States was reflected in the appearance of the drug abuse issue on the agenda of major meetings, such as the World Summit for Social Development and the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and ACC. The demand reduction forums and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had also raised important questions for the consideration of the Subcommittee.

12. The Chairman welcomed the participants on behalf of the Executive Director of UNDCP. He drew particular attention to the task that had been assigned to the Subcommittee by ACC: the preparation of multi-agency sectoral and subsectoral plans of action that would gradually revitalize the System-wide Action Plan.

1. Global overview of the situation regarding the illicit production, trafficking and demand of drugs

13. In his introduction to the item, the UNDCP representative stated that there was growing concern with the abuse of amphetamine-like substances. Their increased popularity could be attributed to the fact that (a) they were easy to make, (b) their ingredients were easy to obtain and (c) it was easy to establish markets for them. The main supplies currently came from clandestine sources rather than from the diversion of licit substances. The effects of these

substances on the abuser were similar to those of cocaine. Although few direct deaths could be attributed to them, their use was linked with an increased risk of suicide and violent behaviour, as well as a high rate of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

14. Over the past 10 years, opium production had tripled. As much as 90 per cent of all opiates originated in South-West and South-East Asia, particularly in Afghanistan and Myanmar; most of the balance came from Colombia and Mexico. Western Europe and North America currently had similar abuse patterns, and there was concern over rising illicit trafficking and abuse in Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

15. World cocaine production had doubled between 1985 and 1994; some US\$ 30 billion was spent on cocaine each year in the United States of America alone. Although consumption in the United States was now falling, it was rising elsewhere.

16. In a few major producer countries, about 10 per cent of the working population was involved in the illicit drug industry. In general, 5 per cent of the income generated by retail drug sales went back to the producer countries; the farmers who produced the raw material, however, received only about 0.5 per cent of that income. In other words, the value added remained in the trafficking and consumer countries. The costs to society of the drug abuse phenomenon were high in terms of health, social welfare, education and law enforcement.

17. The ILO representative pointed out that the amphetamine problem was very worrying because of the complex industry of rock concerts and popular culture that supported the abuse of such substances. The representative of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) noted that many publications, such as "heavy metal" 1/ magazines, sought to justify the use of such substances as "ecstasy". 2/ It was feared that increased controls on its legitimate production had led to the development of an underground industry producing illicit supplies. It was debatable whether the enforcement approach would solve the problem, demand reduction was clearly essential to the effort.

2. Drug abuse and control issues at United Nations conferences

(a) World Summit for Social Development

18. The series of United Nations conferences on social issues held in recent years had identified a number of issues relevant to drug control: children in especially difficult circumstances, including those at risk from drug abuse; the environmental damage caused by drug production and the need to develop environmentally sound strategies for reducing the cultivation of illicit crops; human rights; terrorism; violence; and organized crime. The World Summit for Social Development, for which the Subcommittee had prepared a paper, had held a meeting on crime, violence and drugs.

19. The ILO representative pointed out that the attention given by the Summit to drug issues had been rather limited; although it had been devoted to social

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issues, the Summit had concentrated rather heavily on crime. He indicated that there was a need to evaluate the procedures for injecting system-wide input on drug abuse control into major international conferences. The Chairman pointed out that more and more policies were being determined by conferences rather than governing bodies, and that ways must be developed to deal with that situation.

20. The representative of the United Nations focal point on tobacco drew the attention of the Subcommittee to the link between alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse. The UNDCP representative explained that the UNDCP mandate was basically limited to illegal substances; none the less, the United Nations system did recognize the link. The Subcommittee decided to recommend that measures be taken to ensure that all United Nations conferences be held in a smoke-free environment in order to set an example.

(b) Fourth World Conference on Women

21. At the request of the Subcommittee, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDCP and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat had prepared a United Nations position paper on women and drug abuse for the Conference, with comments and inputs from other agencies; the paper had been well received. UNDCP was also to host a special event at the Conference, co-sponsored by UNICRI, the Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the Status of Women and the Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Narcotic Drugs. Four paragraphs on women and drug abuse had been included in the draft platform for action to be adopted by the Conference with a view to gaining recognition for the direct and indirect suffering caused to women by drug abuse. The WHO representative urged all participants to remind their colleagues attending the Conference of the existence of the above-mentioned paper. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) informed the Subcommittee that UNESCO was actively contributing to Conference preparations and would be prepared to participate in the Conference itself. A number of other agencies expressed their satisfaction with the preparations described.

(c) Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

22. Introducing the item on behalf of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the UNICRI representative pointed out that the Congress had been established in 1950 and had met every five years since then. The Ninth Congress (Cairo, 29 April-8 May 1995) had been the first since the establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Crime Programme (see A/CONF.169/16). Consequently, the structure of the Congress had changed to some extent and a more operational approach had been adopted. Within this framework, six demonstration and research workshops had been held, five of them on issues relevant to drug abuse prevention and control.

23. As to the revised draft position paper on international cooperation in crime prevention and drug control, which had only been completed a few days prior to the current session, the Branch would welcome suggestions from the Subcommittee. In view of the difficulties of preparing a system-wide paper on

crime prevention and criminal justice, it was agreed that all papers initiated by the Subcommittee need not necessarily be system-wide: they could be joint papers prepared by the agencies most familiar with each subject, taking into consideration comments from other agencies. The draft submitted by the Branch would thus be treated as a joint paper of the Branch, UNICRI and UNDCP, once all three bodies had concurred with its content. Other agencies were invited to offer comments on the draft by 30 September 1995. The use to which the paper would be put would be determined by the three agencies directly concerned.

(d) Non-Governmental Organizations Forum 94 on Drug Demand Reduction

24. The UNDCP representative briefed the meeting on the follow-up action taken by UNDCP since the Forum. Two participants expressed their regret that they had not been involved in the preparations for the Forum, although they would have liked to help; the invitations had come late and had been worded in a way that appeared to discourage their participation.

3. Review of policy issues emerging from the regional demand reduction forums of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

25. Five forums had been organized since late 1993, each profiting from the lessons learned from the previous forum; three more remained to be held. Each subregion had its own unique characteristics and was at a different stage in developing demand reduction responses. The last forum, which had taken place in New Delhi in March 1995, had the biggest United Nations system presence, and had led to the development of an action plan. Those representatives who had participated in the forums praised the initiative and felt that the process should continue. Opinions differed on whether future forums should be linked with the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (HONLEAs). Some representatives thought it would be useful for demand reduction and law enforcement specialists to hold a dialogue; others were not so sure. Emphasis was placed on the need to allow sufficient lead time to identify suitable participants. Draft action plans could be prepared and circulated in advance of the meeting. Member States would then be aware of the need to come prepared to make policy decisions, and the resulting plans would be valuable for resource mobilization. Such an action plan could be prepared for the next forum - planned for South-East Asia in December 1995 - since South-East Asia already had a memorandum of understanding and accompanying action plan, which had been prepared by the Governments concerned in consultation with UNDCP. The action plan, which contained elements of demand reduction, would be circulated to Subcommittee members, and could be useful to the upcoming demand reduction forum in that region.

26. The importance of integrating demand reduction into alternative development programmes was also recognized. Linkage with HONLEAs activities could be explored on a case-by-case basis.

4. Review of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse

27. An update of Decade activities initiated by UNDCP was distributed. There was general agreement that, due to the absence of funding, a clear programme or commitment by member States, the Decade had not had the desired impact. It was agreed that the themes that the Subcommittee had chosen for the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for each Decade year until 1997 should be reviewed by UNDCP, and should be made more appropriate, possibly by linking them with major United Nations conferences and United Nations system-designated special years. Any proposed changes would be communicated by UNDCP to all concerned.

5. Resource mobilization in activities related to drug control:
possibilities for collective and individual fund-raising

28. A discussion paper prepared by UNDCP had been circulated prior to the meeting. The Chairman emphasized that 93 per cent of UNDCP funding came from voluntary contributions, so that UNDCP was largely donor-driven. On the other hand, UNDCP faced many demands from the United Nations and from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the main policy-making body for UNDCP. The practice of earmarking contributions for specific projects was also constraining, making it difficult to be flexible and innovative. UNDCP was currently seeking to expand its resource base and ensure a greater predictability of its funding.

29. Participants welcomed the proposal for joint projects, since currently the various agencies were in competition for funding, and agreed that UNDCP should play a coordinating role vis-à-vis potential donors. Member States had often expressed a desire to see integrated and coordinated programmes; joining forces in resource mobilization could result in a new form of earmarking. Joint fund-raising should mean making use of each agency's comparative advantage.

30. Although industrialized countries had traditionally provided most funding for projects, efforts should be made to mobilize resources within recipient countries. The recent private-sector conference in Porto Alegre, Brazil, was cited as a successful example of cooperation with the private sector, which had provided most of the resources. That kind of fund-raising brought with it the motivation of the private sector. It was emphasized that, when working with the private sector, care had to be taken to avoid conflicts of interest.

31. The UNICRI representative pointed out the importance of agencies promoting themselves the way the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had done so successfully by mobilizing resources at the community level.

32. The WHO representative mentioned that in Luxembourg, legislation allowed the proceeds of drug trafficking to be confiscated and used to fight drug abuse; a recommendation that other countries adopt similar legislation should, if possible, be promoted through ACC.

33. The endorsement of ideas in advance was essential and should be forthcoming, particularly with a programme rather than a project approach. Concern was expressed that existing project review procedures could hinder the

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development of joint initiatives. A review of current procedures was required in order to facilitate an enhanced programme approach.

6. Strategic orientation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; conclusions and decisions reached at the first regular session of 1995 of ACC and the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and status of progress in the development and implementation of umbrella projects and frameworks for inter-organizational cooperation in drug abuse and control

34. The Subcommittee was of the view that the System-wide Action Plan needed strategic reorientation, and it welcomed the decision of ACC and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to move in that direction.

35. The UNDCP representative noted that the inclusion of drug control on the agenda of ACC had brought recognition by agency heads of the linkages between drug abuse control and areas falling under their responsibility. The need for cooperation, in particular at the country level, had been acknowledged, and both the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Executive Director of UNDCP had written to the resident coordinators to inform them of the outcome of the meeting. ACC had also expressed its consensus on the need to improve the System-wide Action Plan.

36. As requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session, a study had been made on how to extend system-wide cooperation; it had recommended a programme rather than a project approach. At its thirty-eighth session, the Commission had proposed a resolution for adoption by the Council on integrating demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse that involved inter-agency cooperation. In response, UNDCP had prepared draft guiding principles for demand reduction, which had been circulated to member States and would be shared with other agencies as well. Several agencies expressed their concern that they would only be consulted after member States had given their views. The Subcommittee called on UNDCP to circulate the draft guidelines to concerned agencies as soon as possible, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned resolution. The draft resolution had also called for the updating of the Resource Book on Measures to Reduce Illicit Demand for Drugs; accordingly, that task had been included in the proposed budget of UNDCP for the 1996-1997 biennium.

37. As to the System-wide Action Plan itself, a full update would be submitted, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-ninth session, to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session. It had been recommended that the revised Plan should take the form of multi-agency sectoral or subsectoral plans of action. Furthermore, ACC had instructed that such plans of action be prepared, and UNDCP had circulated in advance of the Subcommittee meeting a proposal on how to approach the exercise.

38. The idea of preparing individual plans of action along thematic lines was welcomed by the members of the Subcommittee. Each plan of action should be

formulated by a task force composed of interested agencies under the guidance of one or more lead agencies acting as task force manager. The plans of action should be concise, and should not as a rule exceed 10 pages. They should contain a statement of their objectives and - particularly in the initial stages of the exercise - should not be over-ambitious, since it was important that they be feasible and achievable. Ongoing activities should be included. UNDCP would send out an annotated format to all focal points by the end of August 1995 to facilitate the preparation of the plans. It was important that the plans reflect that they were demand-driven, and that they include performance indicators. Their funding requirements should also be made clear so that they could be emphasized when the plans were presented to member States and other potential donors.

39. The composition of each task force would be open-ended, and the costs of participation would be borne by the participating agencies. A deadline of 15 January 1996 was established for the development of the first eight plans. The selection of the first eight plans (see table), however, did not imply that they were a higher priority; they were merely the simplest to complete and had already attracted volunteers for their preparation. In the interests of keeping costs to a minimum, it was agreed that as much work as possible should be done by electronic mail (E-mail) in order to keep meetings to a minimum. The use of E-mail would also enhance participation within individual agencies.

40. The manager of each task force would (a) establish a timetable for its work and distribute it to all Subcommittee members; (b) provide secretariat services to the task force; (c) convene meetings of the task force after consulting with its membership on venue and dates; and (d) be responsible for reporting to UNDCP within the given deadlines.

41. The work of the task forces would be concluded on completion of the individual plans of action and their incorporation in the System-wide Plan of Action. The operational stage of the Plan would then begin, with each agency assuming the role assigned to it in the Plan. UNDCP would maintain a coordinating role throughout the process.

42. In the presentation of the individual plans within the context of the overall System-wide Action Plan, they would be grouped in broad categories such as "Children and youth". New plans of action would not be introduced without prior consultation with the Subcommittee.

43. The table identifies the task force managers for each plan, as well as the other agencies interested in participating in each task force, including the possible interest of agencies that were not present or that needed to confirm their interest after consultation with their headquarters.

Individual plans of action within the United Nations System-wide
 Plan of Action on Drug Abuse Control: task force managers for
 each plan and other interested agencies

<u>Number</u>	<u>Individual plans of action</u>	<u>Task force managers</u>	<u>Other interested agencies</u>
1 <u>a/</u>	Drug abuse prevention in the workplace	ILO	UNDCP, WHO, UNICRI, IMO, <u>b/</u> ICAO <u>b/</u>
2 <u>a/</u>	School-based education/prevention	UNESCO	UNDCP, WHO, UNICRI, ILO, UNCTAD, United Nations focal point on tobacco, UNICEF, UNAIDS, <u>b/</u> UNFPA <u>b/</u>
3 <u>a/</u>	Epidemiology/rapid assessment	WHO, UNDCP	None
4 <u>a/</u>	Women and drugs	UNDCP	WHO, UNICRI, FAO, United Nations focal point on tobacco, World Bank, <u>b/</u> Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat, <u>b/</u> UNDP, <u>b/</u> UNIFEM, <u>b/</u> UNAIDS <u>b/</u>
5	Remote sensing <u>c/</u>	None <u>d/</u>	FAO, UNDCP
6 <u>a/</u>	Socio-economic consequences of illicit cultivation, trafficking and demand <u>e/</u>	UNDP	UNDCP, WHO, ILO, UNICRI, World Bank, UNCTAD, UNRISD <u>b/</u>
7	Drugs in prisons/alternatives to incarceration <u>f/</u>	None	UNDCP, UNICRI, ILO, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, <u>b/</u> UNAIDS <u>b/</u>
8 <u>a/</u>	Private-sector investment in agro-industry	UNIDO	UNDCP, UNCTAD, World Bank, FAO, UNDP
9 <u>a/</u>	Street children <u>g/</u>	UNICEF	UNDCP, UNESCO, UNICRI, WHO, ILO
10	Alternative development in zones of illicit cultivation	None	FAO, UNDCP, UNIDO, WHO, World Bank, ILO, UNCTAD
11 <u>a/</u>	Rural youth	FAO	UNDCP, UNICRI, UNFPA <u>b/</u>
12	Support to establishment and improvement of national legislation	None	UNICRI, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, UNDCP, WHO

a/ To be drafted by 15 January 1996.

b/ Subject to confirmation.

c/ Monitoring cultivation of illicit narcotic crops.

d/ FAO interested.

e/ Research.

f/ Processing and treatment of drug offenders.

g/ Children in especially difficult circumstances.

44. The following format for drafting the plans was agreed:

Plan of action on ...

I. STATEMENT OF ISSUE/PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED

Approximately one page on context, background, experiences to date and lessons learned

II. OBJECTIVES

What plan would achieve

III. COMPONENTS/TYPES OF ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Research/assessment/development of knowledge

Policy development/advocacy/promotion

Institution/capacity-building/technical advisory services/training/
resource development

Demonstration programmes (best practices)/evaluation/dissemination/
replication/information exchange

45. During the general discussion of the planning process, it was noted that, since country strategy notes and other similar planning documents had been used to set priorities at the field level, it was important to ensure that they addressed the drug issue and were kept up to date. UNDCP had also developed country programme frameworks as a planning tool; once they had been approved, UNDCP was prepared to share them with other agencies. UNDCP would also be pleased to share its technical information kit on demand reduction. Subcommittee members were encouraged to share their planning tools and other relevant documentation. The Subcommittee decided to place the item on the agenda of its next meeting.

7. Other business

(a) Working Group on Accessibility and Exchange of Information

46. A note on the status of the compilation of an inventory of activities and information requirements of the international agencies in the area of drug control had been circulated by UNDCP prior to the meeting. It was recognized that the response to this exercise had been less than anticipated, largely because the matter had been overtaken by events. Most agencies were connected to the Internet and had access to the World-Wide Web. Taking into account the availability of new technology, the Subcommittee decided that a more realistic

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approach to the exchange of information was to request each agency to maintain up-to-date information on its home page in the World-Wide Web. The situation should be reviewed again at the next meeting.

(b) United Nations system machinery for inter-agency coordination

47. At the request of CCPOQ, it was brought to the attention of the Subcommittee that ACC Subcommittees were required to rotate the offices of Chairman and Secretary of jointly funded secretariats. Since the Subcommittee on Drug Control was not jointly funded, however, that ruling might not apply. The Subcommittee agreed that UNDCP should continue to provide secretariat services for the Subcommittee, and that both the Chairman and Secretary should be UNDCP staff. The Secretary of CCPOQ informed the Subcommittee that it should also recommend specific individuals to serve as Chairman and Secretary; accordingly, the Subcommittee recommended that the Chairman and Secretary at the third session (see annex II) continue to serve in those capacities for the next two years.

48. The CCPOQ representative drew the attention of the Subcommittee to the ACC organigram, and it was noted that there were other Subcommittees whose areas of interest - such as rural youth - were relevant to the substantive issues dealt with by the Subcommittee on Drug Control.

(c) Terms of reference for the Subcommittee

49. At the request of the Secretary of CCPOQ, draft terms of reference for the Subcommittee had been prepared. The draft was circulated to Subcommittee members, and comments were to be provided to UNDCP by 15 August 1995. Once consensus was reached on the text, the draft terms of reference would be referred to CCPOQ and ACC for approval.

(d) Dates and venue for the fourth session of the Subcommittee

50. The fourth session was provisionally scheduled for 4 to 6 September 1996, to be hosted by UNDCP in Vienna. The date could be adjusted, if necessary, in connection with the preparations for the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council which was expected to include drug abuse control on its agenda.

(e) Provisional agenda for the fourth session

51. The Subcommittee approved a provisional agenda for the fourth session, which is contained in annex III. With reference to item 3, "Drug abuse and control issues related to major meetings and conferences", the Subcommittee was informed that the Council had approved at its substantive session of 1995 a resolution recommending that drug abuse and control issues be taken up at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1996. As to item 7, "Collaboration with non-governmental organizations", it was agreed that agencies should inform the Subcommittee at its next session of their own experience and practices in cooperating with non-governmental organizations.

Notes

1/ Colloquial term for a type of highly amplified rock music with a strong beat.

2/ Slang term for methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), an amphetamine-based drug that causes euphoric and hallucinatory effects, originally produced as an appetite suppressant.

Annex I

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Global overview of the situation regarding the illicit production, trafficking and demand of drugs.
3. Strategic orientation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.
4. Drug abuse and control issues emerging from:
 - (a) The World Summit for Social Development;
 - (b) The Fourth World Conference on Women;
 - (c) The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;
 - (d) The Non-Governmental Organizations Forum 94 on Drug Demand Reduction.
5. Conclusions and decisions reached at:
 - (a) The first regular session of 1995 of ACC;
 - (b) The thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
6. Review of policy issues emerging from the regional demand reduction forums of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.
7. Review of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse.
8. Status of progress in the development and implementation of umbrella projects and frameworks for inter-organizational cooperation in drug abuse and control.
9. Resource mobilization in activities related to drug control: possibilities for collective and individual fund-raising.
10. Other business.

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

United Nations International Drug Control Programme	Mr. Mehdi Ali (Chairman) Mr. Gale Day (Secretary) Ms. Lee-Nah Hsu Ms. Eileen McCafferty
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Mr. Raul Uranga
United Nations Development Programme	Mr. Alphonse MacDonald Ms. Mari Sasaki
United Nations Population Fund	Mr. Alphonse MacDonald Ms. Mari Sasaki
United Nations Children's Fund	Mr. Warren Feek
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	Ms. Maria Elena Andreotti
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna	Ms. Maria Elena Andreotti
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	Mr. Gianluca Sambucini
Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions	Mr. Derrick Deane Ms. Susan Toh
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mr. William I. Lindley
International Labour Organization	Mr. Behrouz Shahandeh Ms. Susan Maybud
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. Andri Isaksson
United Nations Industrial Development Programme	Dr. Sabater de Sabatés
World Health Organization	Mr. Jukka Sailas Dr. Pia Bergendahl
World Bank	Ms. Gretchen Handwerger

Annex III

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Global overview of the situation regarding the illicit production of, trafficking in and demand for drugs.
3. Drug abuse and control issues related to major meetings and conferences:
 - (a) Fourth World Conference on Women;
 - (b) High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (c) Habitat II.
4. Conclusions and decisions made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-ninth session.
5. Review of progress in developing thematic plans of action for the strategic reorientation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.
6. Integration of drug-abuse control issues into country strategy notes and other agency country programmes.
7. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations.
8. Accessibility and exchange of information.
9. Other business.
