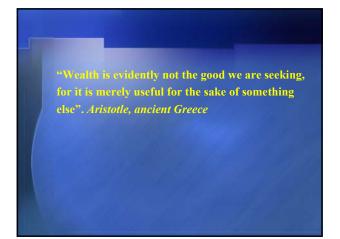


The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. Mahbub ul Haq





Poor development Health 968 million people without access to improved water sources (1998) 2.4 billion people without access to basic sanitation (1998) 34 million people living with HIV/AIDS (end of 2000) 2.2 million people dying annually from indoor air pollution (1996)

Poor development Education 854 million illiterate adults, 543 million of them women (2000) 325 million children out of school at the primary and secondary levels, 183 million of them girls (2000)

Income poverty 1.2 billion people living on less than \$1 a day (1993 PPP US\$), 2.8 billion on less than \$2 a day (1998)

Poor development Children 163 million underweight children under age five (1998) 11 million children under five dying annually from preventable causes (1998)

Poor development: Drugs and people The drug scourge goes far beyond addicts and organized crime issues. Drug dependence is now deeply rooted in community malaise and broader socio-economic concerns.

Drugs and poor development:
a devastating connection

The link between drugs and the spread of HIV is well documented. The link between drugs and poverty, income problems, health and education issues, marginalization of social and ethnic groups, violence, crime, corruption and other governance problems is less studied and understood, but not less devastating in developing countries.

The impact of drug abuse on development can be identified in four major areas: employment and productivity, HIV/AIDS, environment, conflict situations.

Drugs' impact on Employment and productivity

- Lost investment in legitimate enterprise
- Lost investment in human capital
- Future costs to the quality of the workforce
- other associated costs of the drug trade (money laundering, corruption, etc.)

Drugs' impact on HIV/AIDS

- While the primary cause of transmission of HIV in the developing world is heterosexual activity, intravenous drug use accounts for a substantial portion of AIDS-related cases.
- More than ninety-five percent of all HIV cases are in the developing world. Success on controlling AIDS will hinge on targeting the epidemic amongst IDUs. This of course requires political courage based on evidence based policy.

Drugs' impact on Conflict situations

- Drug-related dimensions can exacerbate ethnic conflicts
- authoritarian Governments often justify counterinsurgent campaigns within the name of drug control
- Governments use narco-strategic concessions to ethnic groups offering them access to the drug trade in return for support.

Drugs' impact on

The impact on illicit drug production on environment is devastating.

- Deforestation
- Soil degradation
- Water pollution

Shared goals

Sustainable development, health and education for all, economic growth, environmental protection, population management, respect for human rights, good governance, are in fact shared goals of both <u>drug control</u> and <u>development</u>.

Uncontrolled drug production, trafficking and abuse, and uncontrolled AIDS are threats to human security.

a clear and present danger for sustainable development

Economic food, health, environment, personal, community and political security are important elements of drug control.

illicit production, trafficking and abuse can have negative repercussions on the economic, food, health, environment, personal, community and political security

Other important effects of illicit drugs on national security are the following:

• On economic security
lack of government access to the illicit proceeds of drug production and trafficking has a negative impact on the gross domestic product, and

direct correlation with the strength

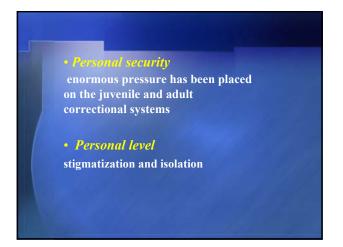
of the underground economy

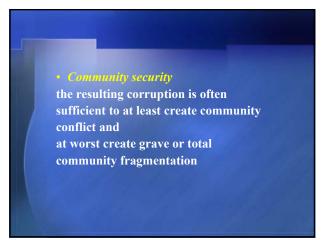
Application
 opium cropping, at best provides
 temporary relief to cash crisis in the
 short term, but it makes poverty more
 endemic and strongly rooted in the
 longer run

Drug dependence in the opium producing communities
 increasing risk of communicable and other diseases arising from the general deterioration in personal health care

law enforcement against primary bread winners who are producing, trafficking or abusing drugs have immediate tragic consequences for survival of the spouse and children, and long lasting devastating effect on their health, education and economic opportunities

• Environmental security
slash and burn techniques to remove
highland forest areas contribute to soil
erosion
the pollutants from the synthesis of
opium represent significant
environmental damages



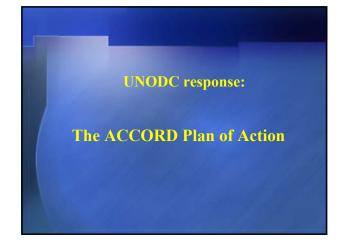


• Direct effect on national security cross border incursion of traffickers and their attempts to maintain their own security through the use of fire arms as well as moderately sophisticated weaponry the connection between insurgency, drugs, and arms

that illicit drug production, drug trafficking and drug abuse for sure are too often the fuse which ignites a human security crisis, where other variables have already created some forms of vulnerability

But more importantly, and irrespective of other variables, drug production and drug trafficking are also an essential condition for most extreme situation of lack of human security to become endemic, and resilient to corrective measures.

Exactly as a fire in a slum, drugs enter easily as a spark, but are very difficult to extinguish. They often are put out only when the whole neighbourhood or affected society is completely burnt out.



What is the ACCORD Plan of Action?

- The ACCORD Plan of Action (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) enables a cooperative network to respond to the dangers of new drugs and measure the progress
- Result of the International Congress "In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the vision, leading the change"
- Adopted by 36 countries and 16 international organisations

ACCORD establishes a dynamic Plan of Action which rests on four pillars:

- 1. Proactively advocating <u>civic awareness</u> on dangers of drugs and social response
- 2. Building consensus and sharing best practices on demand reduction
- 3. Strengthening the rule of law by an enhanced network of control measures and improved <u>law enforcement</u> co-operation and legislative review
- 4. Eliminating the supply of illicit drugs by boosting <u>alternative development</u> programs and community participation in the eradication of illicit crops

Why ACCORD?

- Weak regional coordination
- Fragmented strategies
- Limited regional information sharing, processing and analysis
- Absence of a comprehensive political and monitoring framework for regional drug control
- Call by ASEAN Ministers at their 33rd ministerial meeting

ACCORD is the sole ASEAN + China comprehensive framework for regional drug control cooperation

ACCORD will be a success if all partner

- **Members commit to:**
- Ownership of the process and the outputs;
- Active participation and commitment;
- Collaborative and transparent processes; A new cooperative culture

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