

REGULATION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

of 27 June 2006

on National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction 2006-2010

Pursuant to Article 7.5 of the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting Drug Addiction (Journal of Laws "Dz. U." No 179, item 1485 and of 2006 No 66, item 469 and No 120, item 826), it is ordered as follows:

1. The Regulation lays down the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction 2006-2010, attached as Schedule hereto.
2. The Regulation shall come into force ⁽¹⁾ 14 days following promulgation hereof.

Schedule

to Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 27 June 2006 (item 1033)

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR COUNTERACTING DRUG ADDICTION 2006-2010

GENERAL AIM OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME: REDUCING DRUG USE AND DRUG-RELATED SOCIAL AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

The general aim of the National Programme 2006-2010 shall be fulfilled in five areas:

1. Prevention
2. Treatment, rehabilitation, health harm reduction and social reintegration
3. Supply reduction
4. International cooperation
5. Research and monitoring

Each area features the main objective which shall contribute to the achievement of the general aim hereof.

PREVENTION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: STEMMING GROWTH IN DRUG DEMAND

Monitoring indicators:

1. Growth rate in drug prevalence in school children of different age groups.
2. Growth rate in drug prevalence in general population aged 16 and older.

COURSES AND TYPES OF ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY MINISTRIES AND RELEVANT DRUG PREVENTION BODIES

COURSES

Course 1: Further involvement of the governmental administration in counteracting drug addiction and support for local anti-drug policies

Counteracting a social problem that goes beyond the capacity of a civic society (family or social organization) is a public task. The competences and tasks of solving the drug problem, according to the subsidiarity principle, are divided between different tiers of the public authority. The governmental

administration is responsible for supporting local policies through establishing leading directions, spreading knowledge of drug addiction and the options of resolving thereof as well as initiating the implementation of new projects at regional and local levels.

Local prevention strategies should feature a multi-platform approach based on integrated actions of different institutions, organizations and local community groups: schools, churches, non-governmental organizations, mass media, local governments and families. It is a laborious and resource-consuming task that requires efficient organization and cooperation between the persons and institutions concerned.

The results of the evaluation of the programmes based on the multi-platform approach show that they are the most effective.

The components of the strategies include: school educational programmes, parents-oriented programmes, school and extra-school programmes for high-risk youth and their families, media campaigns, extracurricular classes and introducing changes to the community aiming at preventing young people from having contacts with psychoactive substances.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Expenditure on drug demand reduction at the local government level in the current/previous period⁽²⁾.
2. Drug demand reduction programmes developed by the relevant ministers listed in the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction, hereinafter referred to as the 'Act'.
3. Number and percentage of local governments which developed and implemented anti-drug programmes in the current/previous period.
4. Expenditure on drug demand incurred by the relevant ministers in the current/previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

1.1. Developing and implementing governmental programmes in drug demand reduction

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of programmes developed by the relevant ministers listed in the Act.
2. List of programmes developed and implemented by the relevant ministers listed in the Act.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of internal affairs, public administration, health, education and upbringing, culture and protection of national heritage, transport, Minister of Justice, Minister of National Defence.

Bodies to take specific actions: ministers competent in the matters of internal affairs, public administration, health, education and upbringing, culture and protection of national heritage, transport, Minister of Justice, Minister of National Defence, National Bureau for Drug Prevention, other organizational units specified by the relevant ministers in the course of arrangements.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.2. Supporting primary drug prevention initiatives, especially those of innovative character.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of schools and other education system units that conduct primary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.
2. Number of non-governmental organizations that conduct primary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.
3. Number of extra-school local primary prevention projects in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.
4. Number of programme beneficiaries in the current/previous period.
5. Number of pilot projects and results of evaluation thereof in the current/previous period.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.3. Supporting secondary prevention initiatives, especially those of innovative character addressed to different target groups, mainly drug-endangered children and youth.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of schools and other education system units that conduct secondary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.
2. Number of non-governmental organizations that conduct secondary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.
3. Number of extra-school local secondary prevention projects in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.
4. Number of programme beneficiaries in the current/previous period.
5. Number of pilot projects and results of evaluation thereof in the current/previous period.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.4. Training in drug demand and principles of developing local prevention strategies, especially addressed to representatives of local governments, bodies of governmental administration, non-governmental organizations, staff of schools and other education system facilities, youth detention centres, police, prison service and the military.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of training programmes in the current/previous period.
2. Number of training programme participants in the current/previous period.
3. Number of local governments covered by training programmes in the current/previous period.
4. Evaluation results

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of internal affairs, public administration, health, education and upbringing, Minister of Justice, Minister of National Defence.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance, Central Management Board of Prison Service, Military Police, Police.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 2: Enhancing quality of prevention programmes as well as provincial, communal anti-drug programmes as part of provincial, communal strategies for solving social problems.

It is vital importance to take actions resulting in high quality of prevention programmes. Low success rate of prevention programmes, apart from frequent insufficient funding, is related to poor quality of their implementation and inadequate preparation of the implementers. Therefore, it is necessary to include in the training process basic recommendations on developing programmes and ways of their evaluation. An essential component of raising quality of programmes is monitoring their implementation process.

Previous research and practical experience make it possible to produce recommendations in relation to theoretical background of a programme, its content and intervention methods, requirements for implementers, age of beneficiaries and research (diagnosis and evaluation).

The conduct procedure is determined by the following principles:

1. Designing prevention activities based on the knowledge of risk factors and protective factors related to psychoactive substance use as well as theoretical models explaining their influence on behaviour.
2. Applying strategies whose effectiveness has been proved by scientific research.
3. Diagnosing the community in terms of psychoactive substance use and related problems. Adapting the programme to the needs and capacities of its beneficiaries.
4. Implementing activities early, prior to psychoactive substance initiation and continuing these activities in 'critical' development stages of elevated risk of substances use by the youth.
5. Disseminating reliable information and developing individual and social skills that facilitate the process of making the right (health friendly) decisions
6. Applying activating methods and having open and non-moralizing discussions on practical and ethical issues related to psychoactive substance use.

7. Including parents and youth leaders that could have significant impact on the programme beneficiaries.

8. Proper preparation of the implementers in assumptions and the implementation of a programme as well as the theoretical background on prevention and profile of programme beneficiaries.

9. Careful performance of activities in line with the programme assumptions. This recommendation is facilitated by deep involvement of the implementing team and the provision of technical and material support as well as the opportunity to obtain information on the health record.

10. monitoring and evaluation of the programme, including obtaining information on the health record from the programme beneficiaries.

Implementing prevention standards as well as extending the base of programmes in line with international quality standards (EDDRA) will contribute to the better knowledge of good practice and evaluation methods and consequently to higher success rates of programmes.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of implemented provincial, communal drug prevention programmes in the current/previous period.

2. Results of qualitative studies of selected strategies and prevention programmes.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

2.1. Spreading knowledge of standards of prevention programmes and strategies as well as methods of their evaluation.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of training programmes for representatives of local governments, education system facilities, health care centres, non-governmental organizations in the current period/number of training programmes in the previous period.

2. Number of training programme graduates in the current/previous period.

3. Number of educational materials.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.2. Developing and implementing the recommendation system for prevention programmes including issues related to drug addiction based on EDDRA standards (Exchange Drug Demand Reduction Action).

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of recommended programmes in the current/previous period.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 3: Improving public knowledge of psychoactive substance-related problems and options to prevent the phenomenon.

Social campaigns, adapted to the needs of different groups of beneficiaries, aimed at spreading knowledge of drug-related threats play an important educational role and essentially complement ongoing prevention activities.

The institutions responsible for the implementation of actions aimed at raising public awareness of drugs and drug addiction estimate that the actions undertaken under the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction 2002-2005 need to be continued.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Level of public knowledge of drug-related problems.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

3.1. Designing and distributing educational and informative materials in health promotion and drug prevention.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number and circulation of informative and educational materials in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of health, education and upbringing.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.2. Launching educational campaigns for the public.

Monitoring indicators

1. Number of educational campaigns in the current/ previous period.

2. Results of evaluation of educational campaigns.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.3. Cooperation with the media in spreading knowledge of drug addiction and drug-related problems.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of press conferences held at the central level in the current/ previous period.

2. Number of media releases in the current/ previous period.

3. Number and content of media articles (press excerpts) in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.4. Promoting the introduction of drug treatment and prevention-related university courses to the higher education system curricula.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of faculties that introduced specific courses in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of higher education.

Bodies to take specific actions: Minister competent for the matters of higher education

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

COURSES OF ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN DRUG PREVENTION

Course 1: Increasing involvement of local governments in counteracting drug addiction particularly through:

- developing and implementing provincial and communal programmes for counteracting drug addiction,

- supporting local and regional initiatives of primary and secondary drug prevention as well as interventions addressed particularly to drug-endangered children and youth.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of local governments that developed and implemented provincial and communal programmes for counteracting drug addiction in the current/ previous period.

2. Number of local governments that support the implementation of primary and secondary prevention in the current/ previous period.

3. Expenditure on the implementation of provincial and communal programmes for counteracting drug addiction at local levels in the current/ previous period.

4. Number of individuals under primary prevention in the education system in the current/ previous period.

5. Number of schools and other education system units that implement primary prevention programmes in the current/ previous period.

6. Number of non-governmental organizations that implement primary prevention programmes in the current/ previous period.
7. Number of local extra-school primary prevention projects in the current/ previous period.
8. Number of schools and education system units that implement secondary prevention programmes in the current/ previous period.
9. Number of individuals under secondary prevention in the current/ previous period.
10. Number of non-governmental organizations that implement secondary prevention programmes in the current/ previous period.
11. Number of local extra-school secondary prevention projects in the current/ previous period.
12. Number of pilot projects and evaluation results thereof in the current/ previous period.

Course 2: Enhancing quality of provincial and communal programmes for counteracting drug addiction particularly through:

- spreading information on the methodology of designing programmes and conducting training in standards of the programmes and methods of evaluation thereof.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of publications.
2. Number of training courses for representatives of schools, education system units, care and upbringing facilities, social workers, school superintendents in the current/ previous period.
3. Number of training courses for local government staff in the current/ previous period.
4. Number of participants of training courses in the current/ previous period.

Course 3: Improving public knowledge of psychoactive substance-related problems and options to prevent the phenomenon particularly through:

- developing and implementing informative and educational materials in health promotion and drug prevention, launching educational social campaigns and cooperating with the media.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number and circulation of informative and educational materials in the current/ previous period.
2. Evaluation results of educational campaigns.
3. Number of press conferences held at provincial and communal levels in the current/ previous period.
4. Number of media releases in the current/ previous period.
5. Number of articles in the media (press excerpts) in the current/ previous period.

TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, HARM REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH CONDITION AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF DRUG ADDICTS AND PERSONS USING DRUGS IN A HARMFUL WAY

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of new HIV infections in drug users in the current/ previous period.
2. Number of new HCV infections in drug users in the current/ previous period.
3. Mortality in drug addicts.

COURSES AND TYPES OF ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY MINISTRIES AND RELEVANT DRUG PREVENTION BODIES IN TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, HARM REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

COURSES OF ACTIONS

Course1: Improving quality of treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction programmes.

Drug treatment is a long-term process that requires integrated actions that are likely to go beyond it. Treatment offer should be varied and tailored to the needs of and capacities of patients and treatment programmes should be based on scientific research. Constant improvement of drug treatment and rehabilitation is essential in the process of raising effectiveness of the implemented actions.

Systematic and multifaceted evaluation of the quality of programmes and facilities will gradually eliminate service providers that do not meet the minimal requirements. It will also motivate and stimulate other facilities to raise the quality of their services on offer to the accreditation standards.

According to the guidelines of international organizations the standards, apart from their technical content based on good clinical practice, should feature procedures for evaluating results of treatment and rehabilitation as well as refer to the ethical issues related to the process of providing health care services.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of health care centres in the accreditation process in the current/ previous period.
2. Number of accredited health centres units in the current/ previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

1.1. Follow-up work on the development of standards in treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction programmes through an expert team appointed by the minister competent for the matters of health in cooperation with the body responsible for the accreditation of health care centres.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Documents containing data on the standards.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, expert team appointed by the minister competent for the matters of health, Centre for Monitoring Quality in Health Care

Implementation date: 2006 – completion of standards development

From 2007 – updating standards

1.2. Developing and implementing the accreditation system of centres for treatment and rehabilitation of addicts to psychoactive substance and individuals using these substances in a harmful way.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Accreditation procedures.
2. Number of health care units seeking accreditation in the current/ previous period.
3. Number of accredited health care units in the current/ previous period.

Minister In charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, expert team appointed by the minister competent for the matters of health, Centre for Monitoring Quality in Health Care

Implementation date: 2006 – pilot study

From 2007 – implementation of accreditation process

1.3. Implementing evaluation programmes for treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction services.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of entities that have undergone evaluation and the results thereof in the current/ previous period.
2. List of actions that spread information on treatment evaluation methods and indicators.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006 – system development

From 2007 – system implementation

Course 2: Improving availability of services

The availability of drug treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts or harmful substance users is still insufficient. It is related to inadequate regional distribution of drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities and poor adaptation of therapeutic and treatment offer to the needs of beneficiaries.

It is essential to provide a wider access to the services of drug substitution treatment, harm reduction, programmes for prevention and treatment of drug-related infectious diseases. The results of research into the effectiveness of drug treatment and rehabilitation prove that due to a number of limitations in competence and life skills of drug addicts to take part in social life, the actions aimed at social reintegration should constitute an integral component of drug-related care. The role of local governments is of key importance here. The system of social reintegration established pursuant to the Act of Law of 13 June 2003 on social employment (Journal of Laws "Dz. U." No. 122, item 1143 as

further amended) should be further developed. A wide access to post-rehabilitation programmes makes it possible for a number of drug treatment graduates to successfully re-enter society.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Percentage of individuals in treatment, including substitution treatment patients, in the overall number of addicts and harmful users in the current/ previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

2.1. Spreading information on drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities that conduct harm reduction and social reintegration programmes.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number and circulation of informative materials in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.2. Developing outpatient health care in treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction or harmful use as well as harm reduction programmes.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of outpatient treatment facilities in the current/ previous period.

2. Number of contracted and implemented outpatient services in the current/ previous period.

3. Amount of resources allocated to outpatient health services in the current/ previous period.

4. Amount of resources allocated to harm reduction programmes in the current/ previous period.

5. Number of harm reduction programmes in the current/ previous period.

6. Number of individuals under harm reduction programmes in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Health Fund, National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.3. Developing model of recommended network of minimal provision of treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts and harmful users.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Model description documents.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006

2.4. Increasing number of substitution treatment programmes and number of services provided to the extent that will raise the access thereto by at least 20% of opiate addicts.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of programmes and vacancies therein in the current/ previous period.

2. Availability measured by the percentage of vacancies in relation to the estimated number of opiate addicts.

3. Expenditure on substitution treatment.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health, Minister of Justice.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Health Fund, provincial governors, National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Central Management Board for Prison Service

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.5. Increasing number and variety of specialist treatment programmes including substitution, rehabilitation and harm reduction addressed to drug addicts at penal institutions and youth detention centres.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of programmes in penal institutions and youth detention centres in the current/ previous.

2. Number of individuals in programmes.

Ministers in charge: Minister of Justice

Bodies to take specific actions: Central Management Board for Prison Service

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.6. Raising access to infectious diseases treatment and prevention programmes.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of drug users vaccinated against HBV in the current/ previous period.
2. Number of drug users tested for HCV in the current/ previous period.
3. Number of drug users tested for HIV in the current/ previous period.
4. Number of HIV testing centres in the current/ previous period.
5. Number of drug users in anti-retroviral treatment in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Health Fund, National AIDS Centre.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 3: Raising qualifications of treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction personnel.

Vocational training system in psychoactive substance-related problems is inadequate both in medical schools and humanities universities. Medical school courses do not provide training in skills of early detection of drug-related problems, instigating short intervention procedures, motivating to enter treatment and monitoring health condition of a patient coming out of addiction (e.g. while detecting relapses)

Due to the key role of basic health care personnel in the process of early detection of drug use further training actions addressed to GPs and nurses are necessary.

Under the National Programme 2002-2005 the system of training in drug therapy and rehabilitation certified by the minister competent for the matters of health was implemented. The follow-up specialist training under the abovementioned system will essentially improve the quality of health care services provided through higher number of qualified therapists.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of certified therapists in the current/ previous period.
2. Number of trained physicians and nurses in the current/ previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

3.1. Conducting specialist training programmes in drug therapy specialist and drug therapy instructor.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of training programmes conducted in the current/ previous period.
2. Training evaluation results.
3. Number of personnel trained in the current/ previous period..

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.2. Providing training in drug-related problems particularly for GPs, specialists in family medicine, infectious diseases, paediatrics, obstetrics and nurses.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of training courses provided in the current/ previous year
2. Number of trained personnel in the current/ previous year
3. Training evaluation results.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Medical Centre for Postgraduate Training, Supreme Medical Council, Supreme Chamber of Nurses and Midwives, medical societies

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.3. providing training in harm reduction for programme implementers.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of training courses in harm reduction provided in the current/ previous period.
2. Number of graduates in the current/ previous period.
3. Training evaluation results.

Minister in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.4. Spreading knowledge of drug treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction e.g. through publishing informative and educational materials.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Directory and circulation of informative and educational materials.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

COURSES OF ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, HARM REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

Course 1: Improving quality of services in drug treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction particularly through:

- supporting training courses addressed to physicians, nurses and implementers of harm reduction programmes.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of participants in the current/ previous period.

Course 2: Improving availability of services at regional and local levels particularly through:

- developing outpatient health care in treatment and rehabilitation of addiction to drugs or their harmful use,
- developing harm reduction programmes,
- developing substitution treatment programmes,
- implementing programmes and actions aimed at social reintegration of drug addicts,
- spreading information on drug treatment facilities and programmes.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Percentage of individuals in drug treatment out of the overall number of drug addicts and harmful users in the current/ previous period.

2. number of outpatient drug treatment clinics in the current/ previous period.

3. Number of harm reduction programmes in the current/ previous period.

4. Number of individuals in outpatient treatment and harm reduction programmes in the current/ previous period.

5. Number of local social reintegration programmes for drug addicts in the current/ previous period.

6. Number of non-governmental organizations acting for the benefit of social reintegration of drug addicts in the current/ previous period.

7. Number of clubs, support facilities, advisory centres for drug addicts in the current/ previous period.

8. Number of drug addicts in alternative to free market forms of employment in the current/ previous period.

9. Expenditure on health benefits provided in outpatient mode, harm reduction and social reintegration programmes in the current/ previous period.

10. Number and circulation of informative materials in the current/ previous period.

11. Number of local governments that hold databases on centres for drug treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration in the current/ previous period.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: REDUCING AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS

Monitoring indicators:

1. Results of questionnaire surveys conducted on representative samples.

2. Results of monitoring of prices on illegal market.

COURSES OF ACTIONS

Course 1: Stemming growth in domestic illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, precursors and drugs made from natural substances.

For a number of years Poland has been a large manufacturer of synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine. Relevant services have proper techniques in place to monitor the phenomenon. Successful reduction of domestic drug manufacture, especially through coordinated actions of law enforcement agencies and the early warning system on new synthetic drugs will mean lower availability of synthetic drugs domestically and a vital contribution of Poland to the reduction of availability of synthetic drugs in Europe.

It is also important to prevent establishing clandestine amphetamine laboratories, which is planned to be achieved through monitoring amphetamine precursors. This goal should be met through appointing an interdepartmental committee for control of trade in precursors. Without institutionalized body comprising representatives of all drug-related agencies the effective control seems impossible.

Another step is to find a cooperating partner for the abovementioned committee such as representatives of chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Due to fast-changing ways of drug manufacture, the emergence of new drugs and replacing strictly controlled precursors with other new substances a need arises to set up a more flexible instrument that would monitor manufacturers. A platform for cooperation with the pharmaceutical and chemical industries should also be established.

New synthetic drugs pose a threat not only to the legal order but also predominantly to public health.

Constant monitoring of the drug market should be put in place. It should be implemented through a pilot project on obtaining drugs. It will allow for detecting new substances and dangerous mix-ups.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of seized clandestine synthetic drug laboratories, results of amphetamine and BMK (number of profiles, number of combined cases) in the current/ previous period.
2. Number and area of dangerous high-morphine poppy cultivations, cannabis and other plants containing psychoactive agents in the current/ previous period.
3. Reports on proceedings of the committee for control of trade in precursors

TYPES OF ACTIONS

1.1. Appointing interdepartmental committee for control of trade in precursors and implementing system of control and monitoring.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Reports on proceedings of the committee for control of trade in precursors.
2. Results of control and monitoring.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances , Minister of National Defence.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Military Police, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors.

Implementation date: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.2. Developing system of cooperation with chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Documents and reports on cooperation.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, provincial pharmaceutical inspectors, state sanitary inspectors.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.3. Follow-up work on implementation of early warning system on new synthetic drugs.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Evaluation results of the development and implementation of early warning system.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.4. Launching pilot project on obtaining and monitoring substances on illegal drug market.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Evaluation results of the project implementation.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard.

Implementation date: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 2: Stemming growth of trafficking in drugs and precursors into internal market.

Geographical location of Poland makes our country strengthen actions in drug demand reduction. This goal can be achieved through strengthening cooperation both domestically and internationally.

The Polish internal market is supplied with drug precursors mainly through its eastern border.

The key course of action is Eastern European states (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus). The border with the abovementioned countries is EU border. Moreover, these countries are located on the heroin trafficking route from Afghanistan, the so-called Silk Route. Poland is located on the cocaine trafficking route and fulfils a role of a transit country.

Another effective component of combating drug-related crime are joint investigation teams. They combine forces of separate agencies in combating drug-related crime.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of seizures and quantities of drugs and precursors trafficked in the current/ previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

2.1. Developing international and cross-border operational cooperation between relevant services.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Documents on new forms of cooperation.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.2. Establishing working groups comprising representatives of institutions responsible for combating drug trafficking.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of working groups established in the current/ previous period.

2. Working group results

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 3: Reducing retail drug dealing.

Any actions aimed at combating individual drug dealers are of key importance in raising sense of public safety. It is important for these actions to be performed deliberately and not accidentally. Training programmes for policemen assigned to combat retail drug dealing must be developed.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of individuals detained by the Police on charges of drug dealing in the current/ previous period.

2. Number of permits issued for health care centres that do not provide in-house pharmacy services, veterinary clinics, dentists, veterinarians and private practice physicians in the current/ previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

3.1. Developing systems of combating retail drug dealing.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of individuals detained by the Police on charges of drug dealing in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.2. Developing training programmes for policemen assigned to combat retail drug dealing.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of training programmes in the current/ previous period.

2. Number of individuals trained in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior

Bodies to take specific actions: Police.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.3. Follow-up control of licit drugs in health care centres that do not provide in-house pharmacy services, hospital pharmacies and military units.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Data on violations of medical drug security procedures.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior, health, Minister of national Defence.

Bodies to take specific actions: Provincial Pharmaceutical Inspectors, Central Management Board of Prison Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 4: Improving coordination of combating drug-related crime.

In Poland too many institutions are statutorily empowered to deal with drug-related crime. It often gives rise to conflicts of competence between institutions and creates '*unhealthy competition*', which reduces effectiveness of combating drug-related crime.

It also creates irregularities in the institutional liability.

Such status quo reflects negatively on the possibility of obtaining complete picture of drug-related crime in Poland i.e. statistical data on crime indicators and drug seizures.

The main goal is to clearly specify the leading body responsible for combating drug-related crime and coordinating actions in this field.

Another facilitating component in the field would be the establishment of the Strategy for Combating Drug-Related Crime that would feature priority courses of actions. Considering the scale of the drug problem and the number of policemen assigned thereto one must realize that they are not able to effectively counteract all problems that arise.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

4.1. Developing and implementing Strategy for Combating Drug-Related Crime.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Document – Strategy for Combating Drug-Related Crime.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of interior, public finances, Minister of National Defence.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard, Customs Service

Implementation date: 2006 – strategy development
2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 – strategy implementation

Course 5: Strengthening actions aimed at dismantling financial structure of narcotic business.

Grounds for course

The basic aim of activities of organized crime syndicates is to generate profits. That is why agencies combating drug-related crime should deprive crime syndicates of their financial background.

Considering the experience of western states especially the US and Germany this goal can be achieved through conducting simultaneous financial investigations.

Depriving crime syndicates of their financial gains should be considered a priority.

In this respect the cooperation with the General Inspector for Financial Information must be continued.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Total value of the frozen assets in drug-related cases.
2. Number and value of frozen transactions in the current/ previous period.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

5.1. Preventing illegal and undocumented financial gains from being legalized.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of cases under Article 299 of the Penal Code in the current/ previous period.
2. Number of custodial sentences in cases under Article 299 of the Penal Code in the current/ previous period.
3. Number of cases wherein the court invoked Article 45 of the Penal Code (forfeiture of gains) in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of public finances, Minister of Justice.

Bodies to take specific actions: General Inspector for Financial Information, Attorney General

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME THROUGH SHAPING INTERNATIONAL POLICY

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of Polish proposals adopted in the process of developing European and international strategies and programmes.
2. Amounts of international funds allocated to counteracting drug addiction in Poland.

COURSES OF ACTIONS

Course 1: Increasing Polish involvement in planning, creating and coordinating EU anti-drug policy.

Polish membership in the European Union is connected with the obligations of active involvement in the organization. It means the participation in the decision-making process at EU level and determining EU policy courses both in supply and demand reduction.

In the treaties constituting the European Union in the current shape there are direct references to the problems of drugs and drug addiction (e.g. Article 152 of the European Community Treaty, Articles 31, 34 of the European Union Treaty). The signed Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe makes the drug problem the object of the EU (e.g. Article 1-15, I-39, 111-172, 111-179 or III-206).

From the point of view of Polish full membership in the European structures the national anti-drug strategy should correspond to the EU Drugs Strategy. That is why Poland actively participates in all forums where the drug problem is discussed in order to exert influence on introducing new legislative and organizational solutions as well as shaping anti-drug policy.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Directory of EU institutions where Polish representatives work.
2. List of tasks implemented in the field of EU policy coordination.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

1.1. Involvement in adopting EU legal acts on drugs and drug addiction.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of legal acts co-adopted by Polish representatives.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.2. Introducing national initiatives to EU proceedings.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of initiatives introduced to EU proceedings.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent in the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 2: Increasing Polish involvement in proceedings of international institutions and organizations dealing with drug addiction.

Cooperation in the field of drugs in the EU is based to a great extent on solutions developed by the international community under auspices of the United Nations. Legal acts of the international community comprise the most important international conventions such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the UN Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

International cooperation is conducted through institutions and organizations acting globally, regionally and locally. Due to its multi-sector character (activities in demand, supply, research) the cooperation requires effective coordination mechanisms.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Directory of international institutions where Polish representatives work.

2. List of reports and publications produced by the international organizations with the Polish participation.

3. List of resolutions produced and supported by Poland during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

2.1. Reporting to international organizations.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of completed report questionnaires.

2. List of reports and publications sent to international organizations.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, public finances, Minister of Justice.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Central Management Board for Prison Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.2. Involvement of Polish services acting in drug supply reduction in international projects and operational activities aimed at combating illicit trade, manufacture and traffic in drugs

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of international projects with Polish participation.

2. List of international operational actions with Polish participation.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: Police, Border Guard, Customs Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 3: Developing international cooperation with Poland's neighbouring countries both in context of combating illicit trade in drugs and health protection programmes.

One of the EU's priorities in international cooperation is providing assistance to third countries as well as manufacturing and transit states so that their actions are more effective in reducing drug demand and supply.

Countries along the EU's eastern border such as Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus are of particular importance here. According to international statistics these countries record high rates of drug consumption, manufacture, HIV, HBV, HCV among injecting drug users and drug-related deaths.

These phenomena constitute a threat to public safety and health in the abovementioned countries and EU Member States. Adequate steps (e.g. expert assistance) must be taken in order to more effectively counteract the drug problem in the EU's eastern border countries. EU Member States neighbouring the abovementioned countries, particularly Poland, play a key role here.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of neighbouring cooperation projects on drug supply reduction.
2. List neighbouring cooperation projects on drug demand reduction.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

3.1. Prioritizing cross-border cooperation in the EU drug supply and demand reduction policy.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of legal acts and resolutions on priority actions for Poland.
2. List of Polish initiatives of cooperation with neighbouring countries.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.2. Developing support projects on drug supply and demand reduction in Poland's neighbouring countries.

Monitoring indicators:

1. List of projects in progress.
2. Amount of funds allocated by the Polish government to developing cooperation with neighbouring countries in drugs and drug addiction.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, public administration, foreign affairs, health, public finances.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

RESEARCH AND MONITORING

MAIN OBJECTIVE: INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR COUNTERACTING DRUG ADDICTION

Monitoring indicators:

1. Usefulness of results of monitoring in shaping anti-drug policies – report on results of external evaluation.
2. Usefulness of results of monitoring for the evaluation of the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction – report on results of external evaluation.
3. Usefulness of results of monitoring in better understanding drugs and drug addiction – report on results of external evaluation.

COURSES AND TYPES OF ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY MINISTRIES AND BODIES TO TAKE SPECIFIC ACTIONS IN MONITORING AND RESEARCH INTO DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION

COURSES OF ACTIONS

Course 1: Epidemiological monitoring of drugs and drug addiction in Poland against Europe.

Constant monitoring of epidemiological drug situation provides grounds for planning specific actions and evaluation thereof. The assessment of drug situation in Poland can be achieved through collecting statistical data and conducting questionnaire surveys, qualitative and cohort studies as well as estimating numbers of drug users. The introduction of monitoring of the phenomenon at different levels will make it possible to make comparisons between provinces and countries. It will contribute to

better understanding of trends on the drug scene and better coordination of actions in Poland and the EU.

“Epidemiological monitoring of drugs and drug addiction in Poland against Europe” is of practical nature. Data are collected and analyzed yearly with the intention of drawing conclusions and providing useful recommendations for politicians and professionals dealing with drug-related issues.

Epidemiological monitoring of drug supply and demand will allow for assessing the scale of the drug problem and consequently planning effective anti-drug strategies. Providing adequate information seems an indispensable condition for implementing rational and socially acceptable anti-drug policy.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Results of epidemiological monitoring published in annual reports on the state of the drugs problem in Poland.
2. Annual EMCDDA report on epidemiological situation in EU Member States and Norway.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

1.1. Collecting and analyzing statistical data on epidemiology of drugs and drug addiction.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update of trends of the following epidemiological indicators:
 - demand for treatment and other forms of assistance and support,
 - admissions to inpatient psychiatric treatment system due to drug problem,
 - drug-related deaths according to the register of the Central Statistical Office,
 - prevalence of HIV and HCV infection in injecting drug users,
 - drug prices
 - drug seizures,
 - drug purity,
 - recorded crimes, instigated legal proceedings, suspects of crimes against the Act of Law on counteracting drug addiction by types of substances,
 - benefiting from social welfare due to drug addiction,
- benefiting from the assistance of counselling centres due to drug use.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of interior, public administration, health, public finances, education and upbringing, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Justice.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, National Institute of Hygiene, Police, Customs Service, Border Guard, Military Police, Central Management Board for Prison Service, Central Statistical Office, ministers competent for the matters of social security, education and upbringing.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.2. Questionnaire surveys in general population and school youth.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Overview of drug prevalence and its dynamics.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006, 2010 – general population surveys

2007 – school youth surveys

1.3. Qualitative studies of drug users.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Overview of drug use patterns, related problems and their dynamics.
2. Identification of social exclusion factors related to drug use.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.4. Cohort studies of drug users.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Monitoring scale of mortality in drug addicts.
2. Monitoring risk factors for deaths in drug addicts.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health
Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, National Institute of Hygiene.
Implementation date: 2006, 2008, 2010

1.5. Cross-sectional studies of HIV and HCV infection in injecting drug users.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Estimating prevalence of HIV and HCV infection in drug addicts.
2. Identification of risk factors for HIV and HCV infection.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug, National Institute of Hygiene.

Implementation date: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.6. Estimating number of drug users, including problem users.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update and regular validation of estimates of drug users, including problem users.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

1.7. Initiating and supporting scientific research into drug demand reduction as contribution to better understanding of drug addiction.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of launched research projects into drug addiction.
2. Number of supported research projects into drug addiction.
3. Research results.

Ministers in charge: ministers competent for the matters of health and science.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, minister competent for the matters of science.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 2: Monitoring public reactions to drugs and drug addiction, including monitoring and evaluation of National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction.

Grounds for course

Knowledge of social perception of the drug problem helps to design actions in drug demand and supply reduction in line with public expectations.

Monitoring the press and conducting general population studies constitute a valuable source of information for treatment specialists and anti-drug policy makers in terms of public perception of their work. Finding out public opinions on anti-drug policy and the drug problem helps to plan rational and effective measures, e.g. social campaigns aimed at convincing society to actions implemented, that would serve to modify the existing policy. Moreover, the above course of action will provide indicators necessary in evaluating the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction. Annual and regular studies also help to monitor the implementation of the National Programme. Annual monitoring report shall determine how advanced the implementation of the Programme is. Furthermore two evaluation projects are planned. They aim at the evaluation of effectiveness of actions taken.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Results of the monitoring of public reactions to drugs and drug addiction published in annual reports on the state of the drugs problem in Poland.
2. Results of the monitoring of the National Programme published in annual reports.
3. Results of the evaluation of the National Programme published two times: in the third year of the project implementation (2008) and year upon completion of the project (2011).

TYOES OF ACTIONS

2.1. Analyzing statistical data on public reactions to drugs and drug addiction.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update of overview of activity indicator trends in drug demand and supply reduction.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matter of health, Minister of Justice.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National bureau for Drug Prevention, Central Management Board for Prison Service.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.2. Collecting and analyzing data on activity of local governments in drug demand reduction.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Results of data analyses.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention in the scope of data collection and analysis, local governments in the scope of data provision.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.3. Producing and implementing registration system of preventive activities and pilot implementation of the system in selected local governments.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Registration system of preventive activities fully developed and tested.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date : 2006, 2007 – system development and pilot implementation

From 2008 – system implementation

2.4. Questionnaire surveys in general population and school youth.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Overview of trends in:

- attitudes towards drugs,
- attitudes towards drug addiction and drug addicts,
- anti-drug policies.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matter of health.

Bodies to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006, 2010 – general population surveys

2007 – school surveys

2.5. Qualitative studies in selected groups.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Evaluation of outreach system for drug users.

2. Evaluation of public attitudes towards drug users.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.6. Press monitoring.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update of information on the press interest in the drug problem and its individual aspects (occasional use, problem use, harm, supply, demand, public reactions etc.).

2. Number of press articles on the drug problem.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2.7. Estimating costs of the drug problem.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update and regular validation of estimates of social costs of the drug problem.

2. Analysis of dynamics of budgetary expenditure on the drug problem.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to take specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Course 3: Developing and consolidating information system on drugs and drug addiction.

Grounds for course

Since the beginning of its operation the National Focal Point based within the National Bureau for Drug Prevention has been trying to collect data on drugs and drug addiction through standardized methods. Applying the same research methodology across the EU helps to make comparisons at international level. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction is an institution responsible for collecting and analyzing data within the EU. The institution is one of EU bodies and it mainly concentrates on five key areas:

- prevalence of drug use in general population and its segments (e.g. youth),
- demand for treatment,
- drug-related mortality,
- HIV, HBV, HCV infection rates etc.,
- estimates of drug users.

National Focal Points, including the Polish NFP, are bound to adapt data collection procedures to EMCDDA standards. Launching works on the quality improvement of two epidemiological indicators will facilitate reporting to the EMCDDA. The NFP manages a network of provincial experts, which was set up in 2001, and constitutes a part of the information exchange system. Training programmes for experts will improve their skills, which will translate into better quality of regional reports.

Moreover studies of effectiveness of different forms of treatment are planned.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Evaluation of the information system on drugs and drug addiction conducted by the Scientific Council or a panel of experts
2. Evaluation of the system on drugs and drug addiction conducted by the EMCDDA.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

3.1. Implementing data collection systems in one indicator and improving quality of data in two epidemiological indicators out of five key indicators recommended by the EMCDDA.

Monitoring indicator:

1. National data on demand for treatment in line with EMCDDA standards published in reports from 2008.
2. Validating estimates of problem drug users – annually.
3. Results of cohort studies of mortality of drug users published in reports every two years.
4. Indicator of drug-related more compatible with EMCDDA standard (selection of deaths by two causes of death) from 2009
5. Indicator of drug-related deaths from special registers (Police) in line with EMCDDA standard from 2007.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior, health.

Bodies competent to take specific tasks: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Central Statistical Office, Police

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.2. Implementing data collection system on drug supply in line with international standards and domestic needs.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Providing data on:
 - number and amount of drug seizures,
 - drug prices on the illegal market,
 - purity and chemical composition of drugs,
 - number of recorded crimes, instigated legal proceedings, number of suspects crimes against the Act of Law on counteracting drug addiction by types of substances,
 - number of acts committed by minors.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior, public administration, public finances, Minister of National Defence.

Bodies competent to take specific tasks: Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Military Police.

Implementation date: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.3. Implementing data collection system on drugs in road traffic.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update of data on drugs problem in road traffic:

- number of conducted drug tests, including positive tests,
- number of road accidents caused by drivers under the influence of drugs, including fatal accidents.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of interior.

Bodies to perform specific actions: Police

Implementation date: 2007 – system implementation

From 2008 – annual data collection and analysis

3.4. Developing and consolidating provincial monitoring processes through training provincial experts and consulting their work.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Regional monitoring performed in all provinces - results published in annual reports.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to perform specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Provincial Experts

Implementation date: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

3.5. Developing and spreading methodology of local monitorings.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Manual featuring monitoring implementation protocol on a local scale.

2. Local monitoring performed in the majority of big cities (100 thousand inhabitants and more) – results published in reports.

3. Network of cities performing local monitoring.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to perform specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention, local governments of selected cities

Implementation date: 2006, 2007 – methodology development

From 2008 – spreading methodology.

3.6. Developing and implementing treatment evaluation system.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Manual featuring treatment evaluation protocol.

2. Evaluation conducted through selected specialist treatment and rehabilitation centres.

3. Network of evaluation facilities.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to perform specific actions: National Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date : 2006 – system development

From 2007 – system implementation

3.7. Database of programmes in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Number of programmes in the database in the current/ previous period.

Ministers in charge: minister competent for the matters of health.

Bodies competent to perform specific actions: national Bureau for Drug Prevention.

Implementation date: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

COURSES OF ACTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN RESEARCH AND MONITORING OF DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION

Course 1: Epidemiological monitoring of drugs and drug addiction at local and provincial levels particularly through:

- collecting and analyzing statistical data on drugs and drug addiction,
- questionnaire surveys in general population among school youth at local and provincial levels,
- estimating number of drug users, including problem users.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update of trends in the following indicators:

- demand for treatment and benefiting from other forms of outreach and support,

- drug-related deaths,
 - HIV and HCV prevalence in drug injecting users,
 - drug prices,
 - drug-related police records
2. Overview of drug prevalence and the phenomenon dynamics.
 3. Annual update and regular validation of estimates of drug users, including problem users.

Course 2: Monitoring social responses to drugs and drug addiction particular

- collecting and analyzing statistical data at local level,
- questionnaire surveys in general population and school youth at local and provincial levels.

Monitoring indicators:

1. Annual update of trends in the following indicators:
 - scope of preventive activities,
 - scope and quality of local programmes.
2. Overview of trends in:
 - attitudes to drugs,
 - attitudes to drug addiction and drug addicts,
 - anti-drug policy.

Course 3: Developing and consolidating information system on drugs and drug addiction particularly through:

- implementing annual provincial monitoring projects,
- implementing monitoring projects at local level (in cities with more than 100thousand inhabitants).

Monitoring indicators:

1. Results of regional monitoring.
2. Number of cities performing local monitoring in the current/ previous period.

AREA 1 - PREVENTION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: STEMMING GROWTH IN DRUG DEMAND						
Monitoring indicators:						
1. Growth rate in drug prevalence in school children of different age groups						
2. Growth rate in drug prevalence in general population aged 16 and older						
Courses of actions	Types of actions	Date	Ministers in charge	Bodies competent	Monitoring indicators	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Further involvement of the governmental administration in counteracting drug addiction and support for local anti-drug policies Monitoring indicators: 1. Expenditure on drug demand reduction at the local government level in the current/previou	1.1. Developing and implementing governmental programmes in drug demand reduction	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	ministers competent in the matters of internal affairs, public administration, health, education and upbringing, culture and protection of national heritage, transport, Minister of Justice, Minister of National Defence	ministers competent in the matters of internal affairs, public administration, health, education and upbringing, culture and protection of national heritage, transport, Minister of Justice, Minister of National Defence, National Bureau for Drug Prevention,	1 List of programmes developed by the relevant ministers listed in the Act 2. List of programmes developed and implemented by the relevant ministers listed in the Act.	

<p>s period</p> <p>2. Drug demand reduction programmes developed by the relevant ministers listed in the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction</p> <p>3. Number and percentage of local governments which developed and implemented anti-drug programmes in the current/previous period</p> <p>4. Expenditure on drug demand incurred by the relevant ministers in the current/previous period.</p>	<p>1.2. Supporting primary drug prevention initiatives, especially those of innovative character</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing</p>	<p>other organizational units specified by the relevant ministers in the course of arrangements</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance</p>	<p>1. Number of schools and other education system units that conduct primary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.</p> <p>2. Number of non-governmental organizations that conduct primary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.</p> <p>3. Number of extra-school local primary prevention projects in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.</p> <p>4. Number of programme beneficiaries in the current/previous period.</p> <p>5. Number of pilot</p>
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					<p>projects and results of evaluation thereof in the current/previous period.</p>
	<p>1.3. Supporting secondary prevention initiatives, especially those of innovative character addressed to different target groups, mainly drug-endangered children and youth</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance</p>	<p>1. Number of schools and other education system units that conduct secondary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.</p> <p>2. Number of non-governmental organizations that conduct secondary prevention programmes in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.</p> <p>3. Number of extra-school local secondary prevention projects in the current/previous period and have been provided with technical and/or financial support by the governmental administration.</p> <p>4. Number of programme beneficiaries in the current/previous period.</p> <p>5. Number of pilot projects and results of evaluation thereof in the current/previous period.</p>
	<p>1.4. Training in drug demand and principles of developing local prevention</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009</p>	<p>Ministers competent in the matters of internal affairs, public</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of</p>	<p>1. Number of training programmes in the current/previous period.</p>

	strategies, especially addressed to representatives of local governments, bodies of governmental administration, non-governmental organizations, staff of schools and other education system facilities, youth detention centres, police, prison service and the military.	2010	administration, health, education and upbringing, Minister of Justice, Minister of National Defence.	Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodologica I Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance, Central Management Board of Prison Service, Military Police, Police.	2. Number of training programme participants in the current/previous period. 3. Number of local governments covered by training programmes in the current/previous period. 4. Evaluation results.
<p>2. Enhancing quality of prevention programmes as well as provincial, communal anti-drug programmes as part of provincial, communal strategies for solving social problems.</p>	2.1. Spreading knowledge of standards of prevention programmes and strategies as well as methods of their evaluation.	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	Ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodologica I Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance	1. Number of training programmes for representatives of local governments, education system facilities, health care centres, non-governmental organizations in the current period/number of training programmes in the previous period. 2. Number of training programme graduates in the current/previous period. 3. Number of educational materials.
<p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of implemented provincial, communal drug prevention programmes in the current/previous period</p>	2.2. Developing and implementing the recommendation system for prevention programmes including issues related to drug addiction based on EDDRA	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	Ministers competent in the matters of health, education and upbringing	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodologica I Centre for Psychological and	1. Number of recommended programmes in the current/previous period.

<p>2. Results of qualitative studies of selected strategies and prevention programmes.</p>	<p>standards (Exchange Drug Demand Reduction Action).</p>			<p>Pedagogical Assistance</p>	
<p>3. Improving public knowledge of psychoactive substance-related problems and options to prevent the phenomenon.</p>	<p>3.1. Designing and distributing educational and informative materials in health promotion and drug prevention</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of health, education and upbringing</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Methodological Centre for Psychological and Pedagogical Assistance</p>	<p>1. Number and circulation of informative and educational materials in the current/ previous period.</p>
<p>Monitoring indicators:</p>	<p>3.2. Launching educational campaigns for the public.</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>1. Number of educational campaigns in the current/ previous period. 2. Results of evaluation of educational campaigns.</p>
<p>1. Level of public knowledge of drug-related problems</p>	<p>3.3. Cooperation with the media in spreading knowledge of drug addiction and drug-related problems.</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>1. Number of press conferences held at the central level in the current/ previous period. 2. Number of media releases in the current/ previous period. 3. Number and content of media articles (press excerpts) in the current/ previous period.</p>
	<p>3.4. Promoting the introduction of drug treatment and prevention-related university courses to the higher education system curricula.</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of higher education</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of higher education</p>	<p>1. Number of faculties that introduced specific courses in the current/ previous period. <u>Ministers in charge:</u> minister competent for the matters of higher education.</p>

AREA 2 - TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, HARM REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

<p>MAIN OBJECTIVE: IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH CONDITION AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF DRUG ADDICTS AND PERSONS USING DRUGS IN A HARMFUL WAY</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of new HIV infections in drug users in the current/ previous period.</p> <p>2. Number of new HCV infections in drug users in the current/ previous period.</p> <p>3. Mortality in drug addicts.</p>					
Courses of actions	Types of actions	Date	Ministers in charge	Bodies competent	Monitoring indicators
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>1. Improving quality of treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction programmes</p>	<p>1.1. Follow-up work on the development of standards in treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction programmes through an expert team appointed by the minister competent for the matters of health in cooperation with the body responsible for the accreditation of health care centres.</p>	<p>2006-completion of standards development</p> <p>From 2007-updating standards</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, expert team appointed by the minister competent for the matters of health, Centre for Monitoring Quality in Health Care</p>	<p>1. Documents containing data on the standards.</p>
		<p>2006 – pilot study</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, expert team appointed by the minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>1. Accreditation procedures.</p> <p>2. Number of health care units seeking accreditation in the current/ previous period.</p>
<p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of health care centres in the accreditation process in the current/ previous period</p> <p>2. Number of accredited health care units in the current/ previous period.</p>	<p>1.2. Developing and implementing the accreditation system of centres for treatment and rehabilitation of addicts to psychoactive substance and individuals using these substances in a harmful way</p>	<p>From 2007 – implementation of accreditation process</p>		<p>Centre for Monitoring Quality in Health Care</p>	<p>3. Number of accredited health care units in the current/ previous period.</p>

<p>2. Improving availability of services</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Percentage of individuals in treatment, including substitution treatment patients, in the overall number of addicts and harmful users in the current/previous period</p>	<p>1.3. Implementing evaluation programmes for treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction services.</p> <p>2.1. Spreading information on drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities that conduct harm reduction and social reintegration programmes</p> <p>2.2. Development of outpatient health care in treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction or harmful use as well as harm reduction programmes.</p>	<p>2006 – system development</p> <p>From 2007 – system implementation</p> <p>Annually 2006-2010</p> <p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p> <p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p> <p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p> <p>Health Fund, National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>1. Number of entities that have undergone evaluation and the results thereof in the current/previous period.</p> <p>2. List of actions that spread information on treatment evaluation methods and indicators.</p> <p>1. Number and circulation of informative materials in the current/previous period.</p> <p>1. Number of outpatient treatment facilities in the current/previous period</p> <p>2. Number of contracted and implemented outpatient services in the current/previous period</p> <p>3. Amount of resources allocated to outpatient health services in the current/previous period</p> <p>4. Amount of resources allocated to harm reduction programmes in the current/previous period</p> <p>5. Number of harm reduction programmes in the current/previous period</p> <p>6. Number of individuals under harm reduction</p>
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	<p>2.3. Developing a model of recommended network of minimal provision of treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts and harmful users</p>	2006	Minister competent for the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology	<p>programmes in the current/ previous period</p> <p>1. Model description documents</p>
	<p>2.4. Increasing number of substitution treatment programmes and number of services provided to the extent that will raise the access thereto by at least 20% of opiate addicts</p>	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent for the matters of health, Minister of Justice	National Health Fund, provincial governors, National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Central Management Board for Prison Service	<p>1. Number of programmes and vacancies therein in the current/ previous period</p> <p>2. Availability measured by the percentage of vacancies in relation to the estimated number of opiate addicts</p> <p>3. Expenditure on substitution treatment</p>
	<p>2.5. Increasing number and variety of specialist treatment programmes including substitution, rehabilitation and harm reduction addressed to drug addicts at penal institutions and youth detention centres</p>	Annually 2006-2010	Minister of Justice	Central Management Board for Prison Service	<p>1. Number of programmes in penal institutions and youth detention centres in the current/ previous</p> <p>2. Number of individuals in programmes</p>
	<p>2.6. Raising access to infectious diseases treatment and prevention programmes</p>	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent for the matters of health	National Health Fund, National AIDS Centre	<p>1. Number of drug users vaccinated against HBV in the current/ previous period</p> <p>2. Number of drug users tested for HCV in the current/ previous period</p>

<p>3. Raising qualifications of treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction personnel</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of certified therapists in the current/ previous period</p> <p>2. Number of trained physicians and nurses in the current/ previous period</p>	<p>3.1. Conducting specialist training programmes in drug therapy specialist and drug therapy instructor</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>3. Number of drug users tested for HIV in the current/ previous period</p> <p>4. Number of HIV testing centres in the current/ previous period</p> <p>5. Number of drug users in anti-retroviral treatment in the current/ previous period</p> <p>1. Number of training programmes conducted in the current/ previous period</p> <p>2. Training evaluation results</p> <p>3. Number of personnel trained in the current/ previous period</p>
	<p>3.2. Providing training in drug-related problems particularly for GPs, specialists in family medicine, infectious diseases, paediatrics, obstetrics and nurses</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Medical Centre for Postgraduate Training, Supreme Medical Council, Supreme Chamber of Nurses and Midwives, medical societies</p>	<p>1. Number of training courses provided in the current/ previous year</p> <p>2. Number of trained personnel in the current/ previous year</p> <p>3. Training evaluation results</p>
	<p>3.3. Providing training in harm reduction for programme implementers</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>1. Number of training courses in harm reduction provided in the current/ previous period</p> <p>2. Number of</p>

	3.4. Spreading knowledge of drug treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction e.g. through publishing informative and educational materials	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent for the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention	graduates in the current/ previous period 3. Training evaluation results 1. Directory and circulation of informative and educational materials
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OBSZAR 3 - SUPPLY REDUCTION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: REDUCING AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS					
Monitoring indicators:					
1. Results of questionnaire surveys conducted on representative samples. 2. Results of monitoring of prices on illegal market.					
Courses of actions	Types of actions	Date	Ministers in charge	Bodies competent	Monitoring indicators
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Stemming growth in domestic illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, precursors and drugs made from natural substances Monitoring indicators: 1. Number of seized clandestine synthetic drug laboratories, results of amphetamine and BMK (number of profiles, number of combined cases) in the current/previous period	1.1. Appointing interdepartmental committee for control of trade in precursors and implementing system of control and monitoring	Annually 2007-2010	Ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances, Minister of National Defence	Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Military Police, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors	1. Reports on proceedings of the committee for control of trade in precursors
	1.2. Developing system of cooperation with chemical and pharmaceutical industries	Annually 2006-2010	Ministers competent for the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate provincial pharmaceutical inspectors, state sanitary	2. Results of control and monitoring 1. Documents and reports on cooperation

<p>2. Number and area of dangerous high-morphine poppy cultivations, cannabis and other plants containing psychoactive agents in the current/ previous period</p>	<p>1.3. Follow-up work on implementation of early warning system on new synthetic drugs</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances</p>	<p>inspectors National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service</p>	<p>1. Evaluation results of the development and implementation of early warning system</p>
<p>3. Reports on proceedings of the committee for control of trade in precursors</p>	<p>1.4. Launching pilot project on obtaining and monitoring substances on illegal drug market</p>	<p>Annually 2007-2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior</p>	<p>Police, Border Guard</p>	<p>1. Evaluation results of the project implementation</p>
<p>2. Stemming growth of trafficking in drugs and precursors into internal market</p>	<p>2.1. Developing international and cross-border operational cooperation between relevant services</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances</p>	<p>Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors</p>	<p>1. Documents on new forms of cooperation</p>
<p>Monitoring indicators: 1. 1. Number of seizures and quantities of drugs and precursors trafficked in the current/ previous period</p>	<p>2.2. Establishing working groups comprising representatives of institutions responsible for combating drug trafficking</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, health, public finances</p>	<p>Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors</p>	<p>1. Number of working groups established in the current/ previous period 2. Working group results</p>
<p>3. Reducing retail drug dealing</p>	<p>3.1. Developing systems of combating retail drug dealing</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of interior</p>	<p>Police, Border Guard</p>	<p>1. Number of individuals detained by the Police on charges of drug dealing in the current/ previous period</p>
<p>Monitoring indicators: 1. Number of individuals detained by the Police on charges of drug dealing in the current/ previous period</p>	<p>3.2. Developing training programmes for policemen assigned to combat retail drug dealing</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>minister competent for the matters of interior</p>	<p>Police</p>	<p>1. Number of training programmes in the current/ previous period 2. Number of individuals trained in the current/ previous period</p>

<p>2. Number of permits issued for health care centres that do not provide in-house pharmacy services, veterinary clinics, dentists, veterinarians and private practice physicians in the current/ previous period</p>	<p>3.3. Follow-up control of licit drugs in health care centres that do not provide in-house pharmacy services, hospital pharmacies and military units</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of interior, health, Minister of national Defence</p>	<p>Provincial Pharmaceutical Inspectors, Central Management Board of Prison Service</p>	<p>1. Data on violations of medical drug security procedures</p>
<p>4. Improving coordination of combating drug-related crime</p> <p>Monitoring indicators: 1. Document – Strategy for Combating Drug-Related Crime</p>	<p>4.1 Developing and implementing Strategy for Combating Drug-Related Crime</p>	<p>2006 – 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 – strategy implementation</p>	<p>Ministers competent in the matters of interior, public finances, Minister of National Defence</p>	<p>Police, Border Guard, Customs Service</p>	<p>1. Document – Strategy for Combating Drug-Related Crime</p>
<p>5. Strengthening actions aimed at dismantling financial structure of narcotic business</p> <p>Monitoring indicators: 1. Total value of the frozen assets in drug-related cases 2. Number and value of frozen transactions in the current/ previous period</p>	<p>5.1. Preventing illegal and undocumented financial gains from being legalized</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent for the matters of public finances, Minister of Justice</p>	<p>General Inspector for Financial Information, Attorney General</p>	<p>1. Number of cases under Article 299 of the Penal Code in the current/ previous period 2. Number of custodial sentences in cases under Article 299 of the Penal Code in the current/ previous period 3. Number of cases wherein the court invoked Article 45 of the Penal Code (forfeiture of gains) in the current/ previous period</p>

AREA 4 - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

MAIN OBJECTIVE: SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME THROUGH SHAPING INTERNATIONAL POLICY					
Monitoring indicators: 1. List of Polish proposals adopted in the process of developing European and international strategies and programmes. 2. Amounts of international funds allocated to counteracting drug addiction in Poland					
Courses of actions	Types of actions	Date	Ministers in charge	Bodies competent	Monitoring indicators
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Increasing Polish involvement in planning, creating and coordinating EU anti-drug policy Monitoring indicators: 1. Directory of EU institutions where Polish representatives work 2. List of tasks implemented in the field of EU policy coordination	1.1. Involvement in adopting EU legal acts on drugs and drug addiction	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	Ministers competent for the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, health, public finances	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service	1. List of legal acts co-adopted by Polish representatives
	1.2. Introducing national initiatives to EU proceedings	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	Ministers competent in the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, public finances	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service	1. List of initiatives introduced to EU proceedings
2. Increasing Polish involvement in of proceedings	2.1. Reporting to international organizations	2006 2007 2008	Ministers competent for the matters of interior, foreign	National Bureau for Drug Prevention,	1. List of completed report questionnaires

<p>international institutions and organizations dealing with drug addiction</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Directory of international institutions where Polish representatives work</p> <p>2. List of reports and publications produced by the international organizations with the Polish participation</p> <p>3. List of resolutions produced and supported by Poland during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna</p>	<p>2.2. Involvement of Polish services acting in drug supply reduction in international projects and operational activities aimed at combating illicit trade, manufacture and traffic in drugs</p>	<p>2009 2010</p> <p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>affairs, health, public finances, Minister of Justice</p> <p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, public finances</p>	<p>Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Central Management Board for Prison Service</p> <p>Police, Border Guard, Customs Service</p>	<p>2. List of reports and publications sent to international organizations</p> <p>1. List of international projects with Polish participation</p> <p>2. List of international operational actions with Polish participation</p>
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<p>3. Developing international cooperation with Poland's neighbouring countries both in context of combating illicit trade in drugs and health protection programmes</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. List of neighbouring cooperation projects on drug supply reduction</p> <p>2. List neighbouring cooperation projects on drug demand reduction</p>	<p>3.1. Prioritizing cross-border cooperation in the EU drug supply and demand reduction policy</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, foreign affairs, health, public finances</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, Inspector for Chemical Substances and Precursors, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service</p>	<p>1. List of legal acts and resolutions on priority actions for Poland</p> <p>2. List of Polish initiatives of cooperation with neighbouring countries</p>
	<p>3.2. Developing support projects on drug supply and demand reduction in Poland's neighbouring countries</p>	<p>2006 2007 2008 2009 2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, public administration, foreign affairs, health, public finances</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Main Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, National AIDS Centre, Police, Border Guard, Customs Service</p>	<p>1. List of projects in progress</p> <p>2. Amount of funds allocated by the Polish government to developing cooperation with neighbouring countries in drugs and drug addiction</p>

AREA 5 – RESEARCH AND MONITORING

<p>MAIN OBJECTIVE: INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR COUNTERACTING DRUG ADDICTION</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Usefulness of results of monitoring in shaping anti-drug policies – report on results of external evaluation</p> <p>2. Usefulness of results of monitoring for the evaluation of the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction – report on results of external evaluation</p> <p>3. Usefulness of results of monitoring in better understanding drugs and drug addiction – report on results of external evaluation</p>						
Types	of	Courses of	Date	Ministers in	Bodies	Monitoring

actions	actions		charge	competent	indicators
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>1. Epidemiological monitoring of drugs and drug addiction in Poland against Europe</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Results of epidemiological monitoring published in annual reports on the state of the drugs problem in Poland</p> <p>2. Annual EMCDDA report on epidemiological situation in EU Member States and Norway</p>	<p>1.1. Collecting and analyzing statistical data on epidemiology of drugs and drug addiction</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, public administration, health, public finances, education and upbringing, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Justice</p>	<p>Data collection: National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p> <p>Data provision: Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, National Institute of Hygiene, Police, Customs Service, Border Guard, Military Police, Central Management Board for Prison Service, Central Statistical Office, ministers competent for the matters of social security, education and upbringing</p>	<p>1. Annual update of trends of the following epidemiological indicators: demand for treatment and other forms of assistance and support, admissions to inpatient psychiatric treatment system due to drug problem, drug-related deaths according to the register of the Central Statistical Office, prevalence of HIV and HCV infection in injecting drug users, drug prices, drug seizures, drug purity, recorded crimes, instigated legal proceedings, suspects of crimes against the Act of Law on counteracting drug addiction by types of substances, benefiting from social welfare due to drug addiction,</p> <p>- benefiting from the assistance of counselling centres due to drug use</p>
	<p>1.2. Questionnaire surveys in general population and school youth</p>	<p>2006, 2010 – general population surveys</p> <p>2007 – school youth surveys</p>	<p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology</p>	<p>1. Overview of drug prevalence and its dynamics</p>
	<p>1.3. Qualitative studies of drug users</p>	<p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of</p>	<p>1. Overview of drug use patterns, related problems and their dynamics</p> <p>2. Identification of</p>

	1.4. Cohort studies of drug users	2006 2008 2010	Minister competent in the matters of health	Psychiatry and Neurology National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, National Institute of Hygiene	social exclusion factors related to drug use 1. Monitoring scale of mortality in drug addicts 2. Monitoring risk factors for deaths in drug addicts
	1.5. Cross-sectional studies of HIV and HCV infection in injecting drug users	Annually 2007-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug, National Institute of Hygiene	1. Estimating prevalence of HIV and HCV infection in drug addicts. 2. Identification of risk factors for HIV and HCV infection
	1.6. Estimating number of drug users, including problem users	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology	1. Annual update and regular validation of estimates of drug users, including problem users
	1.7. Initiating and supporting scientific research into drug demand reduction as contribution to better understanding of drug addiction	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health and science	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, minister competent for the matters of science	1. Number of launched research projects into drug addiction 2. Number of supported research projects into drug addiction
2. Monitoring public reactions to drugs and drug addiction, including monitoring and evaluation of National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction	2.1. Analyzing statistical data on public reactions to drugs and drug addiction	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health, Minister of Justice	National bureau for Drug Prevention, Central Management Board for Prison Service.	1. Annual update of overview of activity indicator trends in drug demand and supply reduction
	2.2. Collecting and analyzing data on activity of local governments	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health	Data collection and analysis: National	1. Results of data analyses
Monitoring indicators: 1. Results of the monitoring of public reactions					

<p>to drugs and drug addiction published in annual reports on the state of the drugs problem in Poland</p> <p>2. Results of the monitoring of the National Programme published in annual reports</p> <p>3. Results of the evaluation of the National Programme published two times: in the third year of the project implementation (2008) and year upon completion of the project (2011)</p>	<p>in drug demand reduction</p> <p>2.3. Producing and implementing registration system of preventive activities and pilot implementation of the system in selected local governments</p> <p>2.4. Questionnaire surveys in general population and school youth</p> <p>2.5. Qualitative studies in selected groups</p> <p>2.6. Press monitoring</p>	<p>2006, 2007 – system development and pilot implementation</p> <p>From 2008 – system implementation</p> <p>2006, 2010 – general population surveys</p> <p>2007 – school surveys</p> <p>Annually 2006-2010</p> <p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p> <p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p> <p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p> <p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p>	<p>Bureau for Drug Prevention Data provision: local governments</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>1. Registration system of preventive activities fully developed and tested</p> <p>1. Overview of trends in: - attitudes towards drugs, - attitudes towards drug addiction and drug addicts, - anti-drug policies</p> <p>1. Evaluation of outreach system for drug users.</p> <p>2. Evaluation of public attitudes towards drug users</p> <p>1. Annual update of information on the press interest in the drug problem and its individual aspects (occasional use, problem use, harm, supply, demand, public</p>
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<p>3. Developing and consolidating information system on drugs and drug addiction</p> <p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <p>1. Evaluation of the information system on drugs and drug addiction conducted by the Scientific Council or a panel of experts</p> <p>2. Evaluation of the system on drugs and drug addiction conducted by the EMCDDA</p>	<p>2.7. Estimating costs of the drug problem</p> <p>3.1. Implementing data collection systems in one indicator and improving quality of data in two epidemiological indicators out of five key indicators recommended by the EMCDDA</p>	<p>Annually 2007-2010</p> <p>Annually 2006-2010</p>	<p>Minister competent in the matters of health</p> <p>Ministers competent for the matters of interior, health</p>	<p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p> <p>National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Central Statistical Office, Police</p>	<p>reactions etc.).</p> <p>2. Number of press articles on the drug problem</p> <p>1. Annual update and regular validation of estimates of social costs of the drug problem</p> <p>2. Analysis of dynamics of budgetary expenditure on the drug problem</p> <p>1. National data on demand for treatment in line with EMCDDA standards published in reports from 2008</p> <p>2. Validating estimates of problem drug users – annually</p> <p>3. Results of cohort studies of mortality of drug users published in reports every two years</p> <p>4. Indicator of drug-related more compatible with EMCDDA standard (selection of deaths by two causes of death) from 2009</p> <p>5. Indicator of drug-related deaths from special registers (Police) in line with EMCDDA standard from 2007</p>
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	3.2. Implementing data collection system on drug supply in line with international standards and domestic needs	Annually 2007-2010	Minister competent for the matters of interior, public administration, public finances, Minister of National Defence	Police, Border Guard, Customs Service, Military Police	1. Providing data on: number and amount of drug seizures, drug prices on the illegal market, purity and chemical composition of drugs, number of recorded crimes, instigated legal proceedings, number of suspects crimes against the Act of Law on counteracting drug addiction by types of substances, - number of acts committed by minors
	3.3. Implementing data collection system on drugs in road traffic	2007 – system implementation From 2008 – annual data collection and analysis	Minister competent for the matters of interior	Police	1. Annual update of data on drugs problem in road traffic: number of conducted drug tests, including positive tests, - number of road accidents caused by drivers under the influence of drugs, including fatal accidents
	3.4. Developing and consolidating provincial monitoring processes through training provincial experts and consulting their work	Annually 2006-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Provincial Experts	1. Regional monitoring performed in all provinces - results published in annual reports
	3.5. Developing and spreading methodology of local monitorings	2006, 2007 – designing methodology	Minister competent in the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, local government	1. Manual featuring monitoring implementation protocol on a local scale

		From 2008 – applying methodology		s of selected cities	2. Local monitoring performed in the majority of big cities (100 thousand inhabitants and more) – results published in reports 3. Network of cities performing local monitoring
	3.6. Developing and implementing treatment evaluation system	2006 – system development	Minister competent in the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention	1. Manual featuring treatment evaluation protocol 2. Evaluation conducted through selected specialist treatment and rehabilitation centres
	3.7. Database of programmes in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	From 2007 – system implementation Annually 2007-2010	Minister competent in the matters of health	National Bureau for Drug Prevention	3. Network of evaluation facilities 1 Number of programmes in the database in the current/ previous period

Annex 1

ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COSTS OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR COUNTERACTING DRUG ADDICTION 2006-2010

No.	Budgetary bodies in charge of implementation	NPCDA costs (PLN thousand)					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total 2006-2010
1	Ministry of Health – National Bureau for Drug Prevention	9 945	10 000	11 000	11 500	12 000	54 445
	- Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology	500	550	600	650	700	3 000
2	Ministry of National	500	650	750	850	950	3 700

	Education						
3	Ministry of National Defence	900	950	950	950	950	4 700
4	Ministry of Interior and Administration - Police - Border Guard	90 000 1 800	95 000 1 850	96 000 1 850	98 000 1 900	99 000 1 900	478 000 9 300
5	Ministry of Justice	10 425	11 639	12 909 + 1 500 ¹⁾	14 128	15 397	65 998
6	Ministry of Finance – Department of Customs Control	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000
Total		115 070	121 639	126 559	128 978	131 897	624 143

¹⁾ Additional amount allocated to 'supply reduction', specialist training programme for servicemen and drug trafficking prevention funds including purchase and training of sniffer dogs and drug tests.