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Internal Affairs

NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST NARCOTICS
AND
THE ACTION PLAN
2018 - 2022

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List of Abbreviations

OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
NC	National Coordinator
KP	Kosovo Police
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
KIA	Kosovo Intelligence Agency
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MCYS	Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
PI	Pharmaceutical Inspectorate
HI	Health Inspectorate
KAMPD	Kosovo Agency for Medicinal Products and Devices
KFA	Kosovo Forensics Agency
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEI	Ministry of European Integration
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
KC	Kosovo Customs
KJC	Kosovo Judicial Council
AJ	Academy of Justice
KJI	Kosovo Judicial Institute
PC	Prosecutorial Council
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
KPS	Kosovo Probation Service
NCBM	National Center for Border Management
PHD	Prison Health Department
KAPS	Kosovo Academy for Public Safety
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
KFOR	Kosovo Forces
CoE	Council of Europe
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UKDID	UK Department for International Development
Peer to peer	Peer to peer



Outreach	Outreach activities
CBK	Central Bank of Kosovo
HI	Healthcare Institutions
SECI Center	South-East Europe Cooperation Initiative Center
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
BIS	Basel Institute Switzerland
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drugs Addiction
EC	European Commission



Executive Summary

The National Strategy against Narcotics is a document that presents the overall situation, institutional mechanisms, current weaknesses, basic principles in combating narcotics along with some key factors for achieving success and will finally determine the goals and possible ways for their achievement. The National Strategy against Narcotics of the Republic of Kosovo for the period 2018-2022 is a continuation of the previous strategy and is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, applicable legislation in the Republic of Kosovo, as well as international legal instruments and best international practices in the field of prevention and combating narcotics crime. While the previous strategy had the main purpose of establishing an institutional mechanism, this strategy aims to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the institutions in this field. This document is structured in such a way as to clearly identify the objectives and activities that need to be fulfilled so that the entire institutional mechanism is geared to successfully prevent and combat narcotics as well as in being a serious partner with other countries in international efforts to fight this phenomenon through international cooperation. The diversity of the actions of the various criminal groups and the location or territory in which they operate provides them with the opportunity to adapt more effectively to the changing situations in the country by exploiting the weaknesses of the inter-institutional and international cooperation of the law enforcement bodies. In this context, there is no state that is completely safe and protected from the misuse of narcotics and therefore the Republic of Kosovo is no exception. The National Strategy against Narcotics aims to further increase the efforts of the Kosovo Institutions in the field of inter-institutional and international cooperation and to assist in the development and implementation of policies by strengthening institutional capacities against this type of crime. Policies for narcotics control and prevention should be based on a deeper understanding of what narcotics represent according to international standards, what is the scope, methods of operation and crime trends in a given country or region. The aim of the strategy is to achieve, through the rational use of material, financial and human resources, the establishment of an institutional mechanism, cooperation and coordination in the fight against narcotics. The Republic of Kosovo is making continuous efforts to improve the situation in the area of rule of law and to deal efficiently with the fight against narcotics which is a condition for progress towards the European path, implementing a credible and realistic policy in this respect.

The purpose of this strategy is to further develop policies for taking responsibility for protecting the individual and society, and the problems resulting from narcotics.

The drafting of this document focuses on the definition of objectives, the preparation of the framework and the joint actions of all institutions to be undertaken in the next five years 2018-2022.



1. Introduction

Republic of Kosovo, respectively the Government, being aware of the phenomenon of narcotics as an international phenomenon, which directly or indirectly poses a risk for our country, drafted and approved the third National Strategy against Narcotics and Action Plan 2018-2022.

Through this document, the Government of Kosovo obliges the local responsible institutions to undertake concrete actions in the field of preventing and combating such negative and dangerous phenomena for our country and at the same time encourages and supports the NGOs and all other civil society organizations to provide their contribution. Considering that Kosovo as a geostrategic position is situated in the centre of the Balkan Peninsula linked to the countries of the region, there exists a constant tendency of being attacked by this phenomenon, both in terms of use of drugs and trafficking within or through our territory.

Government of the Republic of Kosovo is making efforts towards improvement of the current situation by preventing and combating this phenomenon intending to make progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration, at the same time expressing its willingness to cooperate with all states and other international mechanisms in order to minimize the consequences emerging from narcotics.

The actions to be taken by national institutions, foreseen with this strategy are focused on and related to reduction of offer and demand in order to diminish consequences deriving from phenomena of narcotics. The actions under this Strategy and this Action Plan oblige national institutions to assume their duties and responsibilities in their respective fields, which are coordinated by MIA who is in charge of drafting and implementing this strategy.

In general terms, narcotics represent psycho-active compound, which, if used by an individual, have the ability to change and seriously damage physical-mental integrity of the individual who uses, namely misuses them.

Narcotic abuse is a major social and health problem throughout the world, since the consequences arising from direct and indirect effects of this phenomenon are harmful on many levels for the person itself, family and society as a whole and it also contributes to endangering national security.

This strategy has been structured in such a way as to clearly identify goals and objectives to prevent and combat the trafficking of narcotics and other narcotic substances.



1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this strategy is to develop, by rational use of material, financial and human resources, policies for taking responsibility for protecting the individual and society from the problems resulting from the narcotics abuse.

1.2 Vision

The vision of this strategy is to create a safe environment for a healthy society by minimizing damages, disabling trafficking, use and cultivation of narcotics and other psychoactive substances and precursors in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

2 Methodology

The National Strategy against Narcotics and the Action Plan 2018-2022 has been drafted in support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Government's Annual Work Plan for 2017 and the National Program for the Implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement 2017-2021.

The Strategy is in full harmony with the Administrative Instruction no. 02/2012 on the procedures, criteria, and methodology for the preparation and approval of strategic documents and plans for their implementation and relevant legislation in force.

The Work Group for drafting the Strategy was established by the Minister of the Internal Affairs with the Decision no. 249/2017, dated 01.09.2017, where all relevant state institutions, civil society and international partners are involved. The draft strategy has been drafted with the involvement of all stakeholders of the working group, and in order to finalize the draft, a workshop was held in Albania from 26.10.2017 until 29.10.2017, supported by the EU Office in Kosovo.

The strategy has been drafted based on internal assessments such as annual analysis of the implementation of the previous strategy for 2012-2017, Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA), analytical and evaluation reports of the Kosovo Police and The Kosovo Intelligence Agency, as well as other relevant documents. On the other hand, external assessments include reports on Kosovo by the US Department of State, EUROPOL on the Situation of Organized Crime and the trend in the EU, the European Commission, NGOs and other documents.



3. General Principles

The structure and content of this document is based on these principles:

The principle of constitutionality and legality - the actions taken to prevent and combat narcotics are based on the provisions envisaged by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, applicable legislation and international agreements.

The principle of a comprehensive state approach - prevention and effective combat of narcotics threats is achieved through close involvement and cooperation between governmental, public institutions, civil society, the private sector and international organizations.

Principle of Human Rights and Freedoms - means guaranteeing the freedoms and rights of all individuals during all phases of institution engagement in preventing and combating narcotics.

The principle of confidentiality - responsible institutions in the prevention and combating of narcotics should ensure confidentiality of written and non-written information exchanged during the investigation and discussion process.

The principle of cooperation - The Government of the Republic of Kosovo is committed to respecting the cooperation and coordination of activities between local institutions and international cooperation in the fight against narcotics.

The principle of trustworthiness - Institutions responsible for the prevention and combating of narcotics should take care of building trust in maintaining the integrity of investigations, data, and information from misuse by those who have access to them.

The principle of proportionality - means the exercise of the authority of the institutions involved in the prevention and combating of narcotics only when this is necessary and only to the extent necessary to achieve legitimate objectives, by appropriate means and methods, in the shortest possible time.

The principle of international cooperation - effective prevention and combating of narcotics is achieved through international cooperation with states, organizations, and initiatives. Through cooperation, the Republic of Kosovo will play a vital role in the global fight against narcotics.



4. Current Situation

Production, trafficking and illegal use of narcotic drugs continues to be a very worrying issue for the future of our youth and the general population in Kosovo, in terms of health, economy, social aspect, and security.

The fight against narcotics remains one of the main priorities of the state security institutions of our country, in the framework of concrete actions against organized crime. Our country, due to its strategic position, has been constantly used by criminals as a transit country and one of the routes of drug trafficking from east to west through neighbouring countries. After narcotics enter in Kosovo, a small part remains here, while the rest is transported to western countries.

Narcotic substances enter Kosovo, through the borders of all the countries of the region and vice versa, and then also illegal entries and exits between states.

The transportation of narcotic substances in the Republic of Kosovo and outside Kosovo is generally done with different transport vehicles, such as cars, vans, trucks, buses etc. There have been cases where different vehicles are modified, and within them are regulated secretive bunkers for placing narcotics. Narcotics transportation is also done by hiding it in the interior of the furniture (bunkers).

Buses of various tourist agencies, which have the transport of passengers as their main activity, secretly transport narcotic substances to Kosovo or outside Kosovo in the countries of the region.

Nowadays, a person, whether a consumer or a trafficker, has easy access to drugs because it can be found in certain quantities, on the street, at school and near schools, nightclubs, kiosks, shops, homes, official institutions (correctional centre) etc. The number of people consuming narcotics is increasing every year.

Increasing drug demand will inevitably lead to the increase of the number of offenses such as fraud, theft, robbery, physical assault and other serious offenses, where suspects beside others will also be the young people who have no financial means to buy drugs and can become aggressive until they are able to obtain the drug.

Regarding the number of people using drugs in Kosovo, no general population survey on drug use or registration of drug users has been conducted so that no exact figure of drug consumers can be assigned without serious and inclusive research.

Narcotics consumers are of different ages, but young people, high school, and elementary school students dominate.

The most frequented drugs in the Republic of Kosovo currently are marijuana, cocaine, and heroin.

Based on local statistics, in recent years, heroin consumption has marked a decrease, while the number of marijuana consumers has increased. This is because marijuana is easier to find on the market and its price is cheaper compared to other substances.

In the framework of the fight against the criminal groups of narcotics trafficking in Kosovo and abroad, Kosovo Police has had numerous collaborations with international security institutions in order to exchange information and identify criminal networks operating outside of Kosovo.

Through on-going campaigns by local institutions and NGOs, many young people have already been provided with information that the use of narcotic substances and its misuse are illegal but also dangerous for the individual and society.



As a result of the measures taken to prevent and combat narcotics trafficking, we have managed in a way to have traffickers circumvent our country and be forced to find other alternative routes that are more easily permeable to trafficking.

5. Legal framework and institutional mechanisms

5.1 Legal framework

In the field of narcotics, the Republic of Kosovo is applying a broad legislative basis, which includes but is not limited to:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo
2. Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo
3. Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kosovo
4. Law no. 02/L-128 on Medical Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors
5. Law on Kosovo Intelligence Agency
6. Law no.03/L-199 on Courts
7. Law no. 03/L-225 on State Prosecutor
8. Law no. 03/L-224 on Kosovo Prosecutor Council
9. Law no. 03/L-223 on Kosovo Judicial Council
10. Law no. 03/L-052 on Special Prosecution Office of the Republic of Kosovo
11. Law no. 05/L-103 on amending and supplementing the Laws related to the mandate of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in the Republic of Kosovo.
12. Law no. 04/L-076 on Police
13. Law no. 04/-L-015 on Witness Protection
14. Law no. 04/L-043 on Informant Protection
15. Juvenile Justice Code of Kosovo no.03/L-193
16. Customs and Excise Code
17. Law no. 03/L-191 on Execution of Criminal Sanctions
18. Law no. 03/ L-183 on Implementation of International Sanctions
19. Law no. 03/L-137 on the Department of Forensic Medicine
20. Law no. 03/L-142 on Public Peace and Order
21. Law no. 03/ L-097 on Anti-dumping measures and Counter-balancing measures
22. Law no. 03/ L-187 on Forensic Medicine
23. Law no. 03/L-196 on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
24. Law no. 03/L-231 on Kosovo Police Inspectorate
25. Law no. 04/L-030 on Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences
26. Law no. 04/1-31 on International Judicial Cooperation on Criminal Issues
27. Law no. 04/L-036 on Official Statistics of the Republic of Kosovo
28. Law no. 04/L-052 on International Memorandums
29. Law no. 04/L-078 on General Product Safety
30. Law no. 04/L-072 on State Border Control and Surveillance, amended and supplemented with Law no. 04/L-2014 on State Border Control
31. Law no. 04/L-216 on Cooperation between Authorities involved on IBM
31. Law no. 04/L-017 on Free Legal Aid
32. Law no. 04/L-093 on Banks, Micro-financial Institutions and Non-banking financial Institutions
33. Law no. 02/L-50 on Emergent Health Care

34. Law no. 02/L-38 on Health Inspectorate
35. Law no. 2004/50 on Private Activities in Medicine
36. Law on Social Protection
37. Law no. 02/L-57 on Cultural Institutions
38. Law no. 2004/38 on the Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens in the Health Care System
39. Law no. 2004/L-125 on Health
40. Law on Prevention and Fighting of Contagious Diseases
41. Law no. 03/L-124 on Amendment and Supplement of the Law on Health
42. Law no. 02/L-76 on Reproductive Health
43. Law no. 02/L-101 on Blood Transfusion, Blood Control and its Products
44. Law no. 04/L-064 on Kosovo Agency on Forensic
45. Law no. 05/ L-025 on Mental Health
46. Law no. 04/-L-015 on Witness Protection
47. Law no. 04/L-060 on Waste
48. Law no. 2004/32 on Family
50. Law no. 04/L-218 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting victims of trafficking.

5.2. Institutional Mechanisms

Institutional mechanism means all mechanisms that have a role and importance in the fight against narcotics in Kosovo.

Institutional mechanisms for drafting and implementing state policies in the field against narcotics are the following but not limited to:

Ministry of Internal Affairs

MIA is the governmental body responsible for drafting and monitoring the policies and legislation in the area of general security and narcotics. Through its mechanisms and agencies, MIA undertakes activities in preventing, protecting, prosecuting and responding to all activities against narcotics.

National Coordinator against Narcotics

The National Coordinator against Narcotics is the Minister of Internal Affairs or the person authorized by him, who is responsible for coordinating, instructing, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of policies, activities, and actions related to the Narcotics Strategy.

Strategy Secretariat

The MIA Strategy Secretariat has a duty to monitor on a regular basis the implementation of the strategy by collecting and analysing data on the implementation of action plan activities and to draft periodic and evaluation reports for the National Coordinator. In



addition, the Secretariat will assist the National Coordinator for strategy coordination and communication with stakeholders.

Kosovo Police

As a law enforcement agency within the MIA, KP has the primary responsibility in combating narcotics through the Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking with Narcotics and other supporting structures within the Kosovo Police.

Kosovo Forensics Agency

As a Law Enforcement Agency within the MIA, KFA is responsible for performing professional forensic expertise according to international standards as well as the management of forensic databases.

Emergency Management Agency

As an agency within the MIA, EMA has the responsibility to develop all measures to prepare, protect, respond, and recover from all potential risks, whether natural or caused by the human factor.

Kosovo Intelligence Agency

KIA is a security and intelligence agency that collects analyzes and distributes intelligent products in a quick, legitimate and accountable way to the President, Prime Minister and other competent institutions.

Kosovo Judicial Council

The KJC is an independent institution in the performance of its functions in order to ensure an independent, fair, apolitical, accessible, professional and impartial justice system that reflects the multi-ethnic nature of the Republic of Kosovo and implements the Constitution as well internationally recognized principles of human rights and gender equality, so that the judicial system is as effective as possible in the fight against terrorism. The KJC ensures the independence and impartiality of the judicial system.

Judicial Power

The Judicial Power in the Republic of Kosovo is exercised by the Courts which are established in accordance with the Constitution and the relevant Law respectively the Basic Court, Supreme Court and Appellate Court, while judges in the exercise of their function and decision making are independent, impartial, not affected in any way by any natural or legal person including public bodies.

Kosovo Prosecutorial Council



The Council is an independent institution in the exercise of its functions in order to provide an independent, professional and impartial prosecutorial system that reflects the multi-ethnic nature of the Republic of Kosovo and the internationally recognized principles of gender equality.

State Prosecution

It is an independent institution with authority and responsibility for the prosecution of persons charged with a criminal offense or for any other offense, as regulated by law. The Special Prosecution has a special power to investigate and prosecute crimes under Article 5 of Law no. 03/L-052, or those in the form of attempts, and various forms of complicity, including the committing of acts related to narcotics.

Kosovo Security Council Secretariat

The Secretariat, as an integral part of the Kosovo Security Council, prepares periodic reports and analyses for the Government of the Republic of Kosovo and the Kosovo Security Council dealing with security policy issues. The KSC Secretariat coordinates the drafting of the national security and security policy strategy in Kosovo, including capacity building, policy and research instruments.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice develops policies within its area of responsibility, enables the preparation and implementation of legislation in the field of justice; provides international legal aid; provides expert support in the preparation of Government Agreements in the field of international cooperation; it stores and administers the property seized or confiscated, in cooperation with the prosecutor's office, the court or other competent authorities, in accordance with applicable law and by prioritizing cooperation and coordination activities in meeting the strategic obligations of the National Strategy against Narcotics 2018-2022.

Kosovo Correctional Service

In cooperation with other justice partners and the Ministry of Health, it aims to treat the prisoners humanely through special programs aimed at re-socializing and preparing them for life and responsible behaviour for reintegration into society while respecting the fundamental rights of prisoners without discrimination. The enforcement of penal sanctions also serves to protect the society by preventing the commission of other offenses and by restraining others from committing criminal offenses.

Kosovo Probation Service



KPS is responsible for the execution of alternative measures and penalties, supervision, re-socialization, reintegration and rehabilitation of all persons who have committed punishable offenses under applicable laws in the Republic of Kosovo. Also, KPS has the mandate for reintegration and rehabilitation of persons conditionally released from prison.

Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force

MKSF through its mechanisms helps local institutions in preventing terrorism, while with its units actively participates in defending the country and responding to possible terrorist attacks.

Ministry of Finance

The MoF will have an active and cooperative role with all institutions affected by the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy against Narcotics while ensuring that the activities and objectives envisaged are implemented within regular budget appropriations.

Kosovo Customs

As an agency within the Ministry of Finance exercising its function of controlling goods and persons at border crossing points and within the territory of Kosovo, it contributes to increasing security, combating border crime and preventing narcotics trafficking.

NCBM National Center for Border Management

Means the mechanism established in the MIA that has the function of coordinating activities and operations arising from the requests of the authorities involved in IBM and other authorities, agencies, providing support, facilitating the exchange of information, control and monitoring with CCTV and other equipment, increasing the integration between the authorities involved in the field of state border management, together with any other task that may be assigned by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)/National IBM Coordinator and Senior Management of Authorities involved in IBM.

Joint Intelligence, Risk and Threat Analysis Unit (JIRTAU): The unit within the NCBM, which is used for information identification, collection, analysis, risk and threats assessment, and in principle information dissemination, monitoring and testing, between the responsible authorities in NCBM and also between representatives of the responsible authorities in the KBP as well as relevant units and sectors in the area of risk, intelligence and investigation, together with any other task that may be assigned by the MIA and the Senior Management of the authorities involved in IBM.



Ministry of Health

MISSION Maintaining health, promoting healthy lifestyles and providing safe and quality services with easy, equal access without financial risk and cost-effective; It sets norms and standards and issues instructions/guidelines for the health sector and environmental protection while respecting relevant international standards; It oversees the implementation of these standards, including inspections and other services as needed (through the Pharmaceutical Inspectorate and the Health Inspectorate), and monitors the health situation and implements appropriate measures to prevent and control problems in the health field. MoH through PHD provides programs and health care for the drug users within prisons on an equal footing with public health.

Financial Intelligence Unit

As an agency within the Ministry of Finance, the FIU is responsible for researching, obtaining, analysing and distribution to the competent authorities and disclosing of information about the potential money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

MEST plays an important role in the areas of prevention and awareness raising through development of curricula and organization of awareness-raising activities on the prevention of negative phenomena.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MFA has a role in assisting international cooperation in the fight against narcotics.

Ministry of European Integration

MEI ensures that the legal framework and government policies are in line with EU legislation and policies.

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport

MCYS creates policies for culture, youth, sports and cultural heritage. It develops programs to address the needs of and support young people, focusing on the identification and support of specific vulnerable groups. It also creates programs for raising the level of cultural communication and coexistence between cultures of all ethnic, religious or linguistic communities in the country, including cultural promotion and cooperation in the field of culture, youth and sport.

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning participates in the monitoring of the disposal of narcotic plants waste and of narcotics confiscated, in cooperation with the competent institutions.



6. Objectives of the Strategy against Narcotics

The threat from narcotics is persistent, therefore its prevention and combat requires constant commitment and engagement as well as further capacity development. Hence, despite the fact that the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo have achieved satisfactory results in capacity building and efficiency in the prevention and combating of narcotics, the current context in Kosovo, as well as the trend of global developments affecting the Republic of Kosovo, raises the indispensable need for this strategic document, with a view to preventing and effectively combating narcotics.

Based on the efficiency and the results from the previous strategies, the activities of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo in terms of preventing and combating narcotics focus on four strategic objectives:

1. DEMAND AND HARM REDUCTION
2. OFFER AND SUPPLY REDUCTION
3. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION
4. SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

6.1 Demand and harm reduction

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

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

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

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

Specific objectives under Demand and Harm Reduction are:

- 6.1.1 Prevention and Education
- 6.1.2 Treatment and Rehabilitation
- 6.1.3 Re-socialization and Reintegration
- 6.1.4 Harm Reduction
- 6.1.5 Demand Reduction



6.2 Offer and supply reduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specific objectives under Offer and Supply Reduction are:

6.2.1 Prevention of Supply and Offer

6.2.2 Supervision of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors

6.2.3 Investigation (detection) and Prosecution



6.3 Cooperation and coordination

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

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

Specific objectives under Cooperation and Coordination are:

- 6.3.1 Inter-sectorial Cooperation and Coordination
- 6.3.2 International Cooperation and Coordination

6.4 Specific objectives under Supervision and Monitoring of the Strategy and Action Plan are:

- 6.4.1 Supervision and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan
- 6.4.2 Evaluation and review
- 6.4.3 Information

7. Strategy implementation, monitoring and evaluation

7.1 Role of the monitoring and evaluation system

The strategy implementation process will aim at meeting its strategic and specific objectives and activities. Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the implementation of objectives and activities will be an integral part of the strategy process as well as a key element in its implementation.

The Strategy Secretariat will monitor on a regular basis the implementation of the Action Plan by collecting quarterly, semi-annual, nine-month, annual and ad hoc reports from all relevant institutions, and will produce analytical reports on the implementation of the strategy as needed.

Monitoring will consist of a continuous and systematic collection of data for measuring progress and implementation of the Action Plan. Evaluation will be conducted on a regular basis, every one year, but also ad hoc, whereby the implementation of the Action Plan and its impact in practice will be evaluated. The evaluation process will result in the review of Action Plan activities by providing planning of activities needed for the effective implementation of strategic objectives and alignment with trends of domestic and global threats.

The main aspects of the monitoring and evaluation of the strategy's Action Plan are:

- Institutional capacity;
- Monitoring indicators during and at the end of the three-year period;
- Information sources and measurement instruments.



8. ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan reflects its compatibility with the overall framework of the National Strategy against Narcotics.

The Action Plan will be reviewed at the end of each year in order to ensure the implementation of the Strategy and harmonization with local and international trends.

The Action Plan for the implementation of this strategy consists of:

- Strategic objectives;
- Specific objectives;
- Concrete implementation activities;
- Definition of responsible and supporting institutions for the fulfillment of each objective;
- Definition of the timeframe for fulfillment of each activity;
- Definition of necessary financial resources for the development of activities;
- Definition of indicators for the implementation of each objective and activity.

ACTION PLAN 2018-2022



National Strategy against Narcotics and the Action Plan 2018 – 2022

NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST NARCOTICS AND ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2022						
Strategic Objective 1						
DEMAND AND HARM REDUCTION						
Specific objective: Prevention and education						
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
1.1.1	Development and implementation of schools curricula aimed at education and awareness raising of students on consequences associated with the use of narcotics and new psychoactive substances	2018-2019	10,000	MEST	MIA, MoH, KP	Curricula developed and implemented
1.1.2	Development, publication and dissemination of information materials on the causes and consequences of using narcotics.	2018-2022	12.500 EUR	KN MIA	MoH, KP, MFST, MCYS	Number of publications
1.1.3	Organization of debates aimed at information and awareness raising on the phenomenon of narcotics.	2018-2022	1.000	MIA, MEST, MoH	KP, MCYS, NGO	Number of conducted debates
1.1.4	Organization of prevention campaigns aimed at awareness raising.	2018-2022	10.000 EUR	MIA	MCYS, MoH, MEST, NGO, ON	Number of implemented campaigns
1.1.5	Creation of website aimed at information, awareness raising and prevention related to narcotics	2018	5000	MIA	ARKEP, NGO, ON	Website created



National Strategy against Narcotics and the Action Plan 2018 – 2022

No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
1.1.6	Active participation of former users in prevention programs	2018-2022	16,800- Labyrinth	MLSW, MoH	NGO	Number of participants
1.1.7	Organization of meetings with parents to inform them on their role in preventing the use of narcotics	2018-2022	2.500	MEST	MIA, KP, MoH, NGO	Number of meetings
1.1.8	Teacher training on early identification	2018-2022	15.000	MEST	MIA, KP, MoH, KP, NGO, ON	Number of trained teachers
1.1.9	Development of curricula for extracurricular activities	2018-2022	5.000	MEST	MoH, NGO	Number of curricula
1.2	Specific objective: Treatment and rehabilitation					
1.2.1	Adaptation or construction of new facilities for training or rehabilitation such as a special centre or institute	2018-2022	200,000.00	- MoH	MoJ, NGO, ON	Number of constructed centres
1.2.2	Roll-out of detoxification services in psychiatric wards of regional hospitals	2018-2022	50,000.00	NC, MoH	NGO, ON	5 detoxification services in regional hospitals
1.2.3	Roll-out of replacement therapy programs in other Regional Centers	2018-2022	50,000.00	MoH	MIA, ON	4 Regional Centers
1.2.4	Staff training on treatment in detoxification and replacement therapy programs	2018-2022	10,000.00	MoH	ON, NGO	Number of trained staff



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1.2.5	Roll-out of treatment programs for drug users in prisons (detoxification and replacement therapy programs)	2018-2022	5,000.00	MoH	MoI, ON, NGO	Extending the program in two other centres
1.2.6	Capacity building of professional staff in treatment of trafficking victims who are users of psychotropic/psychoactive substances and those infected with communicable diseases (AIDS, Hepatitis B, C etc.).	2018-2020	20,000 (donors) 2,000-Labyrinth	MLSW	MIA, MoH, MLSW, CSW, KP, PROSECUTION, COURT, NGOs	The number of trained staff - 11 staff and 10 employees from NGOs Number of trainings held
1.2.7	Recruitment of professional medical staff	2018-2022	14,500	MLSW	MoH	Staff recruited - One (1) psychologist
1.2.8	Capacity building of centres for social work treating juvenile drug addicts	2018-2020	20,000 (Kosovo Budget) and 30,000 (donors)	MoH, MLSW	Association of Kosovo Municipalities ZB, MLSW	The number of trained staff - 40 employees from CSWs Number of trainings held - 5 Workshops held
1.3	Specific objective: Re-socialization and reintegration					
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
1.3.1	Training of trainers for rehabilitation activities (peer educators) for specific groups	2018-2022	2,000-Labyrinth	CSW NGO ON	MoH, MLSW	Number of trained trainers
1.3.2	Participation of former users in rehabilitation programs	2018-2022	3,000-Labyrinth	NGO, ON	MoI, MLSW	The number of people involved
1.4	Specific objective: Harm reduction					



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No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
1.4.1	Training of peer educators, police officers and healthcare professionals	2018-2022	2,000-Labyrinth	MoH, NGO	MIA, KP	Number of educators trained
1.4.2	Implementation of harm reduction programs	2018-2022	10,000-Labyrinth	MoH, NGO	MIA, KP	Number of programs implemented
1.5	Specific objective: Demand reduction					
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
1.5.1	Development of the Administrative Instruction on registration and reporting procedures for drug users	2018-2020	Budgeted cost Donors	MIA, MoH	NGOs, INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	Administrative Instruction drafted and approved
1.5.2	Establishment of the database for registration of drug users	2018-2019	Budgeted cost Donors	MIA MoH	Association of Kosovo Municipalities, respectively CSW in Municipalities, ON	Database created and functionalized
1.5.3	Establishment of the national registry of mortality associated with drug use	2018- 2020	Budgeted cost Donors	MoH, IML, MoJ	MIA, KP, NGO	Register created and maintained
Strategic Objective 2 OFFER AND SUPPLY REDUCTION						
2.1	Specific objective: Prevention of offer and supply					
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
2.1.1	Development and implementation of operational plans at country level to prevent	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MIA, KP, KC	KIA, PI, KAMPP , III, NCBM	Number of draft plans and realized operations



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	production, cultivation, distribution, supply and trafficking of narcotics								
2.1.2	Development and implementation of operational plans for controlling abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	PI, HI	KP, KC, KAMPP	Number of draft plans and realized operations			
2.1.3	Prevention of drug smuggling into correction centres	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KCS	KP, KIA	The number of cases prevented and the quantity seized			
2.1.4	Cooperation with citizens on narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	MIA, KP	MoH, KC, MLSW, KIA, NGO, MEST	Number of cases initiated by cooperation with citizens			
2.1.5	Maintenance of free toll lines where citizens can give information on criminal activities related to narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MIA, KP	NCBM	Functional line			
2.1.6	Collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence on narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KP, KIA, KC	MIA, MoH, MEST, NCBM	Number of information			
2.1.7	Organization of specialized training on the collection, analysis and processing of information on narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	KP, KIA, KC	KAPS, KIPA, INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS, NGO	Number of completed trainings			
2.1.8	Human and technical-technology capacity building in the analysis and identification of narcotics	2018-2022	250,000.00 IPA Project Donors	KFA, IML, KP, KC	INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS, NGO	Capacities raised			



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2.1.9	Increasing police actions aimed at drug offer and supply prevention in schools and school areas		Budgeted cost	KP	KIA, MEST, MoH, NGO	No. of patrols around the schools No. of the controlled premises No. of controlled persons No. of controlled cars No. of the visited schools No. of the cases initiated No. of the arrested persons Seizures
2.1.10	Improvement of legal infrastructure in the area of narcotics	2018-2022	Administrative cost	OPM, MoI, MIA, MoJ	MEST, MoF, MLSW	Number of normative acts adopted
2.2	Specific objective: Supervision of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors					
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
2.2.1	Development of the joint annual plan for supervising the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the Republic of Kosovo	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KAMPP, PI, HI, KC	KAMPP, KP, ON	Drafted plan
2.2.2	Quantity of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances imported within 3 months	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KAMPP	KC, PI	Imported quantity
2.2.3	Quantity of precursors imported within 3 months	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KAMPP, MTI	KC, PI	Imported quantity
2.2.4	Capacity building for the preservation, storage and packaging of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MoH, MTI	MIA, KP, KC, MESP	Capacities raised



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2.2.5	Preservation and storage of confiscated and expired narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MoH, KP, KC	MIA, MESP	Quantity seized
2.2.6	Destruction of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MESP	MIA, KP, MoH	Quantity destroyed
2.2.7	Destruction of confiscated narcotics and precursors	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KP	MESP, PROSECUTION, COURT	Quantity destroyed
2.3	Specific objective: Investigation (detection) and prosecution					
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
2.3.1	Identification and profiling of criminal groups dealing with narcotics trafficking	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KP	KIA, KC	Number of profiled groups
2.3.2	Advancement of the equipment for the conduct of secret investigations	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	Prosecution, KP, KIA	ON	Advancing equipment
2.3.3	Advancement of the database for collecting, sorting and analysing information on narcotics cases	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	KP	ON	Advanced database
2.3.4	Organization of advanced police training on the conduct of complex case investigations	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	KP	KAPS, ON, NGO	Number of trainings, trained officers



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2.3.5	Organization of training for the implementation of secret measures, resource handling, and informers.	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	KP	ON	Number of organized training and trained officers
2.3.6	Development of joint investigations with other countries	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	KP, Prosecution, Court	KIA, ON	Number of joint investigations
2.3.7	Training of judges who will deal with the resolving of criminal cases against narcotics trafficking	2018-2022	Budgeted cost Donors	KJC, AD	ON	Number of trainings



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- Strategic Objective 3 COOPERATION AND COORDINATION						
Specific objective: Inter-institutional cooperation and coordination						
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
3.1.1	Conducting of meetings of institutions dealing with the prevention and fight against narcotics abuse	2018-2022	Administrative cost	KP, KC, PROSECUTION, COURT, MoH, KC, KIA, MEST, MLSW, KP	NC-STRATEGY SECRETARIAT, NGO	Meetings held
3.1.2	Exchange of information related to the phenomenon of narcotics abuse	2018-2022	Administrative cost	KP, KIA, MoH	MoJ, NGO	Number of exchanged information
3.1.3	Permanent monitoring and supervision of bank transactions	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	FIU	KP, CBK	Number of suspected transaction related to narcotics
3.1.4	Advancement of cooperation with the Agency for the Administration of Sequestered or Confiscated Assets	2018-2022	Administrative cost	AASCA	KP, KC, PROSECUTION, COURT, MoH	Number of assets seized or confiscated
3.1.5	Recording of all cases suspected of overdose with narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MoH	NIPH, KUHCs, NGO, State shelter	Number of recorded cases



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3.1.6	Informing of responsible institutions on suspected cases of drug abuse	2018-2022	Administrative cost	PI, MoH	KP, PI, HI	Number of reported cases
3.1.7	Establishment of an early warning system for new psychoactive substances	2018-2019	Budgeted cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT	Line agencies and ministries	System established and functional
3.2	Specific objective: International Cooperation and Coordination					
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
3.2.1	Exchange of information with other countries and international agencies	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	KP, KIA, KC, KAMPP	ON, NGO	Number of exchanged information
3.2.2	Conducting of joint investigations with other states to investigate narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	PROSECUTION, KP	COURT, MoJ, MFA, KC, KIA,	Number of joint investigations
3.2.3	Conducting of joint operations with other countries	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	PROSECUTION KP, KC	KIA, NCBM	Number of joint operations
3.2.4	Signing of cooperation agreements with other states and international organizations related to narcotics	2018-2022	Budgeted cost	MIA, MFA, KP	OPM, MoJ	Number of signed agreements
3.2.5	Cooperation with international agencies in the field of narcotics	2018-2022	Donors	MIA, KP	KC, KIA, MoH, KAMPP	Number of joint activities
3.2.6	Exchange of experiences and mutual study visits	2018-2022	Donors	MIA, KP	KC, KIA, MoH, KAMPP, PI, HI, MFEST, MLSW, KIA	Number of mutual visits



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Strategic Objective 4 SUPERVISION AND MONITORING						
Specific objective: Supervision and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan						
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
4.1.1	Monitoring on a regular basis of implementation of Action Plan activities	2018-2022	Administrative cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT		Monitoring Reports
4.1.2	Quarterly reporting on the implementation of Action Plan activities	2018-2022	Administrative cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT	Stakeholders involved in the Action Plan	Regular reporting
4.1.3	Identifying and addressing problems related to the implementation of Action Plan activities	2018-2022	Administrative cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT	Stakeholders involved in the Action Plan	Cases identified and addressed
4.1.4	Organization of training on the manner of reporting, in accordance with the administrative instructions related to the drafting of strategies	2018	Administrative cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT, OPM	Stakeholders involved in the Action Plan	Training organized
4.1.5	Adaption of the electronic system of secretariat to the Administrative Instruction of the Office of the Prime Minister	2018	Administrative cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT, OPM		System customized
4.1.6	Reporting to the EMCDDA regarding development of drug	2018-2022	Administrative cost	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT		Number of reports



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related activities by the OBSERVATOR						
5.2 Specific objective: Evaluation and review						
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
5.2.1	Annual assessment and analysis of the implementation of the Action Plan	2018-2022	Administrative cost Donors	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT	Stakeholders involved in the Action Plan	Analysis and evaluation conducted
5.2.2	Organization of a workshop for annual assessment and review of the Action Plan	2018-2022	Donors	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT	Stakeholders involved in the Action Plan	Workshop organized
5.2.3	Review of Action Plan activities	2018-2022	Administrative cost Donors	NC STRATEGY SECRETARIAT	Stakeholders involved in the Action Plan	Report compiled
5.3 Specific objective: Information						
No.	Activity	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible institution	Support institutions	Performance indicators
5.3.1	Publication of the strategy on the MIA website and other websites and update as needed	2018	Administrative cost	MIA		Strategy published
5.3.2	Distribution of the Strategy and Action Plan to all local and international institutions	2018	Administrative cost	MIA		Strategy and Action Plan distributed
5.3.3	Distribution of the results of the Strategy and Action Plan assessment	2018-2022	Administrative cost	MIA		Report distributed

