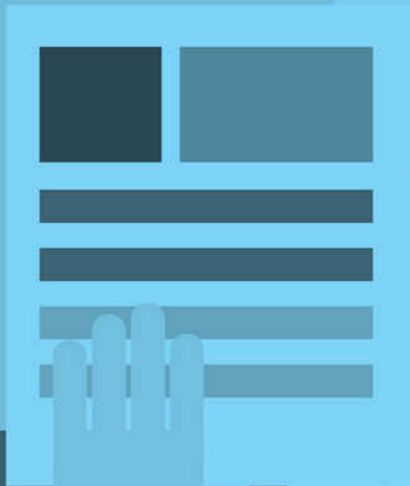


Presentation of the Project

“PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES USE”

X
PROJECT



©

By Dr. Tomori Mareglen

The Project

“PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES USE”

The use of narcotics is termed a social problem that affects a considerable part of the society, causing it various social and economic costs. Statistics show that this phenomenon focuses mostly on high school youth..

Given this fact, the need arises to undertake this project, which essentially aims to prevent this phenomenon and its weakening.

Since, in the focus of our project, is this part of society, and we meet him in every corner of the world, then and our project extends to all regions of the country.

Where is the innovation that this project brings in comparison to similar projects that have been applied so far?

Unlike to similar projects, our project is not limited only to the information and awareness raising stage of young people about the effects and consequences of drug use and capacity building of local government officials in social issues as a governance actor to the community and managers in the secondary schools for the identification and treatment of the narcotic and drug users, but it tends to include these young people as much in society as possible through engagement in certain activities.

Creating and consolidating of the civil society skills in public communication and civic education, promoting of the citizen activities, involvement and participation in the development of the community as a whole.

**The project aims to inform and raise awareness
of the risks that the use of narcotics causes.**

Main Purpose

Prevention of narcotic substances use

Specific Objectives

Information and awareness raising stage of young people about the effects and consequences of drug use and capacity building of local government officials in social issues as a governance actor to the community and managers in the secondary schools for the identification and treatment of the narcotic and drug users, involving young people in social life through recreational activities in public life as means of preventing narcotic substances use.

The project is divided into two phases.

The first phase

Presentation and launch of the project

Preparation of the brochures on the risks that cause the use of narcotic substances

Distribution of brochures in the high schools of cities by districts.

Second phase

High school staff training

High school Psychologist training

Meetings and Seminars with high school youth

Meetings and Seminars with health center staff

Meetings and Seminars with local district administration staff.

Expected results will be:

Educating young people on the consequences of the narcotic substances use which will increase the awareness of the community about drug risk to individuals.

Improve service delivery from health centers to handle of narcotic substances use cases
Improve service delivery and assistance from the Police operators ,
for the efficient handling of narcotic substances use cases.
Involving young people in social and public life.

Reconciliation with the goals / objectives of the program

The main purpose of the project and the link with the goals of the program.
Educating young people about the consequences of narcotic substances use
and their awareness to stay away from such acts.

**The fight against the narcotic substances use is a priority at the local and central level,
from the sectors against criminality, and also the health institutions.**

Organization and project management. Methodology and monitoring.

The project will use technical assistance methods to produce sustainable results for the prevention of narcotic substances use, improving healthy living, and involving young people in social and public life.

Technical assistance will be provided to key actors in addressing such phenomena, schools, local government, Police operators and health centers in enhancing their capacity to provide the atmosphere, conditions and tools for the prevention, detection and treatment of narcotic substances use cases in high schools

**How much the project
is needed currently
for our country?**

Let us evaluate together

AT A GLANCE — ESTIMATES OF DRUG USE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Cannabis



Adults (15–64)

Last year use **24.0 million**
7.2 %



Lifetime use **87.6 million**
26.3 %



Young adults (15–34)

Last year use **17.2 million**
14.1 %



National estimates
of use in last year

Lowest **3.5 %** Highest **21.5 %**

Cocaine



Adults (15–64)

Last year use **3.5 million**
1.1 %



Lifetime use **17.0 million**
5.1 %



Young adults (15–34)

Last year use **2.3 million**
1.9 %



National estimates
of use in last year

Lowest **0.2 %** Highest **4.0 %**

MDMA



Adults (15–64)

Last year use **2.6 million**
0.8 %



Lifetime use **13.5 million**
4.1 %



Young adults (15–34)

Last year use **2.2 million**
1.8 %



National estimates
of use in last year

Lowest **0.2 %** Highest **7.4 %**

Amphetamines



Adults (15–64)

Last year use **1.7 million**
0.5 %



Lifetime use **11.9 million**
3.6 %



Young adults (15–34)

Last year use **1.2 million**
1.0 %



National estimates
of use in last year

Lowest **0 %** Highest **3.6 %**

Let us evaluate together

CANNABIS USERS ENTERING TREATMENT



Characteristics

16% 84%



16 Mean age at first use

25 Mean age at first treatment entry

83 000

First-time entrants

59%



57 000

Previously treated entrants

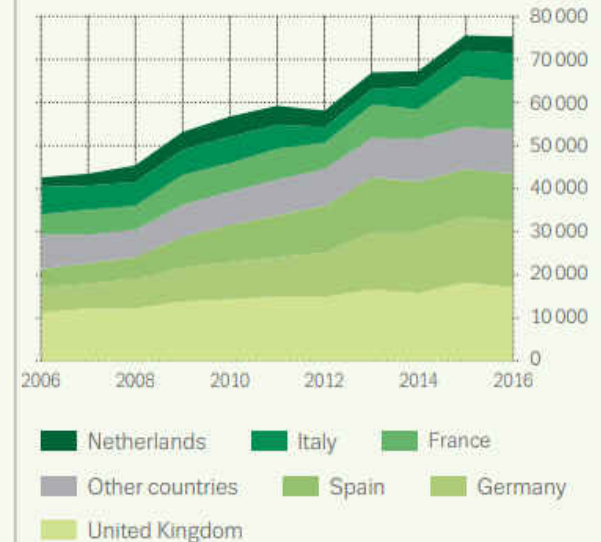
41%

Frequency of use in the last month

mean use 5.5 days per week



Trends in first-time entrants



NB: Apart from trends, data are for all treatment entrants with cannabis as primary drug. Trends in first-time entrants are based on 25 countries. Only countries with data for at least 9 of the 11 years are included in the trends graph. Missing values are interpolated from adjacent years. Due to changes in the flow of data at national level, data since 2014 for Italy is not comparable with earlier years.

Let us evaluate together

COCAINE USERS ENTERING TREATMENT

Characteristics

14% 86%



23 Mean age at first use

34 Mean age at first treatment entry

30 300

First-time entrants

47%



34 400

Previously treated entrants

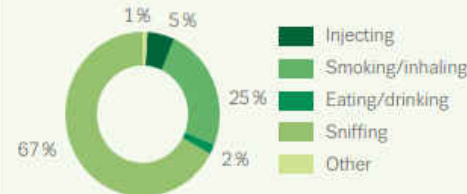
53%

Frequency of use in the last month

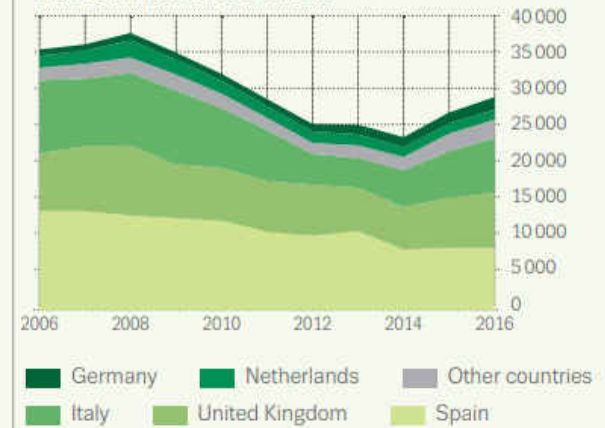
mean use 4.1 days per week



Route of administration



Trends in first-time entrants



NB: Apart from trends, data are for all treatment entrants with cocaine as primary drug. Trends in first-time entrants are based on 25 countries. Only countries with data for at least 9 of the 11 years are included in the trends graph. Missing values are interpolated from adjacent years. Due to changes in the flow of data at national level, data since 2014 for Italy is not comparable with earlier years.

Let us evaluate together

HEROIN USERS ENTERING TREATMENT



Characteristics

20%  80% 

23 Mean age at first use
34 Mean age at first treatment entry

28 200 First-time entrants **19%**
117 200 Previously treated entrants **81%**

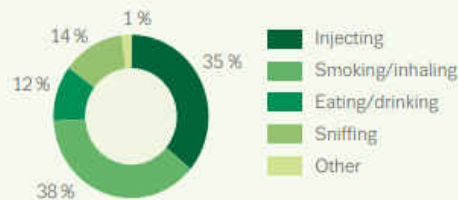


Frequency of use in the last month

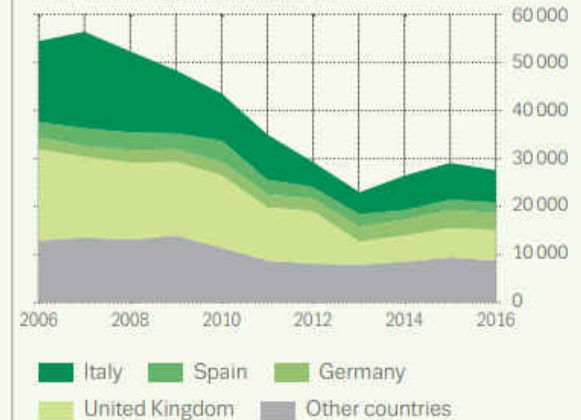
mean use **6** days per week



Route of administration



Trends in first-time entrants

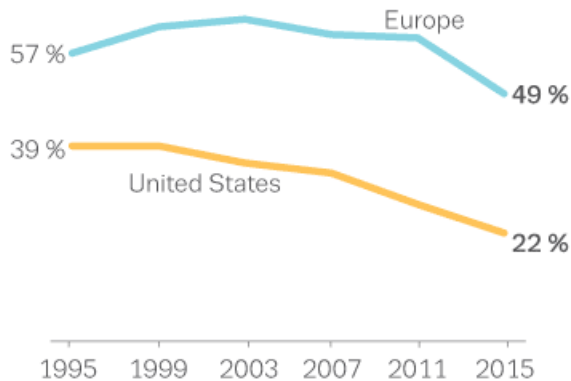


NB: Apart from trends, data are for all treatment entrants with heroin as primary drug. Data for Germany are for entrants with 'opioids' as primary drug. Trends in first-time entrants are based on 25 countries. Only countries with data for at least 9 of the 11 years are included in the trends graph. Missing values are interpolated from adjacent years. Due to changes in the flow of data at national level, data since 2014 for Italy is not comparable with earlier years.

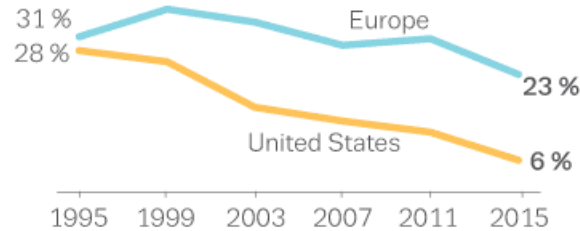
Let us evaluate together

Substance use among school students in Europe and the United States

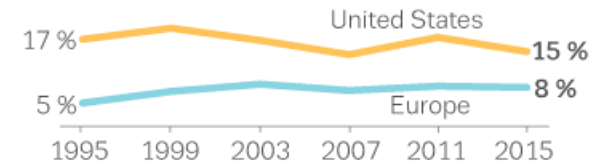
Alcohol



Cigarettes



Cannabis



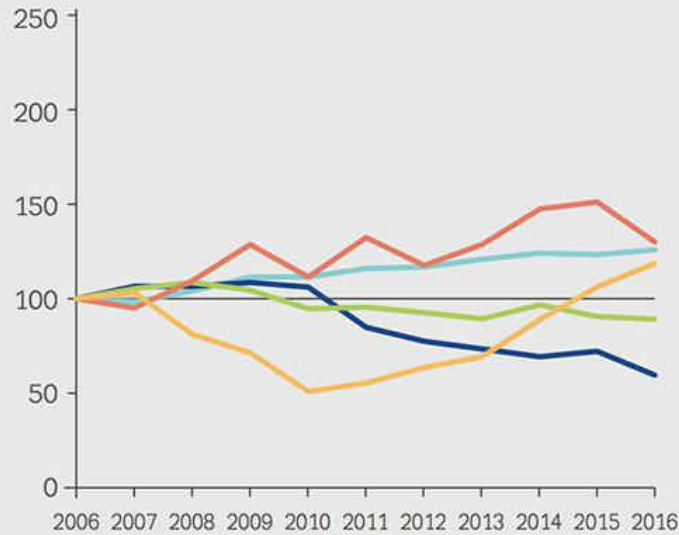
NB: Trends in last month substance use among 15- to 16-year-old school students in Europe and the United States. European averages (unweighted) are based on data from 21 EU countries and Norway (source: ESPAD). US averages are based on samples of 10th grade students (source: Monitoring the Future).

Let us evaluate together

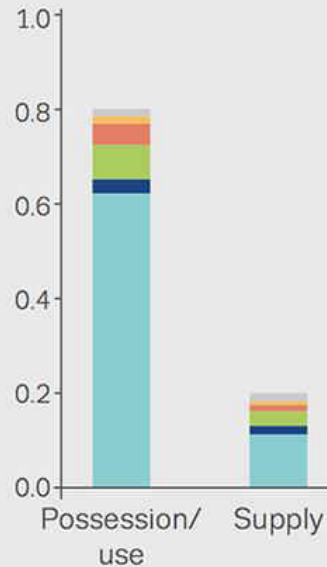
Drug law offences in Europe related to drug use or possession for use or drug supply: indexed trends and reported offences in 2016

Possession/use offences

Indexed trends

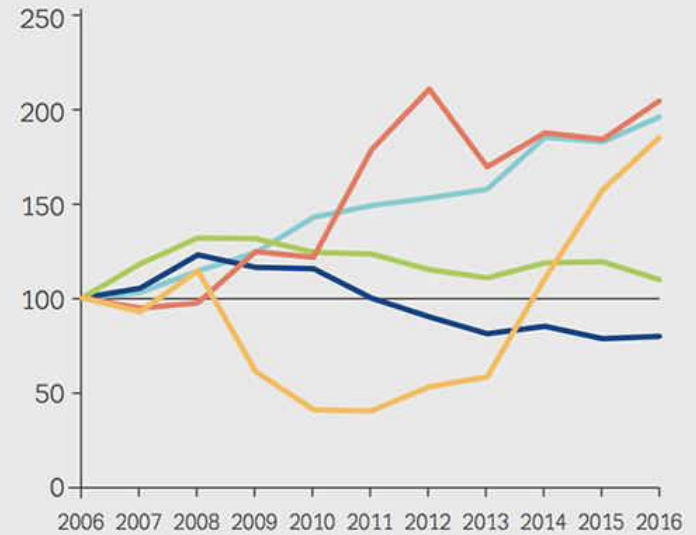


Number of offences (million)



Supply offences

Indexed trends



Heroin Cocaine MDMA Cannabis Amphetamines Other substances

NB: Data for offences for which the drug involved has been reported.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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**If you think this project is needed,
then let us contribute together,
for a safer community, for a safer tomorrow.**

