



CENTRAL ASIA DRUG ACTION PROGRAMME (CADAP) Phase 6

DRUG SITUATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Central Asia

KAZAKHSTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TAJIKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: UNODC. Afghan Opiate Trafficking along the Northern Route. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; 2018. Available from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/publications/NR_Report_21.06.18_low.pdf.

Publications



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2019 Regional report on the
drug situation in Central Asia

Basic geographic and socioeconomic data

Country	Area	Population ^a	GDP per capita ^b	GDP (PPP) per capita ^b	Gini index ^{1, c}
Kazakhstan	2,724,900 km ²	17,987,736	€7970 (\$9224)	€23,267 (\$26,929)	26.4 (2015; low)
Kyrgyzstan	199,951 km ²	6,019,480	€984 (\$1139)	€3156 (\$3653)	26.8 (2016; low)
Tajikistan	143,100 km ²	8,734,951	€708 (\$819)	€718 (\$3146)	34.0 (2015; medium)
Turkmenistan	491,210 km ²	5,662,544	€6605 (\$7645)	€16,218 (\$18,771)	43.2 (2011; medium)
Uzbekistan	448,978 km ²	32,979,000	€1934 (\$2238)	€6501 (\$7524)	36.7 (2003; medium)

^a World Population Prospects: the 2017 Revision

^b International Monetary Fund; the Euro values were calculated using the UN Operational Rates of Exchange as of July 13, 2018

^c World Bank indicators as of December 17, 2018

Drug use in the general population

- In general, surveys not implemented (cultural, political, technical factors...)
- Narcological register assumed to be the main source of information on drug use in a population
 - obligatory registration on non-medical use of controlled substances
 - registration and follow-up for approx. 3 years
 - control function and restriction of human rights
 - main barrier for seeking treatment
 - Kazakhstan has started reform of narc. registration recently

The prevalence of illicit drug use in Tajikistan 18-64, 2018

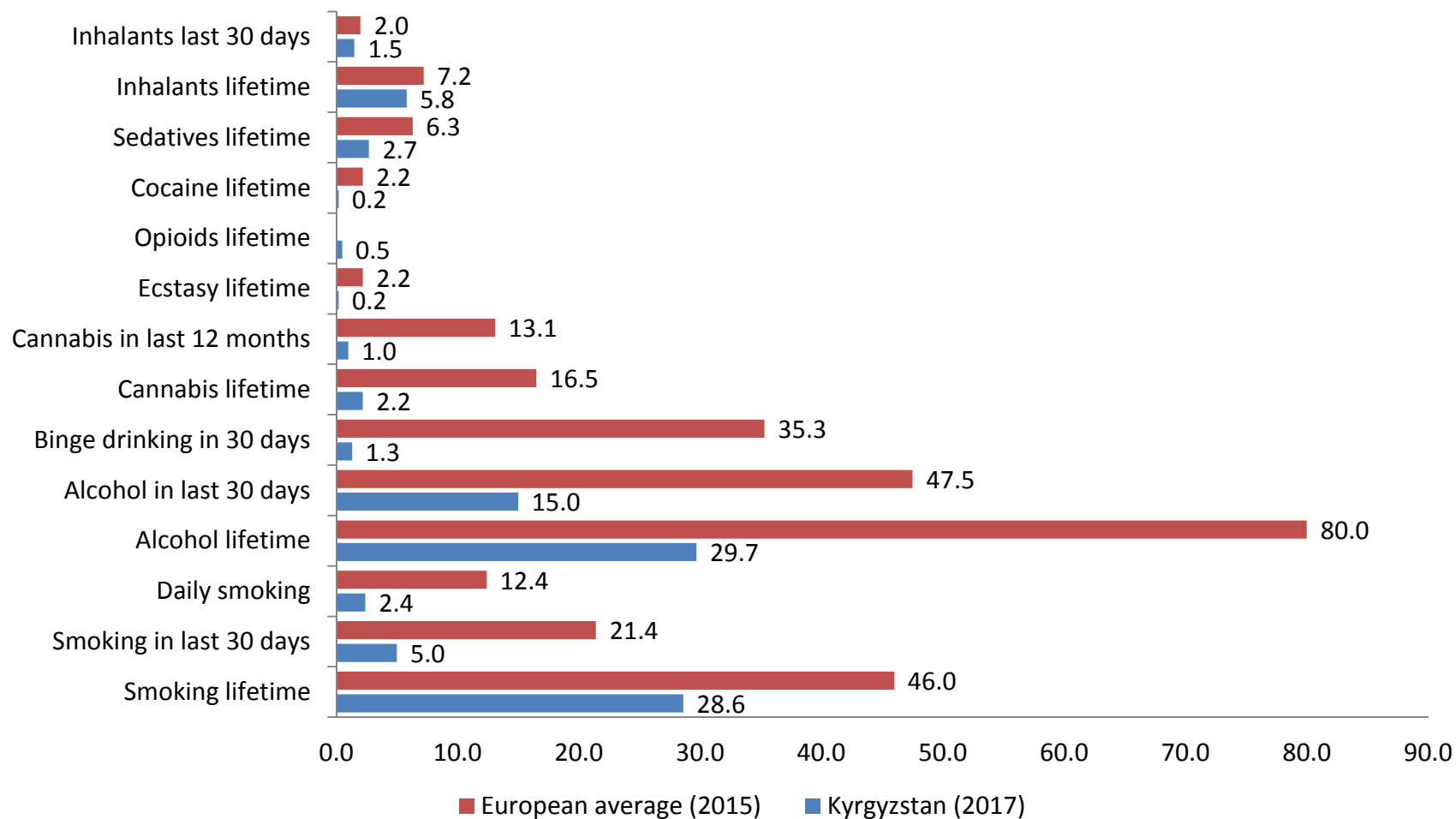
		Men (n=499)	Women (n=501)	Total (N=1000)
Heroin	Throughout the life (Lifetime prevalence)	0.4%	-	0.2%
	During the last 12 months (Last-12-months prevalence)	-	-	-
	During the last 30 days (Last-30-days prevalence)	-	-	-
Cannabis group	Lifetime prevalence	1.8%	-	0.9%
	Last-12-months prevalence	0.2%	-	0.1%
	Last-30-days prevalence	0.2%	-	0.1%
Volatile solvents (inhalants)	Lifetime prevalence	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%
	Last-12-months prevalence	-	0.4%	0.2%
	Last-30-days prevalence	-	0.4%	0.2%
Ecstasy	Lifetime prevalence	0.2%	-	0.1%
	During the last 12 months	0.2%	-	0.1%
	During the last 30 days	0.2%	-	0.1%

The prevalence of illicit drug use in Kazakhstan 18-34, 2019

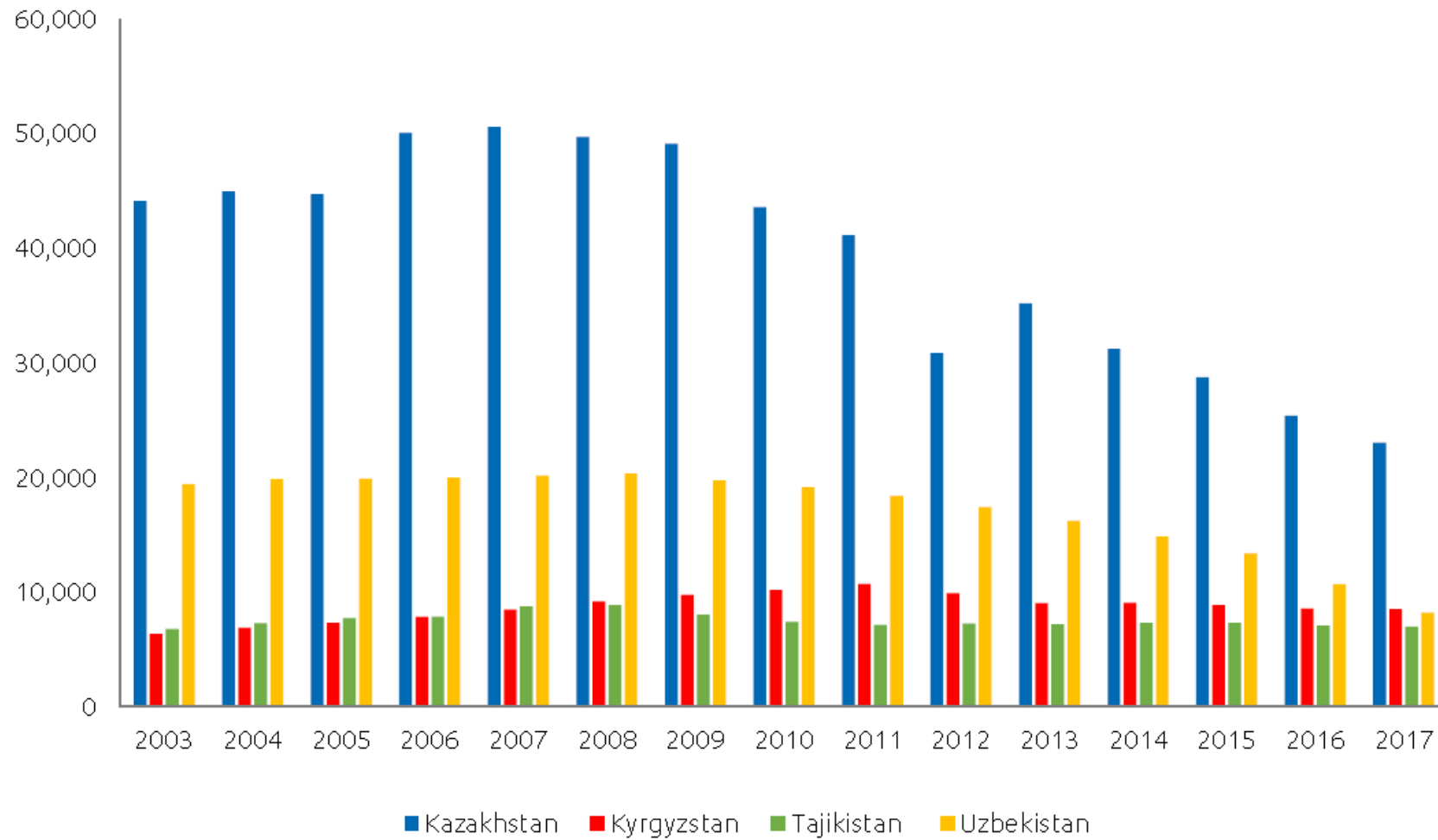
	Total (N=1500)		Gender		Age groups		
			Male (n=714)	Female (n=786)	18-24 (n=491)	25-29 (n=566)	30-34 (n=443)
	%	95 % CI	%	%	%	%	%
Marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, inhalants, sedatives or hypnotics, hallucinogens, opioids							
Life time	11,7%	(10,1 – 13,4)	18.3	5.6	9.6	14.1	10.8
Last 12 months	5,2%	(4,1 – 6,4)	8.8	1.9	5.7	6.4	3.2
Last 30 days	3,2%	(2,3 – 4,2)	6.0	0.6	3.3	3.5	2.7
New psychoactive substances							
Life time	6,3	(5,1 – 7,6)	9.2	3.7	6.5	8.0	4.1
Last 12 months	3,4	(2,5 – 4,4)	5.6	1.4	3.9	4.2	1.8
Last 30 days	2,4	(1,6 – 3,3)	3.9	1.0	2.0	3.2	1.8

The prevalence of substance use in Kyrgyzstan, 16-years old, 2017

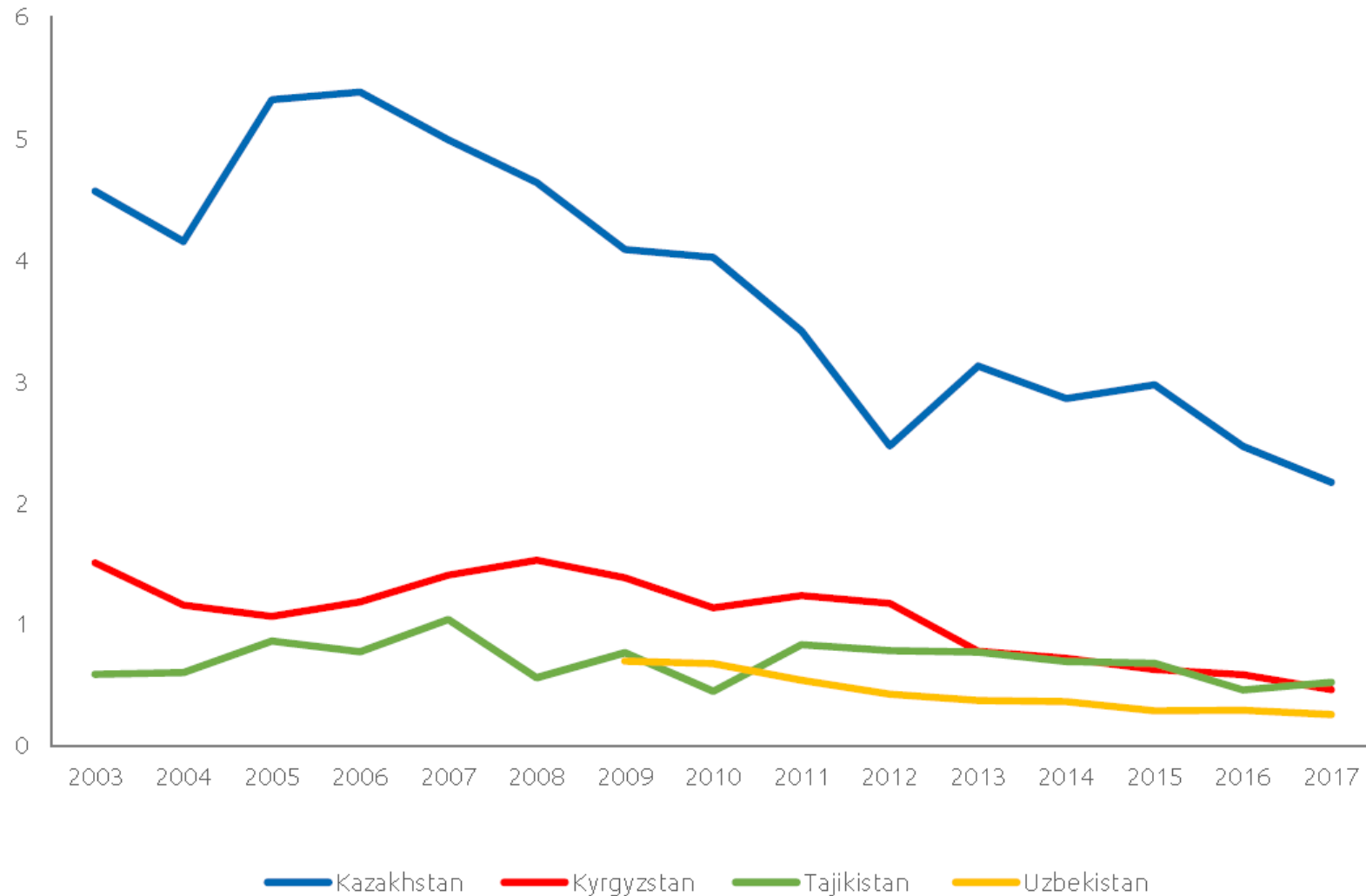
ESPAD KG: Comparison of the indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic and the average indicators of the European countries, %



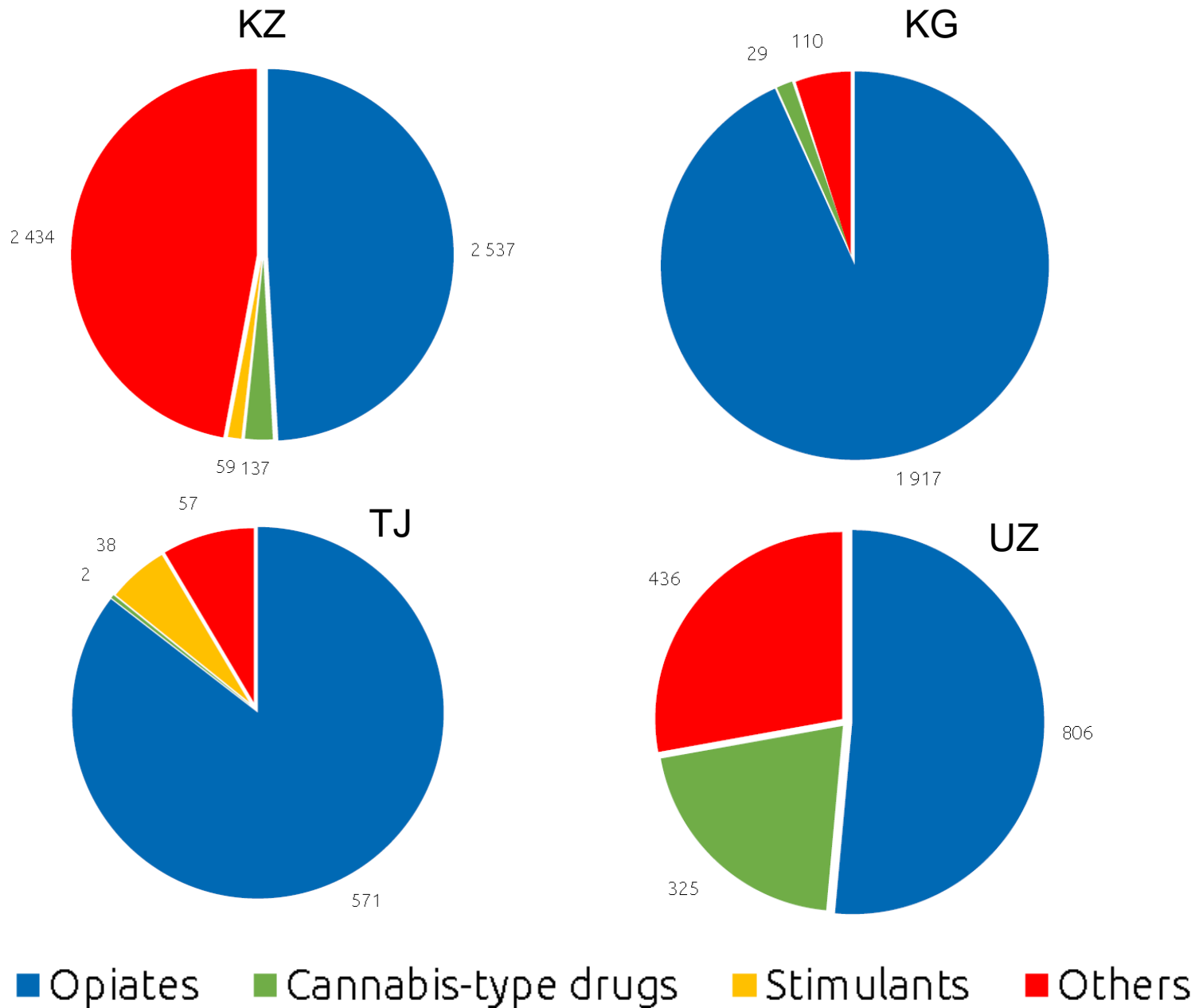
Narcological register: all registered



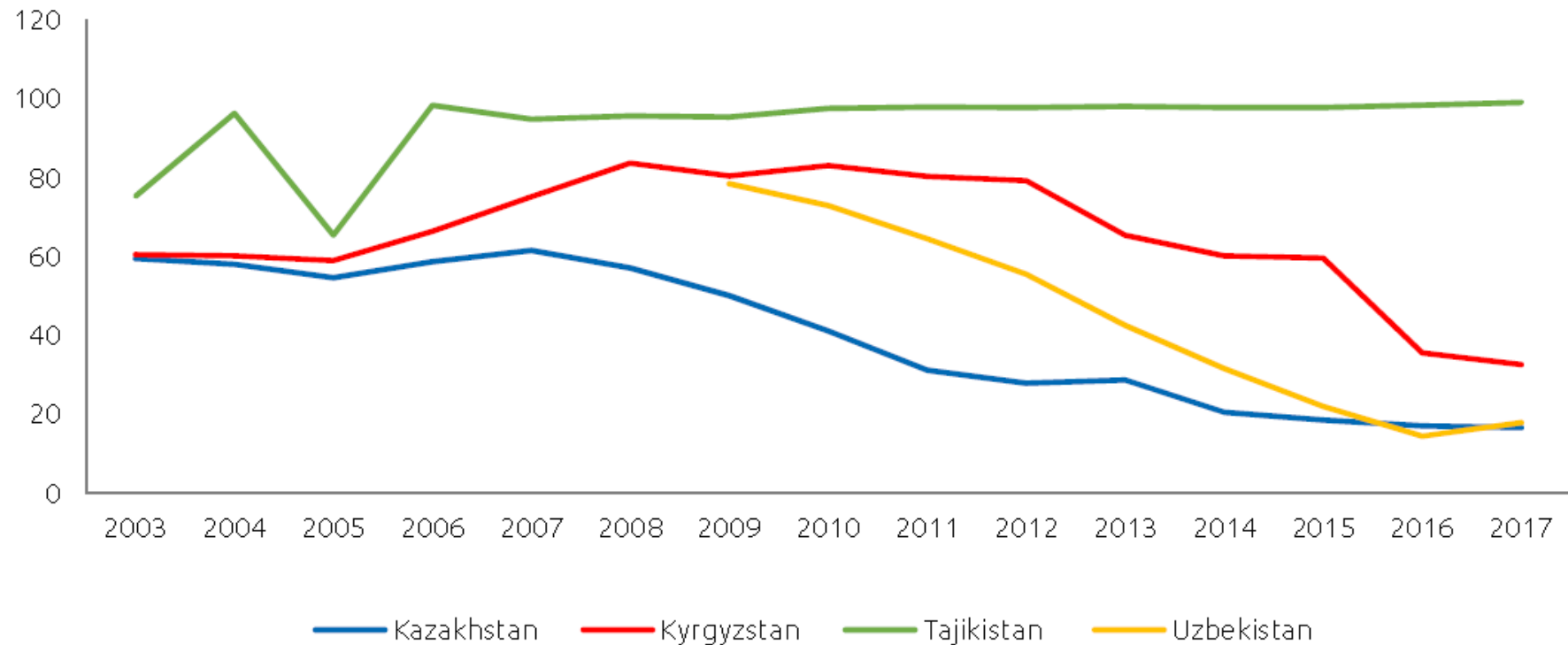
Narcological register: newly registered/1000 inh.



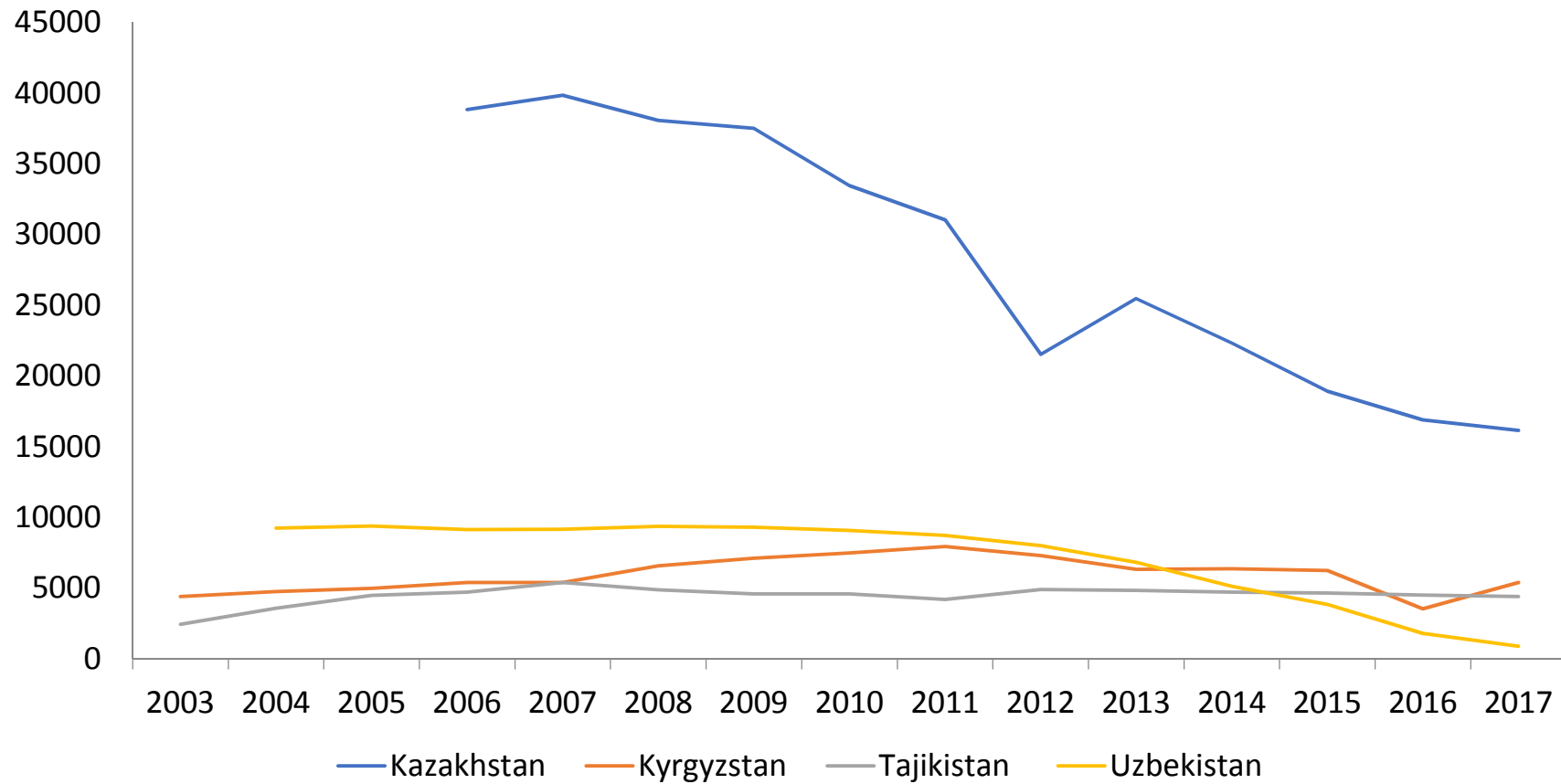
Number of all patients treated by primary drug



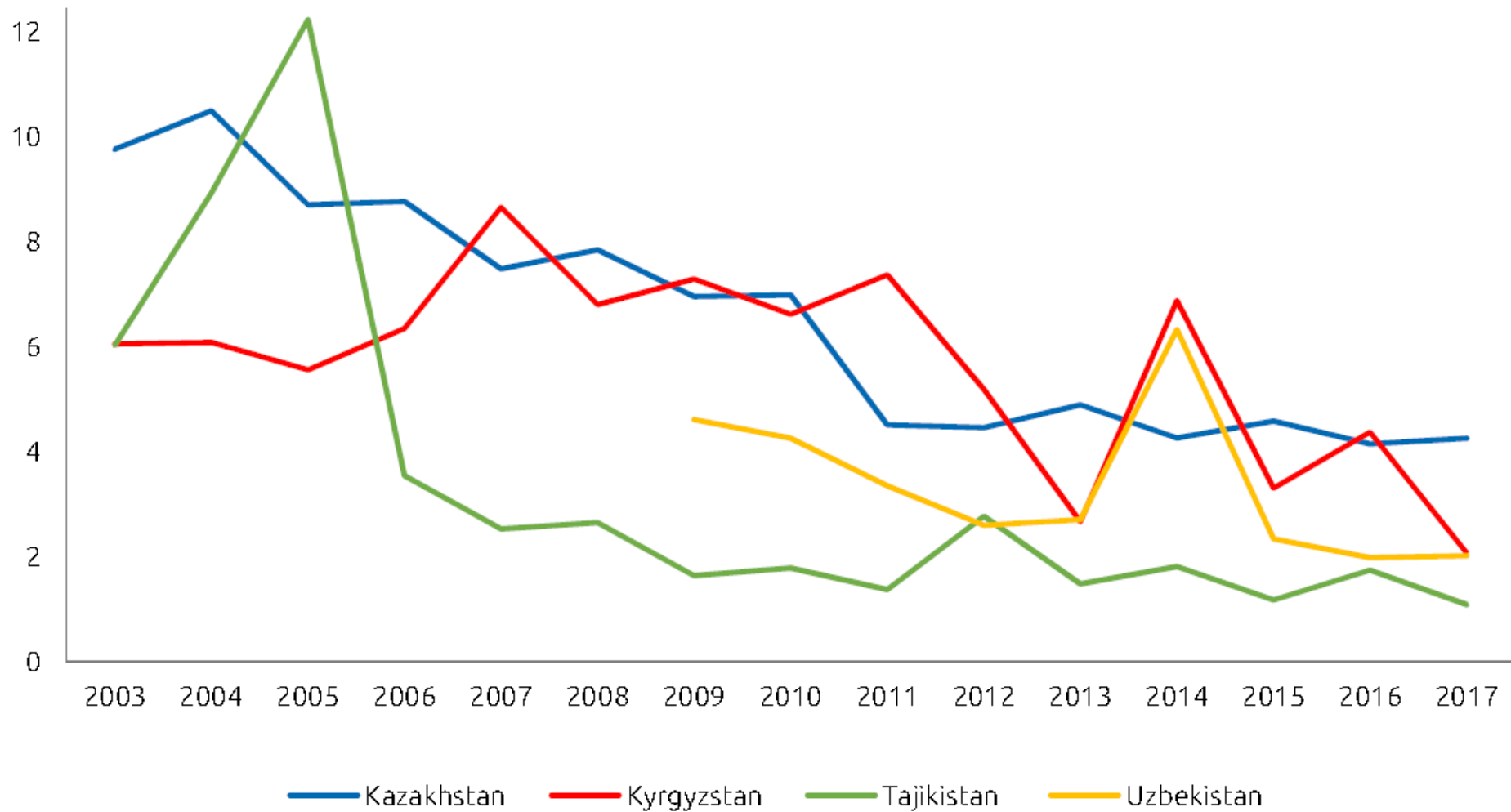
Narcological register: proportion of heroin users among newly registered



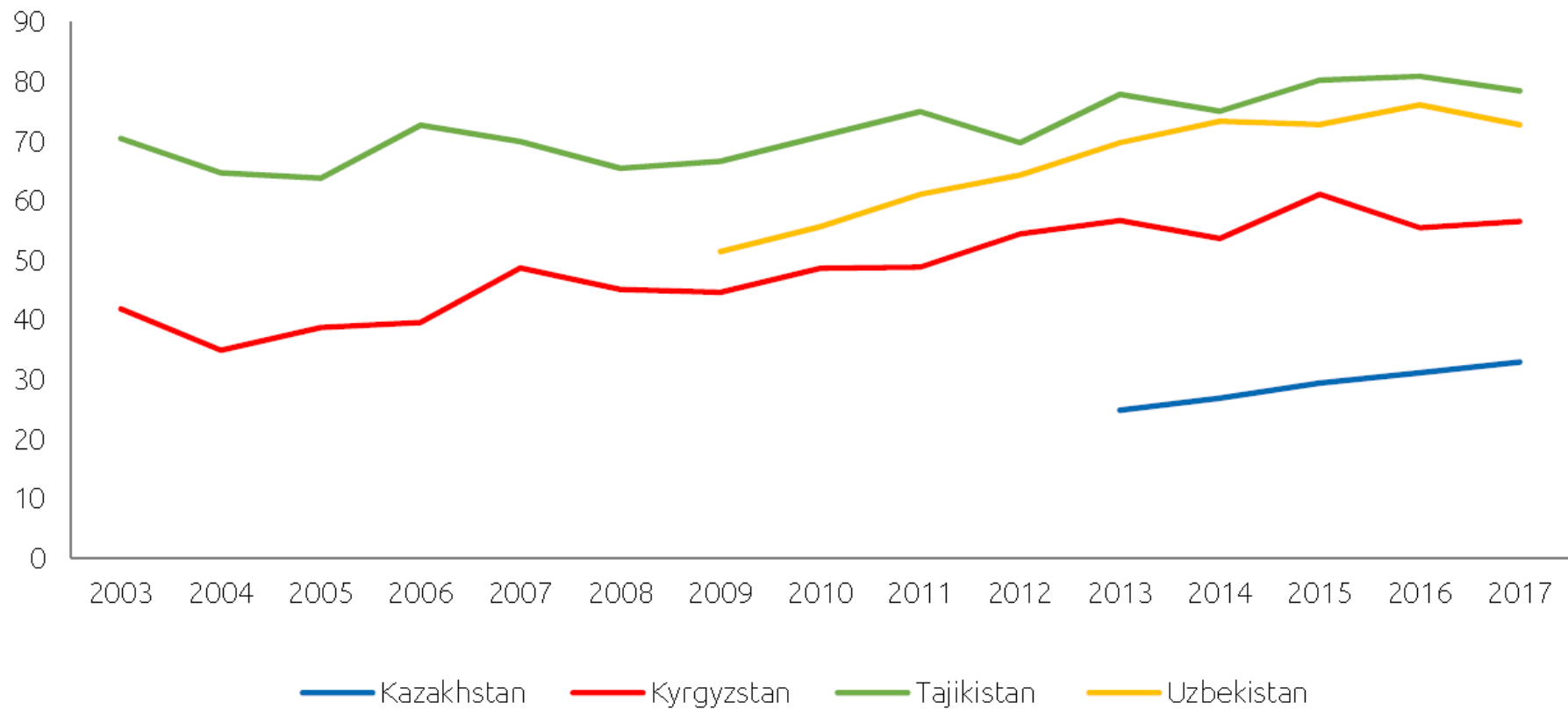
Narcological register: registered PWIDs



Narcological register: proportion of females users among newly registered



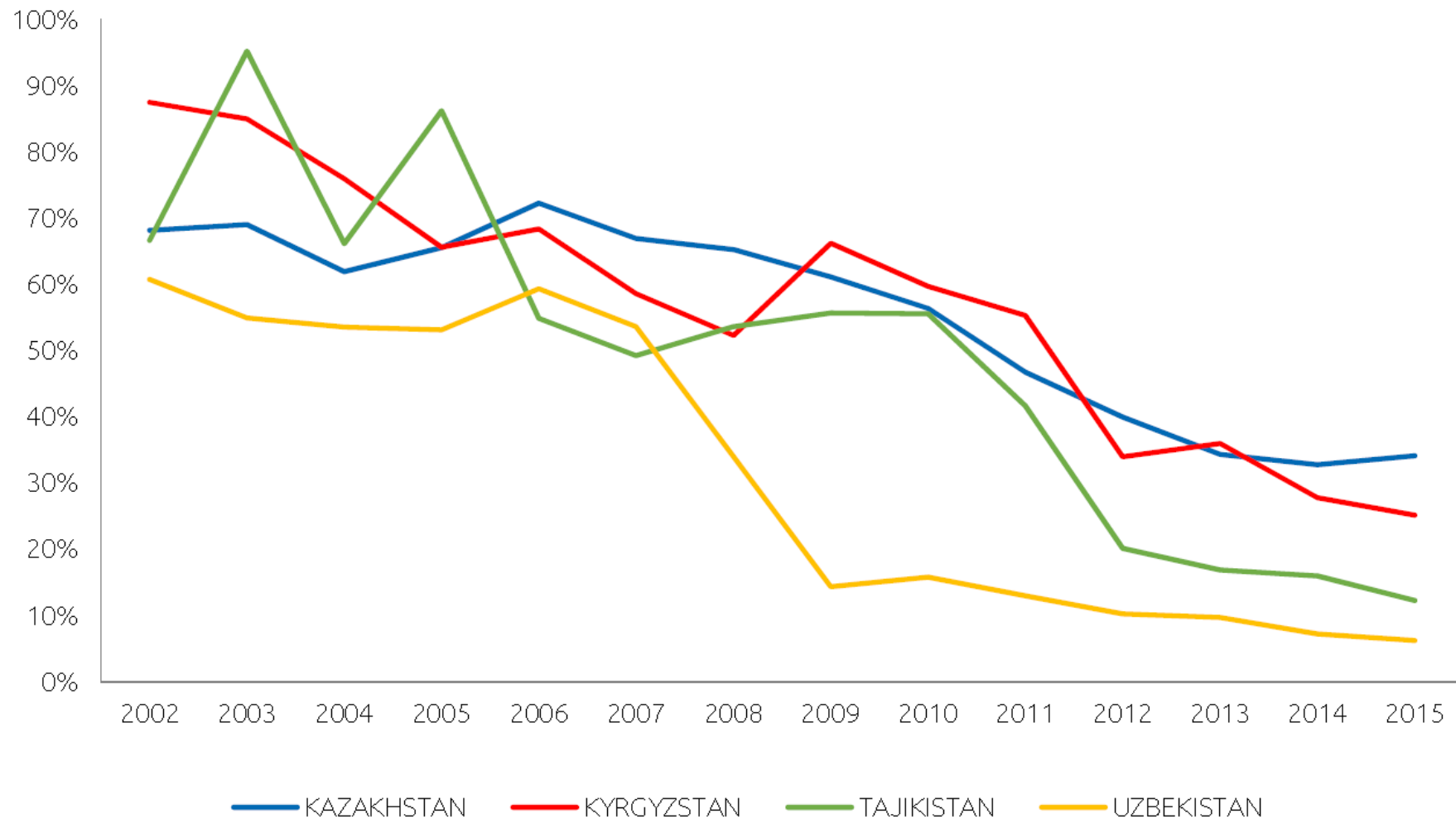
Narcological register: proportion of 35+ users among newly registered



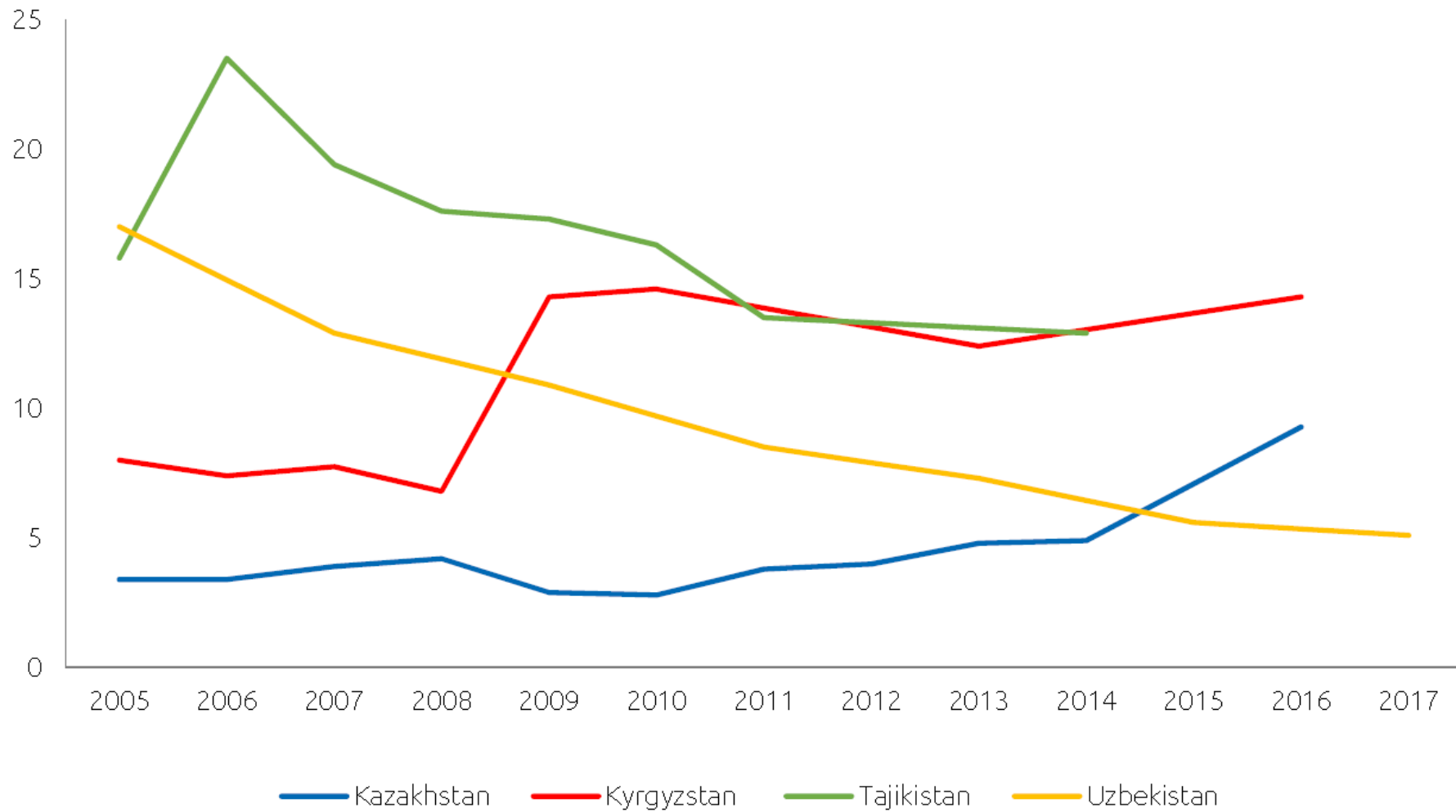
Estimates of HRDUs: PWIDs

Country	Year	Definition of high-risk drug users (method)	Statistical estimate of number of high-risk drug users in the country	Percentage of drug users in the whole population of the country
Kazakhstan	2016	PWID (multiplier and capture-recapture method)	120,500	0.7%
Kyrgyzstan	2013	PWID (multiplier method)	25,000	0.4%
Tajikistan	2014	PWID (unknown)	23,100	0.3%
Uzbekistan	2011	PWID (multiplier method)	49,000	0.2%

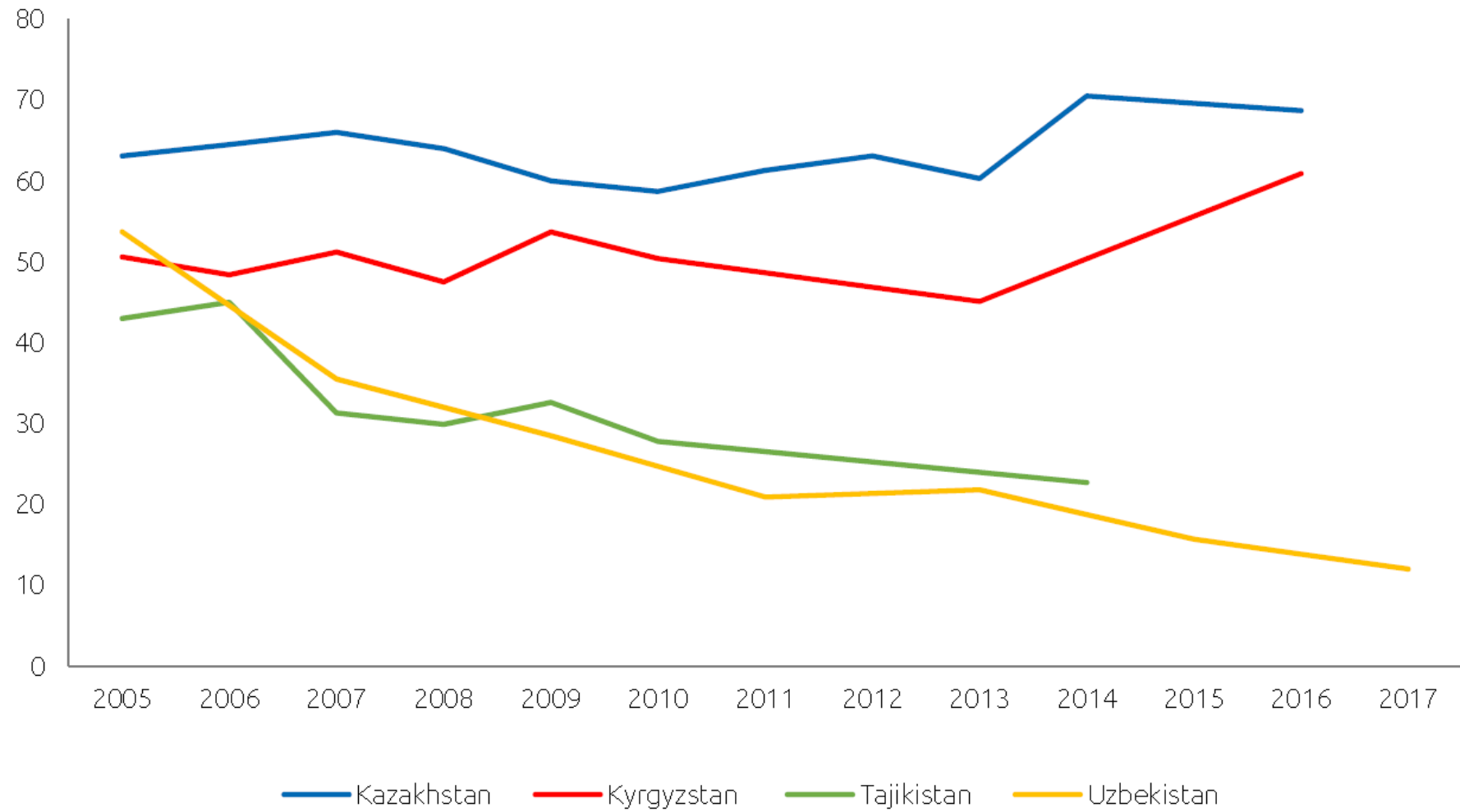
Newly diagnosed HIV: proportion of PWIDs



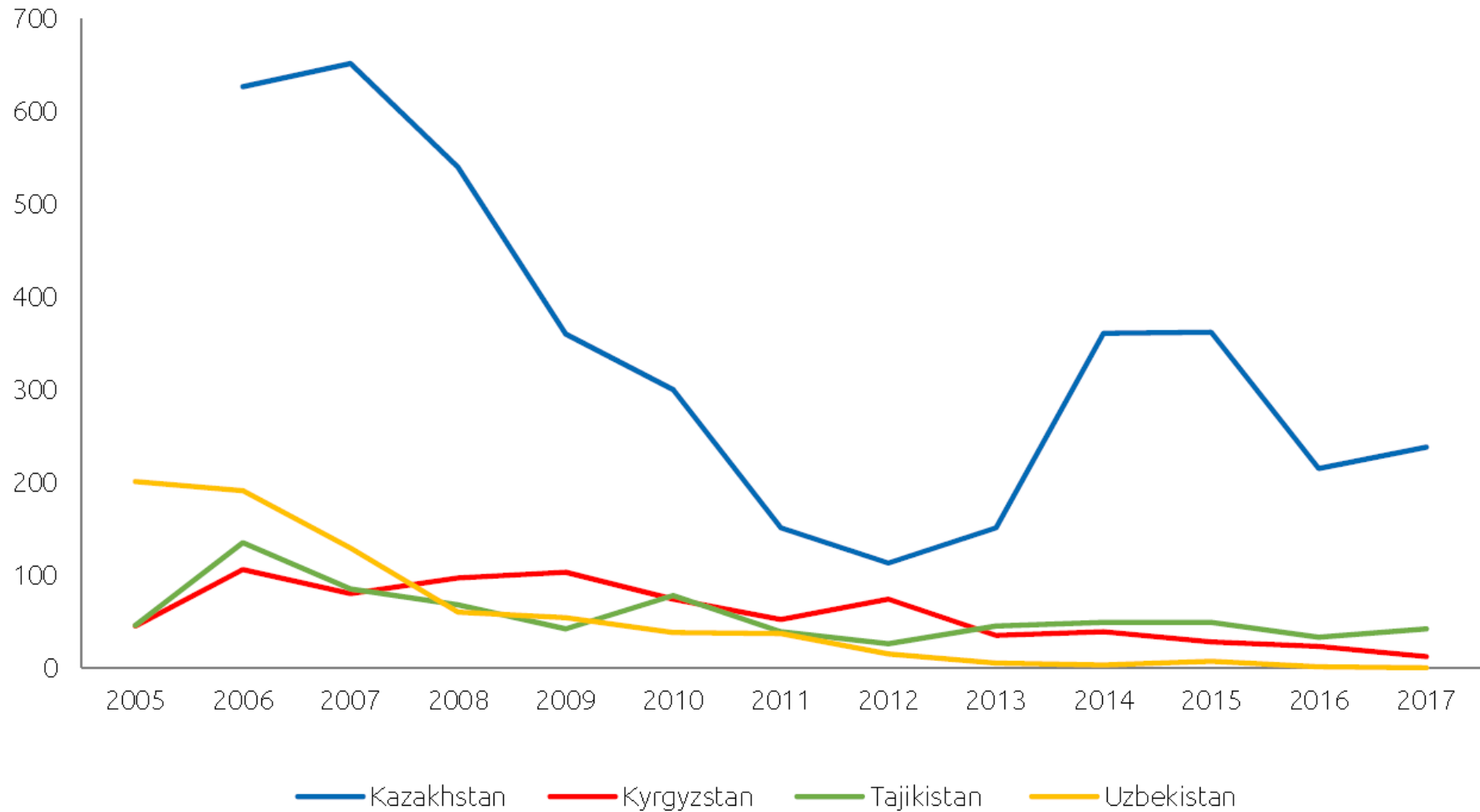
HIV seroprevalence



HCV seroprevalence

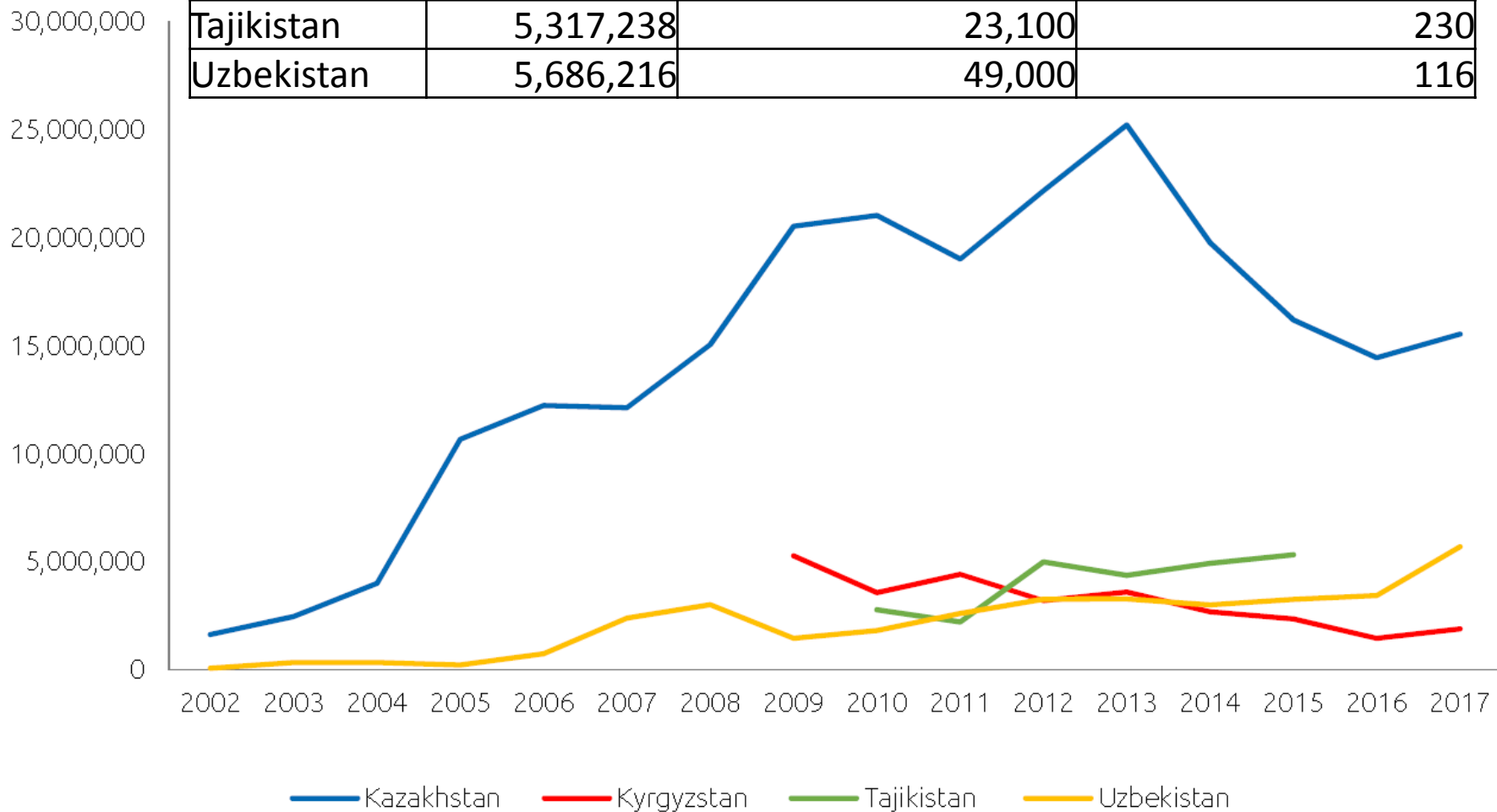


Fatal drug overdoses



Number of syringes distributed in NSPs

Country	N of syringes	N of estimated HRDU	Syringes/1 est. HRDU
Kazakhstan	15,518,225	120,500	129
Kyrgyzstan	1,888,970	25,000	76
Tajikistan	5,317,238	23,100	230
Uzbekistan	5,686,216	49,000	116



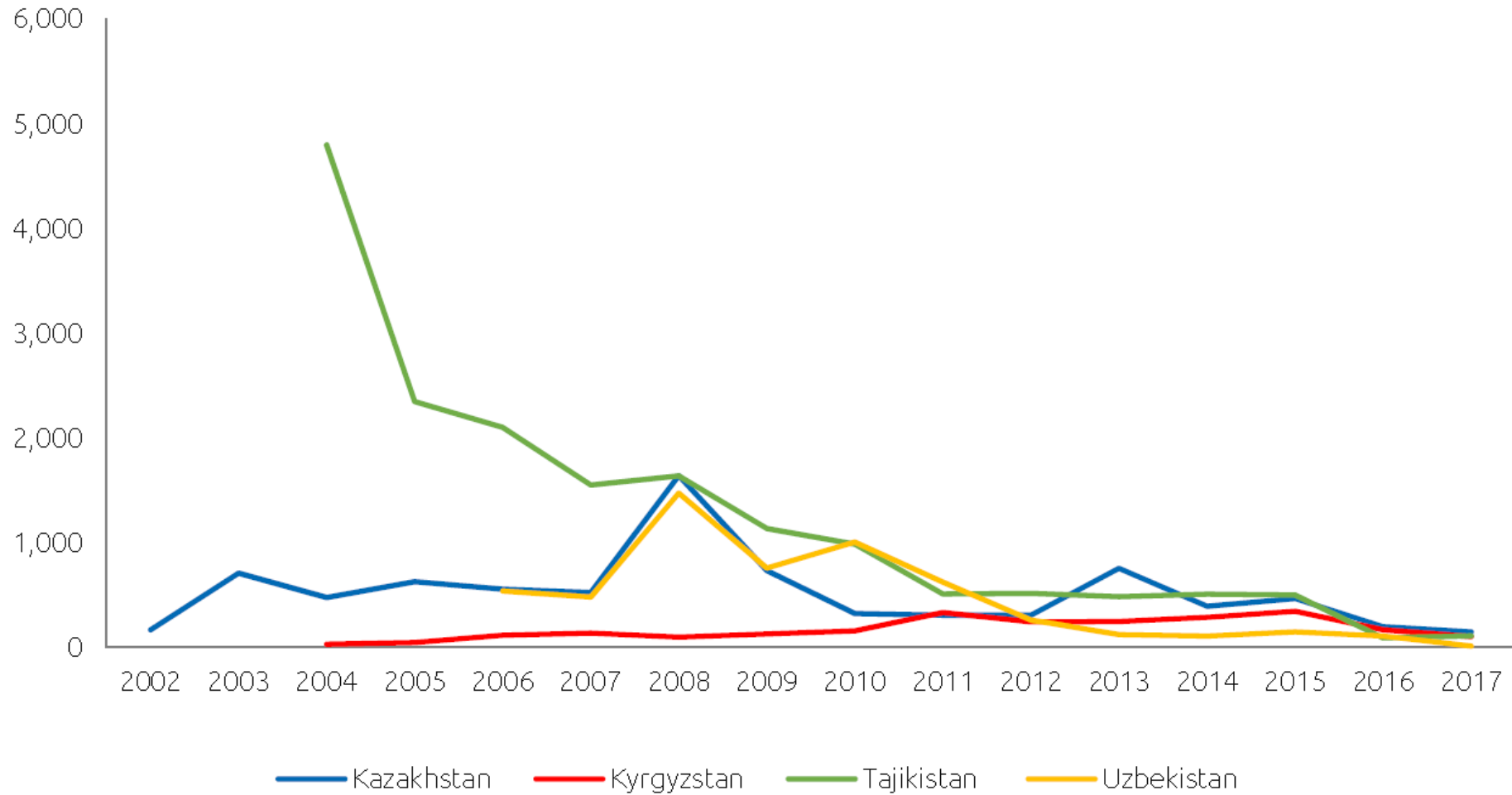
Opioid substitution treatment

Year	KAZAKHSTAN		KYRGYZSTAN		TAJIKISTAN		UZBEKISTAN	
	Number of sites providing opioid substitution therapy (OST)	Number of OST patients	Number of sites providing opioid substitution therapy (OST)	Number of OST patients	Number of sites providing opioid substitution therapy (OST)	Number of OST patients	Number of sites providing opioid substitution therapy (OST)	Number of OST patients
2002	0	0	2	N/A	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	2	N/A	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	2	N/A	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	2	N/A	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	2	N/A	0	0	1	N/A
2007	0	0	6	N/A	0	0	1	N/A
2008	2	49	11	N/A	0	0	1	N/A
2009	2	43	15	1195	0	0	1	142
2010	3	93	20	1609	2	82	0	0
2011	3	115	20	1428	3	198	0	0
2012	6	184	20	1239	3	214	0	0
2013	10	208	30	1292	4	388	0	0
2014	10	230	30	1542	6	431	0	0
2015	10	295	31	1545	6	581	0	0
2016	10	287	32	1526	8	569	0	0
2017	13	353	31	1450	12	680	0	0

Addiction (narcological) treatment

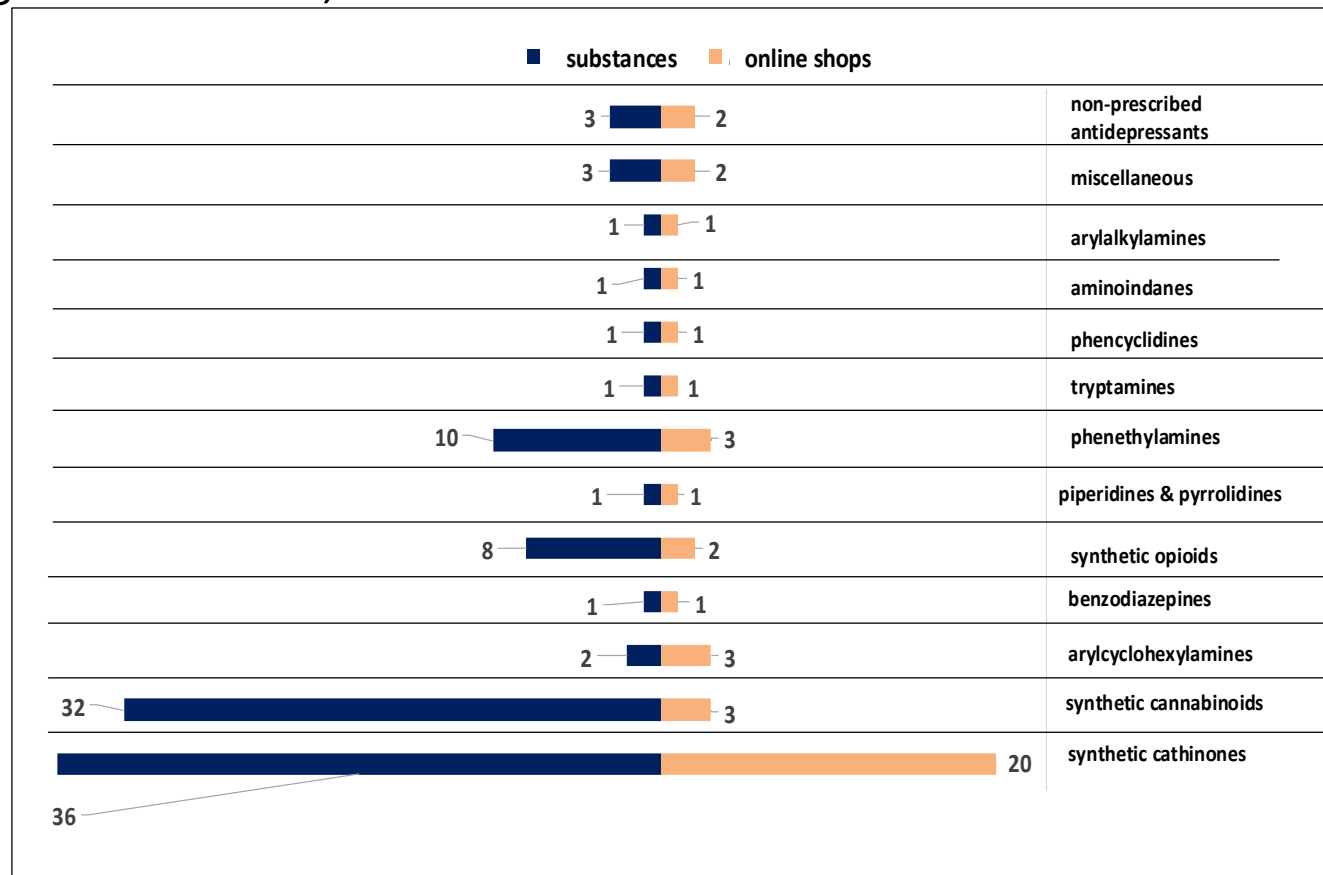
Treatment facility	Number of facilities in Kazakhstan	Number of facilities in Kyrgyzstan	Number of facilities in Tajikistan	Number of facilities in Uzbekistan
Narcological in-treatment clinic	18	2	5	14
Narcological outpatient unit	209	39	52	119
Outpatient unit for kids and adolescents with drug problems	14	2	2	16
Narcological day-care centre	20	1	12	2
Narcological beds	4344	305	320	1803
Other treatment facilities – NGOs	25	N/A	0	0
Other treatment facilities – private	29 private outpatient units in the country	13 private clinics (125 beds) in the country	0	20
Other treatment facilities – which ones:	Republican Scientific and Practical Centre of Psychological Health	7 out-patient private narcologists	0	3

Quantity of seized heroin (kg)



New psychoactive substances

- NPS are a matter of concern in the whole CA region
- Indicators of supply and use in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- In Kazakhstan in some regions: over 10 % of narcological patients use NPS as primary drug
- NPS internet supply snapshot 2019: 39 online shops in Russian, 15 of them shipping to Kazakhstan, 1 to Uzbekistan.



Summary

- Very low prevalence of drug use in the general population
- Decline in:
 - registered/treated PWUDs/PWIDs
 - traditional opiate and heroin use
 - overdose mortality
 - heroin market
- Increase of other drugs in treatment (cannabis, pharmaceutical drugs, NPS)
- HIV and HCV prevalence and incidence: in KZ and KG increase, in TJ and UZ decrease
- Harm reduction and treatment services:
 - relatively high provision of NSPs
 - very limited provision of OST
 - traditional „narcological“ treatment prevails
- Gaps in data availability and quality

National Working Groups

Regional seminar, Tashkent, 2019



Central Asia Drug Action Programme Phase 6 (CADAP)

Thank you for your attention!

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