Knowledge gaps and areas of the PoA that could not be monitored due to lack of comparable information/data

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Targets of 2009 Political Declaration

Eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably:

a. Illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant;

b. Illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and drug related health and social risks;

c. Illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs;

d. Diversion and illicit trafficking in precursors;

e. Money-laundering related to illicit drugs.
In general, various types of data gaps

1. Data availability
2. Quality issues in data production at country level
3. Lack of clarity/focus in international data collection (ARQ)
4. Lack of consolidated methodology
1. Data coverage, by region

Proportion of countries that submitted at least one part of ARQ by region, 2010-2016
1. Data coverage, by topic

Availability of drug data reported through the ARQ, 2001-2014, selected indicators

- Retail prices
- Treatment
- Annual prevalence of use among the general population
- Seizures
1. Impact of under-coverage

In certain regions (e.g. Africa) and for certain topics, it is challenging to have basic information to produce knowledge, for example:

- Drug use prevalence
- Drug use prevalence in high risk groups
- Drug-related mortality
- Seizures and trafficking routes
2. Quality issues at country level

• Drug use prevalence (*based on treatment records or partial information*)

• Treatment (*lack of uniformity in criteria used*)

• Prices (*lack of information on methodology*)
3. Topics where insufficient/not focussed information is collected by ARQ

- Severe/high risk use
- Treatment
- NPS
- Drug use in vulnerable populations and risk factors
- Mortality and morbidity
- Gender analysis (e.g. on severe/high risk use)
- Drugs and criminal justice system
- Alternative development
- Responses to the drug problem
An example on data collected on treatment
4. Lack of consolidated methodology

Money laundering and Illicit Financial Flows

Further work on drug use prevalence (e.g.: indirect methods, wastewater analysis) and drug use patterns

Treatment coverage by typology

Prices, seizures and trafficking routes
Possible solutions

• Support national reporting institutions (focal points) to report to the international level

• Support countries in areas/topics where data are not produced/disseminated at country level

• Improve ARQ to collect more focussed information

• Develop consolidated methodologies

• Develop research methodology (incl. qualitative research) to improve knowledge
Thank you

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