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SUMMARY

More than 200 million people abuse drugs world wide. Drug abuse is responsible for direct costs and indirect costs such as lost wages, soaring health care cost, broken families and deteriorating communities. The cause of the spread of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis in many parts of the world is because of injecting of the drug use.

The act of eating, drinking and smoking opium is not traditional habit of Myanmar nationals. A native of poppy plant was in Eastern Europe around Mediterranean region and then it scattered to the whole world. Narcotic Drugs was introduced to Myanmar people by the British colonialist to corrupt and subdue the inhabitants of the country. The first sale of opium was found in the year 1613 at the Hanthawaddy port (now Bago).

Through the successive years, the Governments of Myanmar, except British Colonialist Government, has been treating the issues as a national task. Successive Governments of Myanmar have since her independence, carried out counter narcotic measures, effectively exercising the legislative, administrative, and judicial authority of the state. In combating narcotics, the successive Myanmar Governments have implemented plan programmes, which took into account the military, political, social, and economic dimensions of these problems.

After the State Peace And Development Council Government assumed the state power on September 18,1988, when return of the Armed Groups to the legal fold and took place and support a great deal as a political means to the eradication of narcotic drugs. Two strategies have been practiced to control narcotic drugs psychotropic substances in Myanmar, including three tactics and three methods. To be in consonance with the existing administrative system, the central committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) was reinstated in 1989. The 15-year plan for the period of (1999-2014) was initiated in the fiscal year 1999-2000 towards the achievement in eliminating poppy plantation.

The problem of narcotic drugs is not a nation's problem, but the problem of the whole human race and hence can only be overcome through joint efforts and cooperation of all nations. Myanmar as a part of the global nations is exerting all its efforts in cooperation with all the nations to solve the problem of narcotic drugs and related problems. UNDCP took the vital role in the activities of eradication of narcotic drugs performance in cooperation with Myanmar-China, and Myanmar-Thai in border areas alternative development projects, and initiated surveys such as demand reduction among high-risk groups. National Groups and NGOs also participated towards the total elimination of the narcotic drugs. Myanmar Government has formulated a comprehensive 15-year plan (1999-2014) and agreed on time-frameworks with ethnic groups. The significant reduction in supply of and demand for narcotic drugs were found and decline in the successive years also. The Kokant area became opium-free in 2000, and the "Wa" region has set the year 2005 as its target date to become

opium free. The Government of Myanmar has set itself the goal to have Myanmar opium-free by 2014. Due to the concerted efforts we can observe the success in supply reduction and demand reduction significantly, and this success will surely be sustainable and hence Myanmar sure to meet its goal to have opium-free by the year 2014.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFPFL Anti Fascist People's Freedom League

BCP Burma Communist Party

BDA Border Areas Development Association

CCDAC Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control

CIA Central Intelligence Agency

CICP Centre for International Crime Prevention

CNC Criminal Narcotic Centre

DEA Drug Enforcement Administration

DTC Drug Treatment Centre

ESCAP Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific

FAO Food and Agricultural Organization

GOUM Government of the Union Myanmar

HIV/AIDS Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency
Syndrome

ILO International Labour Organization

KIA Kachin Independence Army

KNG Kachin Independence Guard

KNLP Kayan New Land Party

KNO Kachin National Organization

KNPLF Kayinni National People's Liberation Front

KNPP Kayinni National Progressive Party

MANA Myanmar Anti-narcotic Association

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

MTA Mong Tai Army

NDA New Democratic Army

NGOs Non Governmental Organizations

NMSP New Mon State Party

SSA Shan State Army

UN United Nations

UNDCP United Nations Drug Control Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFDAC United Nations Fund for Drug and Crime

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNODC United Nations Office of Drug Control

UNOPS United Nations Office of Programme Services

WHO World Health Organization

YMBA Young Men Buddhist Association

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Rationale for the study

The civil war in Myanmar has been going on for over 50 years, and the country has some of the longest running insurgencies in the world. And opium and war go hand in hand. These made our country to be under developed country. Rationale for the study is to know the results of the endeavors undertaken by Government, the United Nations and NGOs towards elimination of Narcotic Drugs in Myanmar.

1.2 The objectives of the study

The objective of this paper is to evaluate the success of the eradication activities undertaken by the Government, the UNDCP and NGOs.

1.3 The scope and limitations of the study

This paper is focused on the significant and selected eradication activities in the successive eras, and especially from 1988 to present era of the State Peace and Development Council Government.

1.4 Method of the study

It is a descriptive study based upon the secondary data from CCDAC, UNDCP and UNDP. Responsible personnel of the CCDAC and UNDCP were interviewed to explore the eradication activities of narcotic drugs in Myanmar.

1.5 Organization of the study

This paper consists of six chapters. Chapter 2 to 5 are the core theme of the study and chapter 1 and 6 are introduction and conclusion.

Chapter 1 is introduction in which objectives, method and organization of the study are included.

Chapter 2 introduces historical background of opium in Myanmar from the era of Myanmar kings to the era of Burma Socialist Programme Party.

Chapter 3 presents information on the Government's activities in supply elimination including political means and other means such as military operations. Chapter 4 explores the efforts of Government's activities in demand elimination activities in Health component, Rehabilitation, and Education component.

Since the problem of narcotic drugs is not a nation's problem, but the problem of the whole human race and hence can only be overcome through joint effort and cooperation of all nations, the efforts of the UNDCP and NGOs in elimination of narcotic drugs in Myanmar are presented in Chapter 5.

Finally, this research paper concluded in chapter 6.

Chapter 2

Historical Background

2.1 Historical Background of the Eradication Activities of Narcotic Drugs in Myanmar

The people of Myanmar had lived together in peace and harmony before narcotic drugs were introduced to Myanmar people by the foreigners as well as the British colonialist to corrupt and subdue the inhabitants of the country.

A native of poppy plant was found in Eastern Europe around Mediterranean region and then it scattered to the whole world.^[1] Opium, which is produced from poppy, was used in medicines for treatment of certain diseases by Arab physicians around 10th century A.D.^[2] Poppy cultivation and opium production of central Europe spread to Asia and Eastern countries through the Arab traders and merchants. Poppy plant was introduced into Myanmar from India by sea and eventually imported into Myanmar by seafarers.

In 1803, a German Scientist, Steiner, produced a new chemical and named it Morphine. It was intended for use in the treatments of opium addicts, but it was found that morphine was stronger and additive than opium. In 1874, Diacetyl Morphine, which is stronger than ordinary morphine, was produced by Dr.G.H. Beckett and Dr. C.P. Alder Wright.^[3] In 1899, a German Physician Dr. H. Dresser developed Diacetyl Morphine and name Heroin. It is a German word and literally means "heroic treatment" or "small matter with high power". Heroin by that name spread to the world market in 1899.

2.2 The Era of Myanmar Kings (1613-1884)

The first sale of opium was found round about the year 1613, era of King Min Ye Nanda Mate at the Hanthawaddy port (now Bago). From the coastal cities of Hanthawaddy, Danyawaddy, Ramar-waddy, Dwara-waddy and Mega-waddy, opium spread to the Royal City of Amarapura through foreigners. The sale and trade of Bein (opium), Bin (Cannabis), Kazaw (rice brew), Hlawza (fermented rice gruel) and other intoxicant were strictly banned by using a royal edict in the days of King Bodaw Paya (Badon Min, 1782- 1819).

The royal edict of King Bodaw Paya, which was found in the office of the Royal Record Keeper, was as follows:

"The act of eating, drinking and smoking opium is not traditional habit in the Kingdom of Myanmar. There were no arrests made to those foreigners as Indians and Chinese. Myo Wun, the Governor of the Town, is commanded to arrest and sentence those Myanmar opium eaters and drinkers. Opium trade was not allowed. The seized opium were Confiscated in the royal treasury.

Traditionally, there never was any opium smoking or opium drinking in the Myanmar Kingdom, and yet there exist today those who dare commit these offensive acts. For the benefit of posterity it is decreed that those offenders are to be arrested, jailed and made to sign agreements that they would not commit these acts again.

For the benefit of posterity, strict orders banning opium eating, smoking and trading were issued. Those offenders disobeying the Royal Orders were given capital punishment. According to these records, it was found that the Myanmar kings like King Bodaw Paya took action in three steps. First, offenders had to make the promise not to commit the offence, and secondly, should they repeat offence they were judged to go to jail. Lastly, repeated offenders were given capital punishments. According to the religious practice and social ethics those offenders of Bein, Bin, Kazaw, Hlawza and liquor were even given death penalty during the days of Myanmar kings.

In the days of King Badon 1/6 of a tical of opium was allowed to be carried by every soldier in the royal army to be used as medicine. In the days of King Bagan, drinking, gambling and using narcotic drugs like opium were strictly prohibited for those soldiers going into the battlefields against the British. King Mindon was totally against to fight drinking and using drugs. In the "Yarza Damma Thingaha Kyan", which was written by the minister, the lord of Yaw it was mentioned that one should consume spirit for health benefits was written by the ministers, the lord of Yaw, in the reign of King Mindon.

During the reign of King Thibaw, the use of narcotic drugs was banned by "the law of Five Narcotic Drugs." On the other hand, British colonialists tried to legalize the trade of opium in Myanmar as they did in China. As King Thibaw was weak in administering state affairs, officials of the court as well as ordinary citizens became addicted to this vice.

While the Myanmar Kings issued the laws for drug abuse control in upper Myanmar, the people of the Rakhine and Taninthary regions, which were already under British rules, were allowed to open bars and brothels, opium dens, breweries and distilleries freely. It was evident that the British colonialists took primary steps for wide-spread use of opium in Myanmar. In the history of opium, Myanmar was the second worst hit country after China.^[4]

2.3 The Era of British Colonialist (1885-1948)

After the British had established themselves over the entire country, opium had its roots spread all over the country within three years. Because of the British colonialists strong influence, vegetables and fruits growers in Chindwin region, Chin hills, Kachin State and Shan State changed to opium growers and opium traders as they earned more than their traditional farming, and they found that it was easier to cultivate the poppy plant.

British government gave out licenses to smoke opium to those who were duly registered in the area of Shan State and Kachin region. On Eastern banks of Thanlwin river, the cultivation of opium was allowed officially, and 216 opium selling shops were given official permission for the purpose of trafficking and selling opium.

As a result of these permissions, the number of opium traders and addicts increased so that by the time the British left Myanmar, there were totally 48211 registered opium addicts in the country, but there were still many unregistered ones left. There were Opium Act and Rule of 1878, the Opium Act of 1909 and the 1930 dangerous drug law enacted to prohibit the production and opium trading in the country. But they were not effective at all.

On the whole, opium was already existed during the Konebong dynasty. The government could not combat the scourge of narcotic drugs effectively and there was no significant evidence on the activities for the elimination of narcotic drugs. As the administration in Upper Myanmar was weak, and British colonialists tried to destroy the national as well as its individual pride and character, and to colonize Myanmar, they used narcotic drugs as the weapon in the strategies of military, economics, social, health and moral concerns.

2.4 Post Independence Era (1948-1988)

2.4.1 The Era of Anti Fascit Peoples' Freedom League Government

(1948-1961)

Myanmar gained her independence on 4 January 1948. On 11 February 1948, the Social Affairs Ministry organized a meeting and decided to make five years plan to eradicate all opium abuse within (5) years, but this was not achieved because of the problems of the insurgencies, and Lack of fund, but especially because of the problem of external interference of Kuomintang (KMT).

To begin with, Yangon Tadagale Mental Hospital was rebuilt in 1948 for drug addicts from Yangon, Thanlyin, Insein and Bago. Opium Investigation Committee was formed in 1958, and carried out operations of combating opium consumption, introducing crop substitution and taking measures for rehabilitation of drug addicts and undertaking measures on drug issues in Shan State to implement the Myanmar Opium Act effectively. Although the Act of Compulsory Registration of opium addicts was promulgated in 1955, it was not fully implemented because of political and military situations both in the country and abroad. Myanmar Government joined the international community on 30 March 1961, and signed the United Nations Single Convention on Drugs.

The Kuomintang (KMT), fleeing from China, entered and occupied Myanmar territory along the Kyaing Tong-Tachilaik road up to the 80- mile mark. About 4,000 KMT invaders took over Muse and Kyukok. In 1953, they based in East Thanlwin and the number of invaders reached about 12,000. The KMT continued vast expansion of opium cultivation, trafficking, producing morphine and cocaine for the purpose of arms, ammunition, and other supplies. Their machinations increased the yield of opium from a pre-war total of 40 tons to 300-400 tons in 1962. They got one-third of the world's opium market till 1970. They began to refine opium into heroin by the aid of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

As a result of the KMT, there were two groups emerged: Loimaw Defence Group and Kokang Defence Forces. The KMT encouraged and aided and these two groups and gave assistance in the establishment of 14 opium refineries near Tachilaik, which have capability of refining 30 tons of opium.

There were many insurgent groups such as Shan insurgent group (1960- 61), Kachin, Lahu, Palaung, Pa-O, Kokang insurgent group, and the Burma Communist Party. They engaged in drug trafficking and levied tax on drug convoys for their livelihood.

2.4.2 The Era of Revolutionary Council Government (1962-1974)

In the days of the Revolutionary Council Government, drug addicts were under treatment for their rehabilitation. On 20 February 1974, 1974 Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Act was promulgated. The law restricted the cultivation, production, processing, trafficking and sales of drugs, and constrained severe penalties for the violators. According to the law, drug addicts are to be registered and to take medical treatment. During the Era of the Revolutionary Council (1962-74), Myanmar and the United Nations first started cooperation in activities of combating narcotic drugs.

2.4.3 The Era of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Government (BSPPG)

The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) at the central level and working committees at States, Divisions and Township Level were formed by the Notification No.18 on 3 February 1976 of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs. The Act of 1974 was again amended in 1983 to enable more severe action on the drug traffickers. The Government of the Union of Myanmar promulgated laws and regulations in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Drug Conventions. Tatmadaw fought the insurgent groups, who were cultivating, producing and trafficking drugs in the border area. There were special operations against the insurgents under operation Moe Hein from phase one to twelve, operation Taung Yan Shin from phase one to four and operation Taung Hteik Pan from 18 December 1977 to 30 April 1988, and operation Aung Moe Hein from 4 September 1978 to 3 October 1978.

Such operation as Melone, Hnin Pan, Paukpan, Taung Hteik Pan and Hayman Oo were launched during the period from 1974 to 1979, Nga Ye Pan operation in 1979 and 1980, and another Nga Ye Pan operation was launched from phase one to eight during the period from 1981 to 1988.

Table 2.1 MOE HEIN Operations (PHASE 1 TO 12)

Launched Area:	Mong Maw, Man Ton, Lwe Sai, Mong Hsat, Law lo Chain, Mong La, Wan Pa Lang, Lwe Ma, An Khan, Ta Ku and other Townships which were mostly remote area in the Myanmar-Thai border region
Insurgent Groups fighting with Tatmadaw	Lahu, Wa, SURA, Shan, Burma Communist Party, Kokant and other groups
Seizures of Narcotic Drugs	Opium : 5458 Kilos Heroin : 159.62 Kilos Brown Opium : 344.68 Kilos Liquid Opium : 2033 gallons Opium Refining Camps : 15 camps

Source: CCDAC

Table 2.2 NGA YE PAN Operations (PHASE 1 TO 8)

Tatmadaw Destroyed	Opium Producing Factories, Heroin, Liquid Opium and other paraphernalia used in drug refineries, poppy field in 13 townships in eastern command region in the Shan State
Tatmaw, Police Force and general public destroyed in the years (1980to1987)	93705.12 acres of poppy field in the remote areas of the region

Source: CCDAC

In Taung Yan Shin military operation, phase 1 to 4, poppy fields were destroyed by aerial spraying in Eastern and North Eastern Command like Mong Pyin, Tan Yan, Lashio, Theinni townships in the Shan State from 1985 to 1988. From 1980 to 1989, Tatmadaw interdicted opium convoys of Loimaw, Burma Communist Party and Lahu insurgents, Shan insurgents (Moe Hein Group) and Wa insurgents in 53 encounters.

American Agreement on Cooperation towards Drugs elimination was signed on July 26, 1974. Since then, US government provided 28 Bell helicopters, F-27 Fokkers (5 Nos) and Thrush crop dusters (5 Nos). In addition the Americans drug officers trained Myanmar Air Force pilots on how to pilot those aircraft and helicopters. Myanmar drug officers from the Army, Police Force and Customs Department were sent on the US Government had aided to establish five special drug enforcement units of Myanmar Police Force in full gear. During the period from 1974 to 1988, the US Government aided US\$ 86.6 million on drug elimination programmes carried out in Myanmar.

During the Era of Burma Socialist Program Pasty (BSPP) (1974-1988), a 5-year agreement was signed between Myanmar and the UNFDAC on May 14, 1976 for cooperation in the fight against narcotic drugs and this was renewed 3 times for a total of one and half years. The cooperation agreement was implemented in the form of three consecutive 5-year projects as follows: -

- (a) First 5-year project (1976-1981);**
- (b) Second 5- year project (1981-1986);**
- (c) Third 5-year project (1986-1991);**

During the execution of these (3) agreements the UNFDAC contributed US\$ 22.3 million and Myanmar contributed service costs amounting to kyat 170.6 million. The programmes were implemented mainly in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, education, health rehabilitation and Law enforcement. Rehabilitation of drug addicts was also carried out in this 15-year period. From 1970 to 1981 a total of 12,493 drug addicts were treated and rehabilitation camps were opened.

To sum up in the past eras, successive governments, except British government, tried to eliminate the narcotic drugs in military, economics, social, health and moral concerns. In the era of Myanmar Kings, the drug addicts who were not the Myanmar nationalities were allowed, and there were no drug education activities. As a consequences, new drug users were born and illicit trade were in advanced. Although the Anti Facist Peoples' freedom League Government tried to eradicate all opium abuse within five years, this was not achieved because of the insurgencies, and lack of fund. In the era of revolutionary government, 1974 Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs act were promulgated. Myanmar and the United Nations first started cooperation in activities of combating narcotic drugs. In the era of BSPP government, the cooperation agreement between Myanmar and UNFDAC was in the form of three consecutive 5-years projects. US government provided Helicopters, Forker planes and thrush crop dusters. From 1974 to 1988, the US government aided US\$ 86.6 million on drug elimination programmes. Many military operations were launched, and multi dimensional approaches were used to eradicate narcotic drugs

However the problem of narcotic drugs is a global problem which cannot be adequate solved by countries or regions acting alone. It is a global problem and needs cooperation on a global scale. Hence Myanmar also responsible for narcotic problems and has to fully participate in the narcotic drugs eradication activities.

Chapter 3

Government Activities on Supply Reduction

3.1 Success of Government Activities in Eradication of Narcotic Drugs

By Political Means

Although successive governments of Myanmar endeavored to achieve peace and tranquility against the insurgents through political and military means in the years 1953, 1963, 1974, 1980, only during the time of the Tatmadaw government, there was a return to the legal fold by armed groups and peace achieved. The Myanmar government created "the birth of national unity" in 1989. At present, 17 armed groups have now returned to the legal fold. This is the success by political means which leads to promote the eradication of narcotic drugs. The following armed groups have come back to the legal fold and exchanged arms for peace:-

- The Myanmar National Democratic Alliance (Kokang Group)
- The Myanmar National Solidarity Party (Wa Group)
- The Shan State Army (SSA)
- The National Democratic Alliance (Shan / Akha Group)
- The New Democratic Army (Kachin) (NDA)
- The Kachin Independence Army (KIA) Battalion (4)
- The Palaung National Party
- The Kayan National Guard (KNG)
- The Kachin National Organization (KNO)
- The Kayinni National People's Liberation Front (KNPLF)
- The Kayan New Land Party (KNLP)
- The Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organization (SNPLO)
- The Kayinni National Progressive Party (KNPP)
- The New Mon State Party (NMSP)
- The Burma Communist Party (BCP) (Rakhin State)
- Mong Tai Army

The total personnel of all these groups amounts 50,575.

3.2 National Plans Against Drug Menace

At the cabinet meeting (No. 35/98) held on October 7, 1998 the Prime Minister Senior General Than Shwe, in his speech, directed to issue an announcement advising the implementation of a 15-year plan commencing fiscal year 1999-2000 toward effectiveness and achievement in eliminating poppy plantation.¹ It is a 15 years plan from (1999/2000 to 2013/2014) as follows:

1.

- (a) The first five-year period (1999-2000 to 2003-2004)
- (b) The second five-year period (2004-2005 to 2008-2009)
- (c) The third five-year period (2009-2010 to 2013-2014)

51 townships in Shan State, Kachin State, Kayah State, and Chin State were designated by the order of priority of drug elimination works to be carried out.

The following operations have been designated and are underway during the drug elimination project period.

- (a) Eradication of production of drugs
- (b) Eradication of drug abuse.
- (c) Prevention
- (d) Organizing the local populace to cooperate
- (e) Seeking international cooperation.

With the assessment that poppy plantation and drug produce may gradually vanish once the economic and social conditions of the residents in poppy plantation areas have been improved rather than applying preventive measures towards elimination of narcotic drugs. Hence strenuous efforts have been made in the following sectors as means of eradication of production and abuse of narcotic drugs in all aspects.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Livestock breeding
- (c) Construction of roads
- (d) Communications
- (e) Energy
- (f) Trade
- (g) Health
- (h) Education
- (i) Promotion of public awareness.
- (j) Rehabilitation
- (k) Law enforcement
- (l) Cooperation with International Community

The total area of 51 townships, where the whole project will be carried out covers 55102.454 square miles. The area, inclusive of 1469 village-tracts, is home to 3,817,199 inhabitants. The whole project will be funded a sum of Kyat 33588.4 million plus US\$ 150 million.

3.3 Strategies, Tactics and Methods

3.3.1 Narcotic Drug Elimination Strategy of Myanmar

The following two strategies have been practiced to control narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Myanmar.

- (a) The designation of elimination of narcotic drugs as a national duty and comprehensive implementation of that strategy.
 - (b) The development and enhancement of the standard of living of the national races in the border areas and total eradication of poppy cultivation.

3.3.2 Tactics and Methods

The following tactics and methods are also applied to prop up the above-mentioned two strategies to pave the way to drug elimination.

- (a) The three tactics
 - (1) Reduction of Production or Supply
 - (2) Reduction of Demand

(3) Prevention

(b) The three methods

(1) To Convince the poppy growers, drugs producers and users of their wrongful way thinking.

(2) To facilitate the establishment of communication link between brethren national races of hilly regions and of lands.

(3) To raise the social and economic status of national races residing in border areas.

Preventive measures were taken against menace within the framework of the strategies, tactics and methods in different dimension as follows:

(a) Suppression

(b) Supply reduction

(c) Demand reduction

(d) International relations

To be in consonance with the existing administrative system, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) was reconstituted by the notification No.11 / 89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Government. The Central Committee (CCDAC) set up eleven Working Committees and assigned duties to them by its Notification No. 1 / 95 dated 9 March 1995. On 31 December 1997, the monitoring Committee was also formed in addition to 11 existing Working Committees. To control precursor chemicals used in the production of narcotic drugs, a committee on control of Precursor chemical was also set up by Notification No. 11 / 98 of 4 September 1998, thus bringing the total number of the working groups to 13.

Those existing working committees under the central committee are as follows:

(a) Monitoring Committee

(b) Law Enforcement Supervisory Committee

(c) Work Committee on Law Enforcement Sector.

(d) Work Committee on Crop Substitution Sector.

(e) Work Committee on Livestock Breeding Sector.

(f) Work Committee on Medical Treatment Sector.

(g) Work Committee on Rehabilitation Sector.

(h) Committee on Educating the Students

(i) Work Committee on Mass Media Sector

(j) Administrative Committee for Disposal of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(k) Work Committee on International Relation Sector

(l) Property Examination Committee

(m) Committee on Control of Precursor Chemicals.

Drug Abuse Control Committees were formed at State, Division, District, Township, Village Tract and Ward Levels with the ex-officio Chairmen of the regional Peace and Development Council concerned acting as chairmen. The secretaries of the Committees are appointed by the respective chairmen of the Regional Committee at different Levels. Law enforcement measures are being undertaken by the collective efforts of a total of 18 anti-narcotic units establish at strategic points on the major trafficking routes.

3.4 Suppression

3.4.1 Special military operations to fight against narcotic activities from 1988 to 1997

From the era of Myanmar Kings to the following era, Tatmadaw has fought the various groups such as English colonialists, the Kuomintan (KMT), and many insurgent groups who made the narcotic drugs problem in a greater magnitude.

The Tatmadaw had effectively carried out military operations and continued its steadfast efforts to suppress the narcotic drugs activities through destruction of poppy fields, surveillance and seizure of drug traffickers and setting afire to all the opium refineries found during the years prior to it's shouldering of the state power in 1988.

(a) Military Operation in the Mongkyut Area

Launched area : Homein, Monghtaw, Mongkyut of Shan State near the Myanmar Thai borders.

Date : 11.5.1994 to 24.6.1994

Seizures : - Assorted Arms - 158 Units

- Assorted Ammunition - 7064 rounds
- Assorted Bombs - 142 pieces
- Landmines - 419 No_s (miscellaneous)
- Detonator - 150 No_s
- Communication Equipment - 2 No_s
- Marijuana - 183 Kilos

Tatmadaw lost 187 members, including 7 officers, and wounded 936 members in this operation. From the enemies side, they lost 252 of its members and 2 members were captured alive.

(b) Military Offensive in Barkyan Area

Launched area : Barkyan area in Shan State

Date : 11.3.95 to 4.5 1995

Seizures : - Assorted Arms - 26 Units

- Assorted Ammunition - 1,287 rounds
- Landmine - 83 No_s
- Assorted Bombs - 95 No_s

In this operation, the Tatmadaw lost 76 members and wounded 175 while 218 men were killed at the enemy side.

(c) Other Military Operations

After assuming the state power by the Tatmadaw in September 1988, the government's efforts in the fight against the narcotic drugs had resulted in significant achievements. But this was achieved at great cost: 259 Tatmadaw members sacrificed their lives and 937 members were wounded during the period from 1988 to 1998. A total of 285 enemies were captured dead and 209 units of assorted weapons were seized during the same period.

3.4.2 Analyzing the seizures of narcotic drugs by the Tatmadaw military operations during (1975-88) and (1989-1997)

Table 3.1 Drug Seizures Made By Military Columns (1975-1988) and (1989-1997)

No	Year	Duration	Opium (Kilos)	%	Heroin (Kilos)	%	Brown	%
							Opium (Kilos)	
1	1975-1988	13-years	5458	91.54	159.62	2.68	344.68	5.78
2	1989-1997	9-years	9912.332	88.37	1264.338	11.27	40.39	0.36
	Total	22-years	15370.33	100	1423.958	100	385.07	100

Source: CCDAC

The tables above show drug seizures made by military columns from 1975 to 1997. Duration is divided into two parts 1975- 1998 (13 years) and 1989-1997 (9 years). Only seizures of opium, heroin and brown opium are showed because of their consistency during the two periods.

After Myanmar gained her independence on 4 January 1948, the Tatmadaw has fought narcotic activities by the military operations from 1975 to 1997. Comparing 13-year period (1975-1988) with 9-year period (1989-1997), the Tatmadaw's efforts in the fight against the narcotic drugs had resulted more in significant achievements than the era of Burma Socialist Programme Party Government. Military operations to fight against narcotic activities were not found after 1997.

3.5 Law Enforcement

On 27 January 1993, the State Law and Order Restoration Council by its Law No.1/93 promulgated the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law. The Provisions of the law were prepared in harmony with the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Empowered by the law, the Minister for Health issued a notification to prohibit the use of 126 types of narcotic drugs, 41 types of psychotropic substances, three types of narcotic plants and 6 types of precursor chemicals. According to the new law, action can be taken not only against trafficking but also against use of precursor chemical for producing drugs, and launch of illegal money obtained through drug-related activities could also be controlled.

To prevent the diversion of chemicals from illicit channels to illicit drug manufacture and trafficking, more and more countries are now monitoring domestic and international movements, as called for by the 1998 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Many countries are sharing information to check the legitimacy of chemical shipments, and seizing those that are identified as suspicious. Countries are alerting each other and International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) to diversions and attempted diversions of precursor chemicals, to prevent traffickers turning to other countries as points of diversion. On 17 July 1995, in order to effectively implement the law, the Ministry of Home Affairs introduced the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules. According to notification No.1/95 Altogether 5 notifications relating to narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances were issued.

3.5.1 Seizures of narcotic Drugs by the Tatmadaw, Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department

From 18 September 1988 to August 2000 the Tatmadaw, Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department made the following Seizures:

Table-3.2 Drug Seizures made by Military Columns, Myanmar Police Force and Custom Department (1988-2002)

No	Year	Opium		Heroin		Marijuana		Phensedyl	
		Case	Kg	Case	Kg	Case	Kg	Case	Litre
1	1988	595	1505.92	756	118.9489	263	283.933	255	2474.7625
2	1989	640	924.625	1256	219.6956	506	657.27	273	4161.83
3	1990	967	2302.996	2234	220.0837	1495	2564.173	330	10253.123
4	1991	733	1502.864	1804	183.1559	703	723.833	197	2535.47
5	1992	654	2264.466	2021	338.1984	507	292.7609	240	3202.84
6	1993	669	2487.105	2077	358.3154	553	599.0847	239	2538.782
7	1994	591	1759.595	2058	304.8164	438	306.624	233	2276.712
8	1995	409	1060.718	1507	72.6093	405	245.7655	217	2391.3902
9	1996	446	1300.002	1306	504.6033	390	263.786	143	1789.8611
10	1997	507	7883.967	1551	1401.079	361	288.0345	82	896.1355
11	1998	410	5393.629	1425	403.8045	337	380.9704	73	1286.9051
12	1999	311	14783.03	1728	245.3537	758	274.2828	60	274.654
13	2000	312	1528.392	1241	158.9207	601	601.5085	39	222.89
14	2001	393	1629.069	1028	96.7442	258	284.3868	46	759.639
15	2002	276	1497.806	662	213.9185	154	192.3297	22	298.81
	Total	7913	47824.18	22654	4840.247	7729	7958.743	2449	35363.804

Source: CCDAC

The Tatmadaw, Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department had been taking the continuous activities on the eradication of narcotic drugs. During 1990-1991, Marijuana and Phensedyl had the significant amount, and the largest amount of opium and heroin were seized in the years 1997-1999.

3.6 Destruction of Poppy Fields

Destruction of poppy fields was effected between 1988 and 2002 as below:

Table 3.3 Destruction of Poppy Fields (1988-2002)

Year	Acres Destroyed	%	Tonnage Destroyed	%
1988-89	211.35	0.14%	0.93	0.14%
1989-90	287.36	0.19%	1.26	0.19%
1990-91	2157.74	1.41%	9.49	1.41%
1991-92	10446.14	6.84%	45.96	6.84%
1992-93	396.45	0.26%	1.74	0.26%
1993-94	2571.92	1.68%	11.31	1.68%
1994-95	8179.5	5.35%	35.99	5.35%
1995-96	4787.94	3.13%	21.06	3.13%
1996-97	7643.63	5.00%	33.63	5.00%
1997-98	44479.352	29.11%	195.71	29.11%
1998-99	9824.67	6.43%	43.23	6.43%
1999-00	10987.76	7.19%	48.35	7.19%
2000-01	24979.35	16.35%	109.91	16.35%
2001-02	25862.33	16.92%	113.8	16.93%
Total	152815.492	100.00%	672.37	100.00%

Source: CCDAC.

Combined forces of the Tatmadaw, Police Force, People's militia and Local people, 152815.492 acres, equivalent to 672.37 tons of opium, were destroyed in 1988-89 to 2001-2002. 30 % of total acres were destroyed in 1997-98 as special operation was launched, and about 17 % of total acres were destroyed in 2001-2002.

3.7 Educating Activities Implemented for Supply Reduction

The Committee for Educating the students and youths has implemented supply reduction activities in accord with the first 5 year phase of the 15-year narcotic elimination plan by constructing new schools and appointing teachers in designated project regions including the "Wa" and Kokant Regions to assist the education sector.

As directed by the Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races, during the 2002 school year, 20 Basic Education High Schools, 9 Basic Education Middle school and 6 Basic Education Primary School altogether 35 additional new Schools were opened in Kokang, kyaingtong East, Pao, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi, Kayah Regions and also in Kachin special Region (2), Sagaing (Naga), Wa, Homein, Monhtaw and Mongta Regions.

Short-term Summer Three "R" Classes were opened in the following regions from 20 April to 31 May 2002.

Region No of Trainees

Kachin Special Region (1) 122

Kachin Special Region (2) 317

Kachin (North East) 1099

Kebaw Valley Region 142

Tanintharyi Region 238

Kyaingtong East Region 862

Rakhine Region 6992

Total 9772

The largest number of trainees in the Rakhine region is that there has more population density and lack of language barrier than the other regions such as Kachin State and Shan State.

3.8 Opium Poppy Cultivation in Myanmar from 1990-2003

Table: 3.4 Opium Poppy Cultivation in Myanmar from 1990-2003

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
150,100	160,000	133,700	165,800	146,600	154,070	163,000	155,350	130,300	89,500	105,700	105,000	81,400	62,200

Source: UNODC

The 2002 opium survey was the first comprehensive survey implemented throughout the Shan State of Myanmar by the CCDAC in cooperation with UNODC, in the framework of UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP). The Shan State represents more than 90% of the total opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar. According to opium poppy cultivation survey 1990 to 2003, the poppy cultivation declined 58.56% and continues to decline in the years also whereas illicit poppy cultivation declined 6% in 2003. To sum up, this chapter focused on supply reduction activities such as suppression, seizing, destruction of poppy fields. The Tatmadaw had more significant achievements than the era of BSPP Government in drug eradication. For supply reduction, evaluating activities were implemented in accord with the first 5-year phase of the 15-year narcotic elimination plan by constructing new schools and appointing teachers in designated project regions including "Wa" and Kokant regions to assist the education sector.

Chapter 4

Government Activities on Demand Reduction

All countries are affected by the devastating consequences of drug abuse. Rapidly changing social and economic circumstances, the global availability of illicit drugs, and the rising demand for them have all contributed to the increasing magnitude of this global problem. The priority in demand reduction activities is to reach vulnerable people. To do so effectively, it is also necessary to analyze the problem accurately and to develop strategies that work. According to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem, drug reduction programmes generally include and integrate three stages: Primary prevention aims to prevent or at least delay the initiation of illicit drug use; Secondary prevention aims at helping people who are illicit drug abusers to break their habits; Tertiary prevention aims at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, such as the spread of AIDS. Myanmar also based on these stages to make the demand reduction in drugs abuse.

4.1 Activities in the Drug Treatment Centres

The State Peace and development Council has perceived the eradication of narcotic drugs as the national cause and had continuously given directive to fight against drug abuse. This chapter focuses on demand elimination activities in the treatment sector, education sector, and public relation sector of government organizations.

To integrate the drug addicts into society, the Working Committees of CCDAC are formed with personnel from the departments of the respective Ministers. The Social Welfare Department of the Ministry for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is responsible for the Committee for Rehabilitating of Drug Addicts. The Rehabilitation Sector is discharging its

responsibilities with the objectives that the drug addicts do not relapse into their bad habit again and be able to reintegrate them into society. The drug addicts who have been detoxified at the DTCs of Ministry of Health are sent to Rehabilitating Centres of the Social Welfare Department, where they are given both physical and mental rehabilitation and appropriate vocational training.

In 2001, under the treatment sector, there are altogether 30 Drug Treatment Centers, which include 6 Major Drug Treatment Centres, 22 subsidizing Drug Treatment Centres and 2 comprehensive Rehabilitation Treatment Centers. In addition drug treatment services are being given in border areas namely Mong Yong, Homein, Silu, "Wa" South region, Laukkai and Chin- Shwe Haw respectively.

In 2002, there are 26 Major Drug Treatment Centres (DTCs), 40 minor DTCs, and 2 Comprehensive Youth Rehabilitation Centers, altogether 68 centers have been established. In addition to these, in place where there are no DTCs, arrangements have been made to conduct training course for staff of hospitals of (99) border townships, so as to be able to give drug treatment services at these hospital for detoxification of drug addicts. From 20-2-74 to 31-12-2002 the number of drug addicts registered is (61349). From 20-2-74 to 31-12-03 the number of drug addicts registered is (63149).

Major Treatment Centers

- (1) Yangon DTC
- (2) Mandalay DTC
- (3) Myitkyina DTC
- (4) Taungyi DTC
- (5) Lashio DTC
- (6) Kyaing Tong DTC
- (7) Wa region
- (8) Mon State (Mawlamyaing) and so on.

Rehabilitation Centres

- (1) Yangon Rehabilitation Centre
- (2) Mandalay Rehabilitation Centre
- (3) Namplatt Rehabilitation Centre
- (4) Lashio Rehabilitation Centre
- (5) Myitkyina Rehabilitation Centre
- (6) Kyaington rehabilitation Centre
- (7) Shwe Pyi Thar Rehabilitation Centre
- (8) Shwe Pyi Aye Rehabilitation Centre

- The activities being carried out of these Rehabilitation Centres are as follows:

- (a) Individual Psychotherapy
- (b) Family Counseling
- (c) Peer Education
- (d) Meditation

- Trades taught at the Vocational Training are as follow:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Livestock Breeding
- (c) Motor Mechanist
- (d) Lathe drilling machine operator
- (e) Electric Transformer
- (f) Computer courses
- (g) Tin-work (Tinsmith)
- (h) Blacksmith
- (i) Brick-work (masonry)
- (j) Silk-screening
- (k) Off-set printing and Copying

To prevent drug addiction, various activities on drug education were carried out in the Drug Treatment Centres of the respective States and Division, in clinics and where there were no drug treatment facilities, the respective District, Township, station hospitals and also hospitals at border regions carried out the tasks.

The major Drug Treatment Centres in Yangon and Mandalay are responsible for training of health staffs, post graduate students, medical students, health assistants, nurses etc. On drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation during the training courses and talks on or as a course associated with on the job training are done. Educational training courses on the danger of narcotic drugs were held in the year 2001, educational talks on the danger of narcotic drugs were held in respective Township of Yangon division as follow:

- (1) In Wards and Villages 381 times 7909 participants
- (2) Schools 196 times 89338 participants
- (3) Essay Competition 42 times
- (4) Impromptu Talk Competition 7 times
- (5) Painting Cartoon and wall poster 33 times
- (6) Erection of Billboards 20 times

4.2 A Study on Registered New Drug Addicts in the Treatment Sector (2001, 2002 and 2003)

Table: 4.1 Numbers of Patient by Gender

Region	2001		2002		2003		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yangon DTC	41		61	2	62	2	164	4
Mandalay DTC	35		54		65		154	
Myitkyina DTC	71		69		50		190	
Taungyi DTC	47		31	1	74	1	152	2
Lashio DTC	57		59		53		169	
Kyng Tong DTC	118	31	121	11	87	11	326	53
Wa Region			258	52	282	52	540	104
Mon State	5		6	1		1	11	2
Shwe Pyi Tha	174		114		113		401	
Total	548	31	773	67	786	67	2107	165

Source: CCDAC

Table 4.2 Number of Patients (By Age Groups)

Age Group (Years)	2001	2002	2003
< 14		6	1
15 – 19	25	41	20
20 – 24	103	101	160
25 – 29	160	186	214
30 – 39	224	227	319
40 – 49	80	171	190
50 >	31	108	110

Source: CCDAC

Table: 4.3 Number of Patients by Education

Table: 4.4 Numbers of Patient by Occupation

Occupation	2001		2002		2003	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Farmer	179	28.7	441	52.6	507	55.289
Dependent	77	12.4	146	17.4	163	17.7754
Trader	87	13.9	95	11.3	125	13.6314
Private (White-Collar)	60	9.7	52	6.2		
Private (Blue-Collar)	121	19.4	47	5.6		
Others	29	4.7	24	2.9	70	7.63359
Students	35	5.6	21	2.5	44	4.79826
Government Personnel	19	3.1	6	0.7	8	0.87241
Craftsman	9	1.4	4	0.5		
Retired personnel	4	0.6	4	0.4		
Artistes	3	0.5				
Total	623	100	840	100	917	100

Source: CCDAC

The tables above are constructed from the data obtained from registered addicts in the treatment sector in 2001, 2002 and 2003. They are analysed by gender, age, education, occupation and race. In table (4.1), it is found that "Wa" region DTC was just opened in 2002 and Shwe Pyi Tha and Shwe Pyi Aye data are not found in 2002. In table (4.3), no case in age group between 10- 14 was found in 2001. Data about Artistes are not included in 2002 in table (4.4). There were the largest numbers of new addict in Shwe Pyi Tha DTC in 2001 and in "WA" DTC in the year 2002 and 2003. The numbers of male has the largest amount as over 93% of total addicts and slightly decreased during the year 2001 and 2003. Between 27% and 36% of the registered drug addicts belonged to the age group, 30-39. The illiterate were the largest amount about 40% among other groups. By occupation, the number of farmers and the dependants increased by over double whereas the number of private workers, students and government personnel declined by significantly.

The largest amount of drug users found by analysis the above tables are as follows:

- (1) by gender, Male.
- (2) by age group, age between 30 to 39;
- (3) by education, illiterate; and
- (4) by occupation, Farmer;

In the year 2001, among the 3980 drug suspects apprehended by the police and sent for drug use testing 1352 were found to be positive. The activities of taking action to the drug suspects were launched in Shan State (N), Yangon Division, Mandalay Division, Kachin State, Shan State(S), Ayeyarwady, Mon State, Rakhine, and Mgwe. In the year 2002, among the drug

suspects apprehended by the police and sent for drug use testing and 1214 were found to be positive.

4.3 Activities of the Education and Public Relations Sector (2001 and 2002)

In over 300 Districts and Township offices under the Department of Information and Public Relations, wall posters on the danger of narcotic drugs are displayed continuously for the general public, and are also displaying narcotic education news and articles, seizures of narcotic drug on the permanent boards. The sub regional offices also publish pamphlets on drug education which are distributed to the high, middle and primary school. Education talks on the danger of narcotic drugs, HIV/ AIDS are being held regularly.

2001 2002

- (a) Talks on the danger of narcotic drugs 109 times 139 times
- (b) Distribution of pamphlets 173 times 537 times
- (c) Wall Poster 236 times -
- (d) Wall Newspaper - 73 times
- (e) Photographic Shows 133 times 247 times
- (f) Opening of additional sub-township offices - 24 sub

offices

4.3.1 Broadcast of Myanmar Radio and TV

The Myanmar Radio and Television in its broadcast has included news, printing to narcotic drugs, educational talks, agitation activities and tele plays on drug education.

2001 2002

- (a) News Radio 1120 times 1287 times
- (b) Radio Talks 253 times 61 times
- (c) Music (Songs) 529 times 482 times
- (d) Plays 47 times 39 times
- (e) News TV 398 times 361 times
- (f) Interview TV 131 times -
- (g) Educational Activities 10 times -
- (h) Movies 2 times -
- (i) TV (songs) 71 times 88 times
- (j) TV talks - 30 times
- (k) TV agitation - 293 times

4.3.2 Efforts of the News and Periodical Enterprise

The Newspaper of the News and Periodical Enterprise, the New Light of Myanmar (Myanmar and English). The Mirror (Myanmar) ect: carried out the following regarding education on the danger of narcotic drugs:

2001 2002

- (a) Perspectives 34 times 32 times
- (b) Articles 133 times 169 times
- (c) News 683 times 924 times

(d) News photographs 71 Nos 660 Nos

4.3.3 Efforts of the Printing and Publishing Enterprise

The Printing and Publishing Enterprise have included in its Thuta Padetha (General Knowledge) Magazine, Shwethawe Journal stories on narcotic drug education articles, cartoons and poems as shown below. The Mass Media Information Sector also published booklets, pamphlets, wall posters and Journal on the danger of narcotic drugs:

2001 2002

(a) Thuta Padetha Magazine 54 articles 192 articles

(b) Shwethwe Journal 50 poems 1 poems

(c) Shwethwe Journal Cartoon 3 stories -

4.3.4 Efforts of the Motion Picture Enterprise

Myanmar Motion Picture Enterprise shows anti-narcotic movies and documentaries on the anti-narcotic activities at its cinema halls as follow:

2001 2002

(a) Number of Shows 183 shows 192 shows

(b) Audience 406,000 443,646

4.3.5 Efforts of the Tatmadaw Information Enterprise

The Tatmadaw Information Enterprise namely the No.2 Tatmadaw Radio Station, Myawaddy TV, Myawaddy Publishing House and the Yadanabon Newspaper published, broadcasted songs, short interviews, newscasts, articles, stories, cartoons and poems on the danger of narcotic drug and the dissertation endeavors being implemented.

2001 2002

(a) Myawady TV news 936 times 50 times

(b) No. 2 Tatmadaw Radio Station news 86 items 411 items

(c) Myawady Publishing House, Articles 9 articles 21 articles

(d) Myawady Publishing House Poems 5 poems 1 poems

(e) Myawady Publishing House Cartoons 2 cartoons 2 cartoons

(f) Yadanabon newspaper Articles 17 articles -

(g) Myawady House novels - 2 novels

4.4 Efforts of the Committee for Education of Students and Youths

The Committee for education of students and youths has laid down the following two strategies so that the students and youths become aware and comprehend the dangers posed by narcotic drugs.

(a) Enhancing the good habits and practices for a healthy life.

(b) Educating the students and youths on narcotic drug abuse elimination

The committee aims to impart knowledge of the danger of narcotic drugs to the teachers, students, parents and out of school youths.

School based activities

The Committee for Education of students and youths is educating the students and youths simultaneously on the elimination of drug abuse and reduction, prevention from the danger of narcotic drugs being more effective and beneficial than treatment; the committee has

placed educational activities as its main tasks. School based activities and the related activities undertaken are as follows:-

(a) Talks

(1) Educational talks on the danger of narcotics drugs are held at assemblies and in classrooms.

(2) Educational talks on the danger of narcotic drugs are disseminated at Parent-Teacher Association meetings.

(3) The teachers and parents hold discuss sessions on the danger of narcotic drugs in wards and villages.

(4) Educational talks are held inviting Health, Law and Police Officer and Personels from NGOs.

(b) School curriculum

(1) Stories, talks and poems on the danger of narcotic drugs are included in school subjects such as Myanmar, History and Social Science.

(2) Based on subjects such as normal and hygiene, the students and youths are made aware of the danger of narcotic drugs, and for them to have good character religious associations are formed and meditation sessions held.

(3) In accord with separate curriculum 'School Base Physical and Mental Health for life and HIV/ AIDS Prevention educational programs on the danger of narcotic drugs are being implemented in cooperation with UNICEF.

(4) The Ministry for Education is implementing the Education Development Programme in the Basic Education Sector.

(5) The construction and opening on new schools and appointment of teachers etc has been implemented in "Wa" and Kokant Regions in the first 5-year program of the 15 - year narcotic elimination plan.

(6) During the summer holidays of April and May, Chinese Language Courses, Computer Skill Courses and Education Courses on the Danger of Narcotic drugs were held in Muse, Tachileik, Laukai, and Pansaing Township.

(7) In accord with "Education for All" project, a programme of formal Education and informal Education taught outside school in Kokant Region, MonKoe Region, "Wa" Region and Golden Triangle are implemented.

(8) Every year exhibition/competition are being held in school level, township district/ state and division levels, teachers, students, parents and NGO have been actively taking part in the activities.

(9) On International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June and World AIDS Day on 1st December, exhibition/competition and ceremonies to mark the danger of drugs are being held every year.

(10) Every year, a central level painting, cartoon, poster, essay, poem, short story and article writing competitions are being held and the CCDAC awards prizes to the winners.

(11) The holding of exhibitions and competitions on auspicious days of the state, act as a deterrent to students and youths from abusing narcotic drugs.

(12) By encouraging the students to take part in activities of the school such as sport, physical exercises and participation in activities pertaining to the Arts, it is hoped the students acquire good habits and practices.

(13) Narcotic drugs prevention and suppression multiplier courses were held for teachers in "Wa" and Kokant Regions in 2001.

(14) The Primary Grade teachers are sent a broad to attend Meetings and workshop on prevention and suppression of the danger of narcotic drugs.

(15) With regard to the State Peace and Development Council Chairman Senior General Than Shwe's guidance, the drug elimination Museum was built and opened to the public. The objective of establishing museum including the youths may notice the menace of narcotic drugs and keep themselves distant from these drugs that could annihilate the entire mankind while the international community may also realize Myanmar's efforts towards eradication of narcotic drugs in the successive periods and her firm determination to make Myanmar a drug free nation in the near future.

There are three Drug Elimination Museums, and the drug elimination showroom in Defence Services Museum. Yangon Drug Elimination Museum is the largest one and was inaugurated on June, 26, 2001. It is a four-stories building with its covering an area of 15.11 acres. In Lao-Kai, there is a three-stories building, inaugurated on 27 December 2000, covering an area of 8.6 acres. Covering an area of 1000 sq-meters in Mongla Museum is inaugurated on 20 April, 1997, with its covering an area of 10,000 sq-meters.

The drug displays are portrayed by life like model pointing. Narcotic drugs and stimulants by images and replicas and imitation sound are incorporated to make the displays more diverse and interesting. The followings are the types of display shown in the Museum.

- (a) The danger of narcotic drugs is portrayed by life like models.
- (b) The formation of the Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Association is displayed by documentary photographs.
- (c) The activities on narcotic drug education carried out by the associations are shown by photographs.
- (d) The screening of video shows of education on narcotic drugs.
- (e) International and Internal relation with International Organizations and NGOs.

From 26-6-2001 to 31-12-2001, 8121 students visited the Yangon Drug Elimination Museum. They observed and studied the exhibitions displayed at the museum.

4.5. Studying the Affects of Demand Reduction Activities for the Year 2000 to 2003

Table 4.5 A Study on Registered New Drug Addicts and Drug Users Arrested in the Years 2000 to 2003

Type	Year			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Registered New Addicts	781	623	12	1014
Drug Users Arrested	2049	1352	1214	1155
Total	2830	1975	2054	4172

Source: CCDAC

The table 4.5 and figure 4.5 show the trends of the number of registered addicts and drug users arrested. It can be found that the number of drug users arrested decrease continuously from the year 2000 to 2003 and the number of registered addicts increase year by year from 2000 to 2003. It also can be found that the gaps between the two trends become narrower from year to year. The drug users arrested decreased by 42.41%, and the new registered addicts increased by 22.99% in the year 2003 compared with the year 2000. It means that the number of drug users decline continuously and the registered number increased in 2003 than the previous years 2000, 2001 and 2002 because of demand reduction activities such as drug education activities and arresting of the drug suspects.

To sum up, to reintegrate the drug addicts into society, Drug Treatment Centres and Rehabilitation Centres were opened. In the year 2002, 26 major DTCs, 40 minor DTCs, 2 comprehensive Youth Rehabilitation Centres, altogether 68 centres have been established. Under the Department of Information and Public Relations, there are 300 Districts and Township offices doing activities such as displaying wall posters on the danger of narcotic drugs, and narcotic education news and articles. Pamphlets are distributed to the high, middle and primary schools. Drug Elimination Museums were inaugurated in Yangon, Laokai, Mongla and there is drug elimination showroom in Defense Services Museum.

Chapter 5

The Activities of UNDCP and NGOs

The drug control system is governed by a series of treaties, adopted under the aegis of the United Nations, which require that Governments exercise control over production and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances, combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, maintain the necessary administrative machinery and report to international organs on their actions.

5.1 International Cooperation

The Governments, the United Nations, NGOs and society as a whole are responsible for the eradication of narcotic drugs, for the purpose of good governance, social equity and justice for the citizens. Hence Myanmar Government is also participating in the eradication activities as national task.

Myanmar acceded to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, on 29 July 1953, and acceded to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances on 20 June 1994. Myanmar became a signatory to the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, on 9 September 1991 with reservations on Article 6 concerning extradition and Article 32 (2) and (3) on settlement of disputes.

The cooperation between Myanmar and the United Nations started since the era of the Revolutionary Council, adopted plans to effectively control the menace of narcotic drugs. In her international cooperation concerning the eradication of narcotic drugs, Myanmar cooperated with the United States.

In implementing the UN / Myanmar Drug Abuse control Programme, other UN Specialized Agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) were involved in the programme execution.

The Drug Enforcement Administration of the United State stationed with attache of the US Embassy in Myanmar to act as liaison for narcotic drugs suppression measures in 1979. Later a branch of the (DEA) was attached to the US Embassy in Myanmar.

The Criminal Narcotic Centre (CRC) of the United State cooperated with the Government of Myanmar in region-wise opium field survey in poppy-growing regions in 1993, 1995 and 1998. War Veteran's Organization from USA cooperated with Myanmar Government to work for regional development and the elimination of opium in kutkai in Northern Shan State. From 1996 to 1998 US\$ 530,000 was spent in the cooperation to grow 700 acres of corns, 53 acres of buckwheat, and 150 acres of maize in 5 villages of Namtu Township and in 20 villages of Kutkai Township as substitute crops.

UNDCP is the main cooperator of Myanmar Government in the eradication of narcotic drugs such as Alternative Development activities, Demand Reduction activities and so on. Myanmar signed bilateral agreements on control of narcotic drugs with India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Russian Federation, Laos, and Philippines. Myanmar in cooperation with ASEAN signed four-nation (Myanmar, China, Thailand, Laos) MOU, Memorandum of Understanding, on 25 October 1993, and Six-Nation (Myanmar, Laos, China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia) MOU in 1993 to control narcotic drugs activities. ASEAN vision 2020, which envisage: "..... A Southeast Asia free of illicit drugs, free of their production, process trafficking and use well before 2020. The member states of the ASEAN share the concern

about the pernicious effects transitional crimes such as illicit drug trafficking, money launderings, terrorisms, arms smuggling, traffic in persons and piracy on regional stability and development.

5.2 The Activities of UNDCP in the Eradication of Narcotic Drugs in Myanmar

The United Nations is addressing the global drug problem on many levels. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a Functional Commission of Erosion, is the main intergovernmental policy-making and coordination body on international drug control. Made up of 33 member States, it analyses the world drug abuse and trafficking problem and develops proposals to strengthen international drug control. It monitors implementation of the international drug control treaties and the guiding principles and measures adopted by the General Assembly. It also directs the activities of UNDCP.

The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention was established in 1997 to enable the United Nations to enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism. It consists of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). CICP is the central entity responsible for activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It pays special attention to combating transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in human beings, financial crimes and terrorism.

UNDCP, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, provides leadership for all United Nations drug control activities. It helps to prevent developments that could aggravate production, trafficking and abuse; assists governments in establishing drug control structures and strategies; provides technical assistance in drug control; promotes the implementation of drug control treaties; and acts as a worldwide centre of expertise and repository of information. UNDCP's approach to the global drug problem is multifaceted: community based programmes for drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation involve NGOs and civil society; alternative development assistance provides new economic opportunities to population economically dependent on the cultivation of illicit crops which are to be eradicated; better training and technology to curb drug trafficking makes law enforcement agencies more effective; and assistance to the business community and NGOs helps them create programmes to reduce drug demand. For instance: The Global Illicit Crops Monitoring Programme, carried out in Afghanistan, Laos, Myanmar, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, integrate satellite sensing, aerial surveillance and on-the-ground assessment, in order to enable countries to gain a wide-ranging picture of illicit growing areas and trends.

The Global Assessment Programme supplies accurate and current statistics on illicit drug consumption worldwide. Having an accurate picture of drug abuse trends is crucial for finding the best strategies for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The Legal Assistance Programme works with states to implement drug control treaties by helping to draft legislation and train judicial officials. More than 1,700 key personnel have received legal training, and over 140 countries have received legal assistance.

At the 1998 special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem, the world's government developed a truly global drug control strategy. They pledged to work together to streamline strategies and to strengthen practical activities aimed at curtailing both illicit drug production and consumption. These included: campaigns to reduce drug demand; programmes to restrict availability of materials that can be used in drug production; efforts to improve judicial cooperation among countries to better control of drug trafficking; and stepped-up efforts to eradicate illicit drug crops.

The objectives of the program developed and projects carried out by UNDCP are as follows:

- To eradicate the cultivation of illicit crops
- To provide alternative means of livelihood for drug producing communities
- To reduce demand for drugs
- To improve drug-control legislation
- To improve law enforcement, and
- To strengthen institutions responsible for the control of drugs.

5.2.1 Funding

UNDCP's finances are provided largely from voluntary contributions, which make up over 90 percent of total funds.

The voluntary contributions from government or other sources such as NGOs are allocated to assist developing countries in meeting their obligations under the provision of the international drug control conventions. The balance of the UNDCP global budget of \$ 145 million covering the two years 1998 and 1999 comes from the UN Regular Budget.^[5] The budget for 2000-2001 was \$ 166.2 million, out of which \$ 154.9 million was for UNDCP and \$ 11.3 million for CACP.^[6] Ninety Percent of UNDCP's and 49 percent of CACP's resources came from voluntary contributions; the remainder came from the United Nations regular budget.^[7]

5.2.2 UNDCP field offices in East Asia

UNDCP, based in Vienna, has field offices in some 20 countries. UNDCP's field Offices in East Asia are responsible for advising governments in the region in drug control matters and for assisting them in developing and implementing national drug control policies and programmes. In addition to the UNDCP Regional Center in Bangkok, there are UNDCP Country Offices in Vientiane, Laos, in Yangon, Myanmar, and in Hanoi, Vietnam.

5.3 Activities of UNDCP in Myanmar and border areas (1992- 2002)

A large part of the Regional Centres activities is centred on the six signatory countries of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control, namely Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. In 1995 the MOU countries and UNDCP agreed to a Sub regional Action Plan, which comprise twelve projects totalling some US\$ 15 million. In addition to these regional projects, the UNDCP offices in the region are managing and formulating a number of other nation and intercountry projects which are worth approximately US\$ 45 million.

5.3.1 Myanmar-China - UNDCP Cooperation

The agreement on Drug Abuse Control in Myanmar- China border area was signed through the offices of UNDCP on June 12, 1992 in Yangon. Under the Agreement the term of the project would be three years commencing 1993 up to 1996 while 12 villages in Silu/ Pangkai village-tract were designated as projected areas. The UNDCP would contribute US\$ 7765125 for the project in terms of technical assistance, materials and training courses. Myanmar would contribute employees and their monthly salaries and other facilities including buildings and its premises and fuel while scheduling pilot projects on regional developments, demand reduction and prevention of drugs.

Projects under cooperation

(A) Pilot sub-projection integrated socio-economic development

Date of signing : October 16, 1992

Term of sub-project : Five months (August to December, 1992)

Contribution: : UNDCP- US\$ 327922

Myanmar - Employees/ Pay-roll

Projected area : 12 villages of Silu/ Pangkai village-tract, Mong Yang

township

Execution : Collected socio-economic data in 12 villages

communities for integrated development project.

(B) Pilot sub-project on integrated socio-economic development

Date of signing : December 29, 1993

Term of sub-project : Three years (1994- 1996)

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 4,066,655

**Myanmar's Kyat 11.5 million plus Kyat 26412859 for
road construction**

**Projected area : 12 villages of Silu/ Pangkai village-tract in Mong
Yang township**

**Extension of term of : Extended another six months following
UNDCP**

sub- project contribution of US\$ 583, 000.

Execution

Road Construction

- (1) A 14.5 Km Mong Yang / Silu all- weather road.
- (2) A 39-Km Silu/ Namlam earth-road.
- (3) Upgrading the MongYaung / Hotong- road.
- (4) Upgrading village Lanes stretching 40-Km into all-weather roads.

Health Care

- (1) Establishing dispensaries in Wankha, Wan Lin and Yan Ngan villages.
- (2) Opening training courses for basic health and rural health workers.
- (3) Opening laboratory training course on diagnosing Malaria and Tuberculosis.
- (4) Educating the public on distribution of iodine-added salt, precautionary measures against AIDS and on birth spacing.
- (5) Installation of a solar-powered refrigerator in Silu.
- (6) Providing microscopes to dispensaries in Silu and Mong Yang.

Rural Water Supply

- (1) Supplying spring water through gravity flow to Siluon, Silu Mai, Wan Wein, Upper Pang Kai and Wang Khar villages.
- (2) Supplying Water to Hotong.
- (3) Finding water resources for supplying water to Wang Yoon, Wang Kai, San Kao and Yang Ngan villages and preparing storage facilities.

Education and Training

- (1) Establishing schools in Wang Kha and Wang Dan villages.
- (2) Providing 70 sets of tablets and chairs to the schools.
- (3) Opening the three 'R's courses in six villages.

(4) Establishing a servicing shop in Silu Mai where four trainees would be trained for a year.

(5) Establishing a carpentry shop in Silu Mai where four trainees would be given a Two-month carpenter courses.

(6) Opening a tractor-operator training course for 10 trainees, a seed-selected machine operator training course for trainees and oil and sugar mills operator training courses.

(C) Sub-project on Law Enforcement

Date of signing : April 12, 1994

Partner- Organization : UNIDO

Term of sub-project : Three Years (1994- 1996)

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 1,129,475

Myanmar - Employee/ Pay-roll / office building

Projected area : Muse Township

Execution

(1) Formation of a special drug enforcement unit in Muse.

(2) Installation of three motor-vehicles, two typewriters (Myanmar and English), a photo- copier and communication equipment at the special drug enforcement unit in Muse under UNDCP aid.

(3) Installation of a motor-vehicles plus 10 percent accessories, six motorcycles, two typewriters (Myanmar and English) a photo-copier and communication equipment at the special drug enforcement unit in Lashio under UNDCP aid.

(4) Holding bi-annual border meetings alternately on each side of the two countries.

(D) Drug demand reduction sub-project

Date of signing : September 19, 1993

Term of sub-project : Three years (1994- 1996)

Partner- organization : ESCAP

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 1,129,475

Myanmar - Employees/ Pay-roll / office building

Projected area : Pan Khan, Taw Ywet, Phaing Kyaung and Konkhan

Villages in Muse Township.

Execution

(1) Sending three members of project implementation team to Thailand to attend the training course.

(2) Holding a workshop from June 27 to July 6, 1994 in Muse.

(3) Multiplier training courses conducted by the project implementation team.

(E) Pilot sub-project on integrated socio-economic development in southern "Wa" region

Date of signing : September 5, 1994

Term of sub-project : Three years (1994- 1996)

Partner- organization : UNOPS

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 365, 900

Myanmar- Employees/ Pay- roll / office building

Projected area : 80 households in Wang Hotong village - tract.

Extension of term : Extended another six months following UNDCP sub-project contribution of US\$ 294,800

Execution

- (1) Upgrading a 20-Km stretch on the northern part of Hotong-Mong Yang road.
- (2) Local populace contributed voluntary labour for maintenance of a two-Km stretch on the southern part of Hotong-Mong Yang road with the use of tools and materials provided for the project.
- (3) Laying groundwork for crop cultivation and livestock breeding, water supply, sanitation and health care.
- (4) Studying the prospect of socio-economic condition in Nam Maung Tai and Pan Lin.
- (5) Setting up tea plantation in Pan Lin and Pao Nwe Nu villages.
- (6) Connecting a 24.4 Km power cable line from Pang San to Mong Pauk.
- (7) Construction of Mong Pauk-Mong Ka road.
- (8) Conducting regular immunization and providing treatment to leprosy patients in 234 villages under the project.
- (9) Setting up nurseries and distributing of natural forests.
- (10) Distributing 528 packets of crop seeds and 350 Kgms of Potato seeds.

(F) Sub-project on Drug Control and Development in Wa region

Date of signing : July 11, 1997

Term of sub-project : Five Years (1997 - 2001)

Partner - Organization : UNOPS

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 15,492,075

Myanmar- K 2,835,800

Projected area : Wang Hotong Village- tract

Execution

- (1) Construction of nine buildings under the project.
- (2) Conducting water supply system for Mong Pauk and its 17 villages.
- (3) Construction of two middle schools in Hotong and Mong Phyan.
- (4) Construction of four primary schools in Tong Pha, Kyein Kham

5.3.2 UNDCP- Myanmar - Thai Cooperation

On June, 12, 1992, Myanmar and Thai delegations signed the agreement in Yangon on Drugs Abuse Control in Myanmar- Thai border area. Under the agreement, the term of the project would be three years (1993 - 1996). The projected area covered 17 villages of San Loo/ Ah-Dee village- tract in Tachileik Township, Shan State. The UNDCP contributed US\$ 4.54

million worth technical assistance, materials and training courses for the project. Myanmar contributed employees, their pay-roll, office buildings, other accommodation and fuel. Under the project, sub-project on regional development would be implemented.

Aims

- (1) To reduce the frequency of cross-border trafficking of drugs and precursor chemicals.**
- (2) To eradicate poppy cultivation by introducing socio-economic development programmes in border areas.**
- (3) To reduce demand for drugs in border areas.**

(A) Pilot Sub- Projects on integrated socio-economic development

Date of signing : October 16, 1991

Term of sub-project : Five months (August- December, 1991)

Partner - Organization : UNOPS

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 199843

Myanmar – Employees/Pay-rol

Projected area : 17 villages of Sanloo, Ah-dee village-tract in Tachileik Township.

Execution : Collected socio-economic data in 17 villages for integrated socio-economic development project.

(B) Sub-project on integrated socio-economic development

Date of signing : December 29, 1993

Term of sub-project : Three Years (1994- 1996)

Partner- Organization : UNOPS

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 2,292,438

Myanmar- K 5,800,000

Projected area : 17 villages of Sa Loo /Ah-dee village-tract, Tachileik Township

Execution

- (1) Construction of a school in upper Phahi village.**
- (2) Distribution of 300 blankets and 1500 mosquito nets to villagers in 10 villages of San Loo village-tract.**
- (3) Purchasing a brick-making machine from Asia Institute of Technology in Thailand. Opening a 10-day training course for project employees conducted by the trainers from that institute and thereafter manufactures bricks.**
- (4) Establishing a frontier agriculture station in Phalauk.**
- (5) Establishing a nursery farm in Ma-O village.**
- (6) Vaccination of animals.**
- (7) Distributing pigs and chickens.**
- (8) Opening teachers training courses in keng Tung for education staff.**

(C) Sub-project on law enforcement

Date of signing : July 30, 1993

Term of sub-project : Three Years (1993- 1996)

Partner- Organization : UNIDO

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 607,625

Myanmar- employee

Projected area : Tachileik Township

Execution

- (1) Formation of a special drug enforcement unit in Tachileik.
- (2) Installation of a motor-vehicle plans 10 percent accessories, six motorcycles, two type-writers (Myanmar and English), and a photo copier at the special drug enforcement unit in Tachileik under the UNDCP aid.
- (3) Installation of a motor-vehicle plus 10 percent accessories, six motorcycles, two typewriters (Myanmar and English), a photo copier and communication equipment at the special drug enforcement unit in Keng Tung under the UNDCP aid.
- (4) Holding border area meetings alternately on each side of the two countries.
- (5) Holding a workshop of officials from the two countries in Chiang Mai for two days from December 1-2,1997.

(D) Drug demand reduction sub-project

Date of signing : September 5, 1995

Term of sub-project : ESCAP

Contribution : UNDCP - US\$ 390,924

Myanmar- Employees/ office building

Projected area : Tachileik Township

Execution

- (1) Opening training courses and multiplier courses for teachers in Kyaing Tong and Tachileik.
- (2) Holding the project implementation meeting in Chiang Mai.
- (3) Holding the project assessment meeting on August 6-7, 1997 in Yangon.
- (4) Extending the term of sub-project to March, 1998 because of delay in project implementation.

5.4 Cooperation with the Government of Union Myanmar

5.4.1 Research Programme for rapid assessment on situation of drug abuse

On April 25, 1994 UNDCP and CCDAC signed the agreement on the Research Programme for rapid assessment situation of drug abuse. The UNDCP contributed US\$ 31,640 while Myanmar contributed employee and their pay-roll. Under the programme assessment on drug abuse was conducted in 36 townships in the whole of Myanmar.

The agreement on the said programme was signed by CCDAC and UNDCP on July 14, 1995. The term of the programme was one year and UNDCP contributed US\$ 949,477. The following works were done under the programme.

- (1) Installation of requisite equipment.
- (2) Provided equipment operating courses to the staff.

(3) Held workshop with the assistance of senior officials from Ministries concerned.

(4) Provided research technology and computer operating courses to officials from treatment centres.

(5) Provided assistance in matters relating to research.

5.4.2 Community-based drug demand reduction project

The CCDAC and UNDCP sponsored three-years project (E-76) was implemented by the Basic Education Department, Social Welfare Department, and Information and Public Relation Department commencing September, 2000 in Lashio, Muse and Kutkhai townships. The UNDCP contributed US\$ 309,800 to the project.

The project was implemented in two phases. The first phase of the project took place in 10 villages from September 1, 2000 to January 31, 2002 where local residents were given drug education courses on demand reduction and drug addicted youths were given medical treatment under its programmes.

Table 5.1 Analyzing the Contributions and Executions of UNDCP and Myanmar In Cooperation Activities (1992-2002)

No	Cooperation	Contributions				Execution
		UNDCP (US\$)	%	MYANMAR (kyat)	%	
1	Myanmar-	11,003,027	69.71	40,748,659	86.75	Integrated socio-economic
	China-UNDCP					Development Road construction
						Health care
						Education and Training
						Law enforcement
						Drug demand reduction
						Drug Control and Development
2	Myanmar-	3,490,830	22.12	5,800,000	12.35	Integrated socio-economic
	Thai-					Development
	UNDCP					Law enforcement
						Demand reduction
3	Myanmar-UNDCP	1,290,917	8.18	408,500	0.87	Upgrading the drug treatment and
						research centre

Source: CCDAC

Table (5.1) shows the contributions and the executions of UNDCP and Myanmar in border area development projects according to the agreement on Drug Abuse Control in Myanmar - China and Myanmar - Thai border areas. Myanmar's contribution in terms of money in employee payments and office buildings are not calculated.

UNDCP contributed about US\$ 15.8 millions in cooperation activities of Myanmar, China, and Thai. About 70% of total contributions were in the cooperation of UNDCP-Myanmar-China. Myanmar also contributed not only in cash but also employees, office buildings and so on. Executions were found in hard infrastructure and soft infrastructure such as Health, Education and so on.

5.5 Other Activities of UNDCP

5.5.1 Sub-regional Project for Developing Institutional Capacity for Demand Reduction among High Risk Groups (UNDCP Project AD/ RAS/ 98/ C 75)

According to this project, Nation-wide Student Drug Use Survey was conducted by the National Assessment Team of Myanmar under the sponsorship of Central Committee for drug addicts of the whole country through administrative means and stated in 1998. General objective of the study is to assess the drug abuse situation and risk factors of drug use among high school students of Myanmar. Four main cities (Yangon, Taungyi, Monywa and Mawlamyine) were surveyed. Data was collected from a total of 68 Urban High Schools. 23159 students from 9th and 10th standards were sampled from the total students 79,284. About half of the students who took part in the survey did not respond to the question asking them about their lifetime during use. As this is the first Nation-wide school survey of Drug Abuse in the country, students were not accustomed to this approach and the drug abuse in students was not found significantly.

5.5.2 "Wa" Alternative Development Project (AD/ RAS / 96/ C 25)

The WADP project document was signed by GOUM, the Republic of China and UNDCP in 1997. Wa Alternative Development Project (WADP) was formulated in 1996 and started implementation in 1998.

The project has the following demographic composition:

- Wa special region
- District: 1
- Township: 5
- Village Tracts: 26
- Villages: 335
- Households: 7800
- Individuals: 40,000

Objectives : Establish a sustainable community based approach to the reduction and eventual elimination of supply and demand for opium in the Wa region.

Activities conducted in 1998 (Phase 1):

- Establishment of 2 clinics
- Treatment of Leprosy (60 cases)
- Provision of an expanded program of immunization (300 children)
- Community health services including HIV/ AIDS programme
- Community based detoxification programme for 120 drug users
- Establishment of 10 schools, Provision of educational material and training for teachers

- Vocational training (5)
- Introduction of improved rice varieties and soil fertility management
- Tea nursery established for income generation on 150 ha
- Introduction of improved breed livestock and vaccination of animals
- Electrification of Mong Pawk Township and water supply in 10 villages and 2 townships
- Planning for extension of two new townships, developing and improving irrigation systems
- Road construction over 15 Kms
- Village based organization in 16 pilot villages.
- Study tours

Phase 2 was started in 2001 and concentrated on four substantive areas as: Livelihood, infrastructure, health and education.

Livelihood component: Intensified the diversified rice based systems; improved return from livestock with animal vaccination; alternative income generation such as tea plantation and orchards; training provided to key farmers for the above and study tour to key farms.

Health component: child immunization programme, leprosy elimination programme, support to clinics and primary health care. Facilitation to obtain a grant from Japan to built a hospital. NGOs will be introduced to work on HIV/ AIDS, drug demand reduction and Malaria control in the area.

Infrastructure component: A limited number of school buildings and additional village and township water supply were constructed. Support to the towns planning was expanded. **Education component:** A tripartite meeting organized between WA-GOUM and UNDCP to discuss the Wa strategy for education. Schools built by the project operational with material and teachers and some teacher training provided.

5.5.3 Activities of National Groups and NGOs on the Eradication of Narcotic Drugs

On 18 September 1988, the Tatmadaw took over the State Power, adopted the three main national causes as the national political policy, and adopted the political objective of national news solidation. In 1989, the Burmese Communist Party collapsed and 17 armed insurgent groups returned to the legal fold and lived in peace.

Having made peace with the armed national groups, the Tatmadaw Government designated the group's base regions as special regions and undertook the local development plans. Plans to eradicate narcotic drugs are being implemented as a national duty. Actually, the implementation of local development plans in those regions is tantamount to eradication of narcotic drugs. In parallel to the government's undertakings, the armed national groups also, under the guidance of the Government, participated actively in the efforts to eradicate narcotic drugs. Moreover, with the assistance of the various organization measures have been taken to raise public awareness on prevention and eradication of narcotic drugs, to prohibit poppy cultivation, opium consumption, and drug trafficking, to arrest and sentence those convicted, to encourage crop substitution to set up centres for treatment of drug addiction, to implement local development programmes in different sectors such as transportation, agriculture, livestock breeding, and mining. Some groups had launched short and long-term programmes with a view to declare Opium Free Zone in their regions. The Mongla Region known as the Eastern Shan State Special Region (4) had already designed their region as Opium Free zone in April 1997. Efforts are being made with objectives to declare Opium Free zone in Kokang region in the year 2000 and Wa region in the year 2005 respectively.

5.5.4 Activities of Myanmar Anti-narcotic Association (MANA) and NGOs

(MANA) was established on 26 June 1994 comprising of 25 central committee members and 12 executive members. By June, 2002 the number of its member rose to 1301.

The purposes of the association are as follows:

(a) To mutually assist, as a social organization, in the projects of the Government, which has been striving as a national duty to prevent and suppress the menace of the narcotic drugs threatening the country.

(b) To participate as an additional force in the collective endeavors for effective prevention and treatment of the infection a rapid spread of HIV/ AIDS among the intravenous drug users (IDUS), as the problem requires expeditious and concerted efforts.

The Associations activities include holding drug education talks at schools, essay writing, poem, poster and painting contests and erecting billboards portraying the scourge of narcotic drugs.

5.5.5 Activities of (BDA) Border Areas Development Association

The association was formed on December 17, 1996 with 10 members. All of them are retired officials from Government Departments such as Agriculture, Livestock `Breeding and Fisheries and Forests.

The aim of the Association is to help alleviate poverty among the indigenous races in border areas and to taken part in various social and economic development projects that would raise their standard of living.

5.5.6 Activities of YMBA

The Young Men Buddhist Association, YMBA, was founded in 1906. In October, 1998 it began to play a leading role in waging anti-drug campaign among Myanmar youths and students. Its activities include training courses on moral conduct, drug education, holding essay contests on the subject of avoidance of liquor and drugs during the two-year period with the aid of UNDCP in 164 townships. During those training courses on drug education the CCDAC and Drug Enforcement Agencies in the corresponding states and divisions gave needful help to the lectures of those training courses.

National Groups, Organizations of the United Nations, and NGOs also participated in Anti-narcotic activities towards the total elimination of the narcotic drugs. UNDCP cooperated with Myanmar-Thai and Myanmar-China in the alternative development activities in border areas. Although the cash flow problem continued constraining planned implementation, the community-based approach of the project implemented through increasingly strong project team was able to implement most of important activities fairly and satisfactorily. Livelihoods development such as crop farming, animal farming, duck production, animal feed production, fish fingerlings; Irrigation development; Community Mobilisation; Health Care; Education Development; Infrastructure Development; Opium Poppy Monitoring; Project Monitoring; and Special Events are implemented by UNODC. NGOs such as MANA, YMBA and other NGOs also actively participated in the narcotic drugs eradication activities.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

Successive governments, except British government, tried to eliminate the narcotic drugs in military, economics, social, health and moral concerns. In the era of Myanmar Kings, the drug addicts who were not the Myanmar nationalities were allowed, and there were no drug education activities. As a consequences, new drug users were born and illicit trade were in advanced. Although the Anti Facist Peoples' freedom League Government tried to eradicate all opium abuse within five years, this was not achieved because of the insurgencies, and lack of fund. In the era of revolutionary government, 1974 Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs act were promulgated. Myanmar and the United Nations first started cooperation in activities of combating narcotic drugs. In the era of BSPP government, the cooperation agreement between Myanmar and UNFDAC was in the form of three consecutive 5-years projects. US government provided Helicopters, Forker planes and thrush crop dusters. From 1974 to 1988, the US government aided US\$ 86.6 million on drug elimination programmes. Many military operations were launched, and multi dimensional approaches were used to eradicate narcotic drugs.

The Tatmadaw had more significant achievements than the era of BSPP Government in drug eradication. For supply reduction, evaluating activities were implemented in accord with the first 5-year phase of the 15-year narcotic elimination plan by constructing new schools and appointing teachers in designated project regions including "Wa" and Kokant regions to assist the education sector. According to opium poppy cultivation survey 1990 to 2003, the poppy cultivation declined 58.56% and continues to decline in the years also. According to the results of the 2003 UNODC Myanmar Annual Opium Survey, the opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar 2003 was estimated at 62200 ha. Compared to the previous year, this represented a decrease of 24% in opium poppy cultivation at the national level. At the country level, the potential opium production was estimated at 810 metric tons. This represented a decrease of 4% compared to last year. The Government of the Union of Myanmar reported eradicating 638 ha of opium poppy fields in 2003.

To reintegrate the drug addicts into society, Drug Treatment Centres and Rehabilitation Centres were opened. In the year 2002, 26 major DTCs, 40 minor DTCs, 2 comprehensive Youth Rehabilitation Centres, altogether 68 centres have been established. Under the Department of Information and Public Relations, there are 300 Districts and Township offices doing activities such as displaying wall posters on the danger of narcotic drugs, and narcotic education news and articles. Pamphlets are distributed to the high, middle and primary schools. Drug Elimination Museums were inaugurated in Yangon, Laokai, Mongla and there is drug elimination showroom in Defense Services Museum. It can be found that the number of drug users arrested decrease continuously from the year 2000 to 2003 and the number of registered addicts increase year by year from 2000 to 2003. It also can be found that the gaps between the two trends become narrower from year to year. The drug users arrested decreased by 42.41%, and the new registered addicts increased by 22.99% in the year 2003 compared with the year 2000. It means that the number of drug users decline continuously and the registered number increased in 2003 than the previous years 2000, 2001 and 2002 because of demand reduction activities such as drug education activities and arresting of the drug suspects.

National Groups, Organizations of the United Nations, and NGOs also participated in Anti-narcotic activities towards the total elimination of the narcotic drugs. UNDCP cooperated with Myanmar-Thai and Myanmar-China in the alternative development activities in border areas. NGOs such as MANA, YMBA and other NGOs also actively participated in the narcotic drugs eradication activities.

6.2 Suggestion

For the sustainable eradication of narcotic drugs, the eradication of narcotic drugs is needed to be trade-off between alternative development activities such as rehabilitation and substitution activities. As the aspect of public administration, community participation is essential. People in the poppy plantation areas should have to do their development on their own way in some parts of the development activities, and responsible persons should give them the knowledge to cope with the poverty. Coordination and cooperation are needed between Local and Central Government according to the agreed objective for good governance. International cooperation is also essential as the narcotic problems is not a nation problem and can only be overcome through joint efforts.

The Government has set itself the goal to have Myanmar opium-free by 2014, one year earlier than target date for the ASEAN community. Myanmar is striving its utmost to wipe out the narcotic drugs as a national task. It is implementing the task in accord with the guidance of the Head of the State on self-reliant basis. In combating narcotics, the Government of the Union of Myanmar took into account the military, political, social, and economic dimension of the problem, to eliminate cultivation, production, and abuse of narcotics within the whole of the union of Myanmar. On the other hand, the UN organization and NGOs also participated in eradication of narcotic activities. Due to the concerted efforts we can observe the success in supply reduction and demand reduction significantly, and this success will surely be sustainable and hence Myanmar sure to meet its goal to have opium-free by the year 2014.

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Chart Showing Seizure of Drugs (1988-1997)

No	Year	Opium		Heroin		Mopphine		Marijuana		Phenscdyl		Acetic Anhydride	
		Case	kgm	Case	kgm	Case	kgm	Case	kgm	Case	litre	Case	litre
1	1988	595	1505.92	756	118.9489	4	43.88	263	283.933	255	2474.763	3	345.8
2	1989	640	924.625	1256	219.6956	2	2.032	506	657.27	273	4161.83	5	600.6
3	1990	967	2302.996	2234	220.0837	1	4.7303	1495	2564.173	330	10253.12	0	0
4	1991	733	1502.864	1804	183.1559	0	7	703	723.833	197	2535.47	0	0
5	1992	654	2264.466	2021	338.1984	3	68.553	507	292.7609	240	3202.84	2	5168.8
6	1993	669	2487.105	2077	358.3154	0	0	553	599.0847	239	2538.782	1	4550
7	1994	591	1759.595	2058	304.8164	0	0	438	306.624	233	2276.712	1	5417.867
8	1995	409	1060.719	1507	72.6093	0	0	405	245.7655	217	2391.392	4	5275.725
9	1996	446	1300.002	1306	504.6033	2	13.809	390	263.786	143	1789.861	9	23121.05
10	1997	507	7883.975	1551	1401.079	5	45.7284	361	288.0345	82	896.1355	5	11142.95
	Total	6211	22992.27	16570	3721.506	17	185.7327	5621	6225.265	2209	32520.91	30	55622.79

Source: CCDAC

Appendix A -1

Chart Showing Seizure of Drugs (Aug, 1998-2002)

No	Year	Opium		Heroin		Stimulants		Ephedrine		Marijuana		Phensedyl	
		Case		Case	kgm	Case	Tablets	Case	Kgm	Case	Kgm	Case	Litre
11	1998	410	5393.629	1425	403.8048	172	16026688	13	3819.099	337	380.9704	73	1286.905
12	1999	311	1473.03	1728	245.3537	497	28887514	90	6485.164	758	274.2828	60	274.654
13	2000	312	1528.392	1241	158.9207	490	26759771	45	2670.305	601	601.5085	39	222.89
14	2001	393	1629.069	1028	96.7442	613	32438981	11	3922.169	258	284.3868	46	759.636
15	2002 (Aug)	276	1497.806	662	213.9185	371	3746564	6	881.245	154	192.3297	22	298.81
		1702	11521.93	6084	1118.742	2143	107859518	165	17777.98	2108	1733.478	240	2842.89

Source: CCDAC

Appendix-B

Frequency of destruction of seized drugs in Yangon

No	Date	Heroin kgm	Morphine kgm	Opium kgm	Opium Oil kgm	Opium Solution kgm	Marijuana kgm	Phensedyl litre	Cough Syrup litre	Injection With Morphine Based Ampoule litre	Stimulant Tablets
1	13.2.1990	209.066	-	-	14.832	2.391	-	54.4	-	-	-
2	30.4.1990	251.402	-	-	10.389	16.72	826.839	5292.5	-	-	-
3	26.11.1990	165.3	-	-	11.521	85.661	1190.464	5601	-	-	-
4	1.7.1991	76.355	28.965	-	1.542	6.728	377.798	2266025	8.05	-	-
5	4.2.1992	109.716	-	-	7.806	0.687	419.818	3085.25	39.78	-	-
6	12.11.1992	115.354	34.47	5090.78	1.847	0.541	292.681	1449.125	-	-	-
7	27.8.1993	221.431	-	1838.34	14.971	1.518	201.166	1376.785	102.756	-	-
8	18.7.1994	162.018	-	1291.24	5.329	1.943	263.786	747.255	36.161	-	-
9	3.3.1995	143.944	-	1455.02	1.663	0.859	312.22	3433.682	373.212	803	-
10	9.2.1996	82.707	-	1471.372	12.131	0.876	197.396	1918.552	112.336	150	-
11	31.1.1997	424.364	1.136	766.073	27.663	2.004	164.337	1354.675	181.71	272	5285081
	Total	1961.657	64.571	11912.83	109.694	119.928	4246.505	2290338.2	806.175	1225	5285081

Source: CCDAC

Appendix-B Contd.

No	Date	Heroin kgm	Morphine kgm	Opium kgm	Opium Oil kgm	Opium Solution kgm	Marijuana kgm	Phensedyl litre	Cough Syrup litre	Injection With Morphine Based Ampoule litre	Stimulant Tablets
12	27.2.1998	898.43	93.953	4587.292	8.642	11.304	138.877	1499.975	88.14	180	2842783
13	25.2.1999	431.254	33.945	4023.464	19.485	28.642	162.878	1443.861	165.755	-	15446520
14	14.6.2000	321.719	29.35	1869.099	53.084	19.82	429.518	597.615	256.801	74	30032209
15	12.5.2001	116.469	10	1301.428	4.614	225.946	439.931	296.09	153.37	10	27248615
16	26.6.2002	240.462	130.8	3027.832	12.279	31.25	434.253	668.944	-	-	34946966
	Total	2008.334	298.048	14809.12	98.104	316.962	1605.457	4506.485	664.066	264	110517093

Source: CCDAC

Appendix-C

Drugs, Chemicals, Opium Refineries and Poppy Fields destroyed in border areas

No	Location	Date	Heroin	Opium	Morphine	Phensedyl	Acetic Anhydride	Hydrochloric Acid	Sulphuric Acid
			(kgm)	(kgm)	(kgm)	(Litre)	(Litre)	(Litre)	(Litre)
1	Lao Kai	22.11.91	110	97.98	147	-	-	-	-
2	Chin Shwe Haw	27.1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Mung Koe	5.9.91	78.85	16	4	-	-	-	-
4	Mongla	5.9.91	60	50	30	-	-	-	-
5	Kokang	30.6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wa Region	1.2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Nawi, Wa Region	5.6.92	56	163.3	-	-	15	-	-
8	Lao Kai (Si-aw)	27.2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mong Yong	6.10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Muse (Hae Moe Lon)	27.10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hopang, Wa Region	1.11.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Pang Sang,	7.3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hotao, Wa Region	8.3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Muse, Mong Kai	24.12.94	74.7	-	-	-	50	-	-
14	Tiddim (Chin)	15.3.95	0.0029	1.633	-	689.75	-	-	-
15	Mung Koe	8.3.96	-	-	-	-	2020	218.97	135.5
16	Lao Kai	8.3.96	0.6125	-	-	-	1894	-	-
17	Maw Kya Kyaing	7.3.97	-	-	-	-	180	72.6	97
18	Keng Tung	26.6.97	4.41	2010.34	49.5	-	-	-	-

Source: CCDAC

Appendix-C-1

Drugs, Chemicals, Opium Refineries and Poppy Fields destroyed in border areas

19No	Lao Kai Location	15.Date	Ammonium Chloride, 21.33 783.13 (kgm)	Sodium Carbonate 15.26 (kgm)	Bone Charcoal (kgm)	Opium Refinery (Qty)	Poppy (Acre)	Paraphernalia (Qty)
	Total		25.74 2793.47	64.76 2883.97	4094		72.6	4166.6
1	Lao Kai	22.11.91	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	Chin Shwe Haw	27.1.91	-	-	-	-	1500	-
3	Mung Koe	5.9.91	-	-	-	3	-	-
4	Mongla	5.9.91	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	Kokang	30.6.91	-	-	-	-	2550	-
6	Wa Region	1.2.92	-	-	-	-	3286	-
7	Nawi, Wa Region	5.6.92	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	Lao Kai (Si-aw)	27.2.93	-	-	-	5	-	-
9	Mong Yong	6.10.93	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	Muse (Hae Moe Lon)	27.10.93	-	-	-	2	-	-
11	Hopang, Wa Region	1.11.93	-	-	-	3	-	-
12	Pang Sang,	7.3.94	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Hotao, Wa Region	8.3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Muse, Mong Kai	24.12.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Tiddim (Chin)	15.3.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Mung Koe	8.3.96	1286.32	2600	500	-	200	568
16	Lao Kai	8.3.96	-	-	-	1	200	-
17	Maw Kya Kyaing	7.3.97	-	2030	480	-	100	-
18	Keng Tung	26.6.97	947.7	520	120	-	-	-
19	Lao Kai	15.7.97	-	-	38	-	-	60
	Total		2234.02	5150	1138	21	7836	628

Source: CCDAC

Appendix-C-2

Drugs, Chemicals, Opium Refineries and Poppy Fields destroyed in border areas

No	Location	Date	Low Grade Opium (kgm)	Lysol (Litre)	Stimulant (Tablets)	Opium Solution (Bottle)	Opium Oil (Litre)	Ether (Litre)	Chloroform (Litre)
1	Lao Kai	22.11.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chin Shwe Haw	27.1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Mung Koe	5.9.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mongla	5.9.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kokang	30.6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wa Region	1.2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Nawi, Wa Region	5.6.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lao Kai (Si-aw)	27.2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mong Yong	6.10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Muse (Hae Moe Lon)	27.10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hopang, Wa Region	1.11.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Pang Sang,	7.3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hotao, Wa Region	8.3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Muse, Mong Kai	24.12.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Tiddim (Chin)	15.3.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Mung Koe	8.3.96	-	62.99	-	-	-	-	280
16	Lao Kai	8.3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Maw Kya Kyaing	7.3.97	-	225.74	-	50	-	-	243
18	Keng Tung	26.6.97	55.002	10	715492	117	-	-	60
19	Lao Kai	15.7.97	4.74	-	-	92	45	89	-
	Total		59.742	298.73	715492	259	45	89	583

Source: CCDAC

Appendix -D

List of 126 Notified Drug

1.	Acetorphine	27.	Cocaine
2.	Acetydihydrocodeine	28.	Codeine
3.	Acetyl-alphamethyl fentanyl	29.	29. Codoxime
4.	Acetylmethadol	30.	Concentrate poppy straw (The material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids when such material is made available in trade)
5.	Acidyl		
6.	Alfentanil		
7.	Allylprodine		
8.	Alphacetylmethadol		
9.	Alphameprodine		
10.	Alphamethadol		
11.	Alphamethylfentanyl	31.	Corex cough Syrup
12.	Alphamethylthiofentanyl	32.	Desomorphine
13.	Alphaprodine	33.	Dextromoramide
14.	Anileridine	34.	Dextropropoxyphene
15.	Benzethidine	35.	Diampromide
16.	Benzylmorphine	36.	Diethylthiambutene
17.	Betacetylmethadol	37.	Difenoxin

18.	Betahydroxyfentanyl	38.	Dihydrocodeine
19.	Beta-hydroxy-3 methylfentanyl	39.	Dihydromorphine
20.	Betamethadol	40.	Dimenoxadol
21.	Betameplodine	41.	Dimepheptanol
22.	Betaplodine	42.	Dimethyl thiambutene
23.	Bezitramide	43.	Dioxaphetylbutyrate
24.	Cannabis (Indian Hemp) and cannabis resin (Resin of Indian Hemp)	44.	Diphenoxylate
		45.	Dipipanone
25.	Clonitrazene	46.	Drotebanol
26.	Coca leaf	47.	Ecgonine
48.	Ethylmethylthiambutene	75.	3-Methylthiofentanyl
49.	Ethylmorphine	76.	Metopon
50.	Etonitazene	77.	Moramide-Intermediate
51.	Etorphine	78.	Morpheridine
52.	Etoxidine	79.	Morphine
53.	Fentanyl		Morphine Methobromide and other pentavalen nitrogen morphine

54.	Fu reth idene	80.	derivatives including in particular the morphine N-oxide derivatives one of which is Codeine-N-oxide.
55.	Glycel rhlzae Compositae (China cough tablets)		
56.	Glycodin Cough Syrup		
57.	Heroin	81.	Morphine-N-oxide
58.	Hewletts mixture with opium	82.	MPPP
59.	Hydrocodone	83.	Myrophine
60.	Hydromorphenol	84.	Nicocodeine
61.	Hydromorphone	85.	Nicodicodeine
62.	Hydroxypethidine	86.	Nicomorphine
63.	Isomethadone	87.	Noracymethadol
64.	Ketobemidone	88.	Norcodine
65.	Levomethorphan	89.	Norlevorphanol
66.	Levomoramide	90.	Normethadane
67.	Levophenacymorphan	91.	Normorphine
68.	Levorphanol	92.	Norpipanone
69.	Metazocine	93.	Opium

70.	Methadone	94.	Oxycodone
71.	Methadone-Intermedlate	95.	Oxymorphone
72.	Methyldesorphi ne126	96.	Para-fluorofentanyl
73.	Methyldihydromorphine	97.	PEPAP
74.	3-Methylfentanyl	98.	Pethidine
99.	Pethidine-Intermediate-A	113.	Propiram
100.	Pethidine-Intermediate-B	114.	Racemethrophan
101.	Pethidirle-Intermediate-C	115.	Racemoramide
102.	Phenadoxone	116.	Racemorphan
103.	Phenampramide	117.	Sufentanil
104.	Phenazocine	118.	Teradyl
105.	Phenomorphane	119.	Thebacon
106.	Phenoperidine	120.	Thebane
107.	Phensedyl cough Linctus	121.	Thiofentanyl
108.	Pholcodeine	122.	Tilidine
109.	Piminodine	123.	Tixylix Children's cough Linctus

110.	Piritramide	124.	Trimeperidine
111.	Proheptazine	125.	Mitragyna Speciosa
112.	Properidine	126.	Phencodin

Source: CCDAC

Appendix -E

List of 41 Types Notified Psychotropic Substances

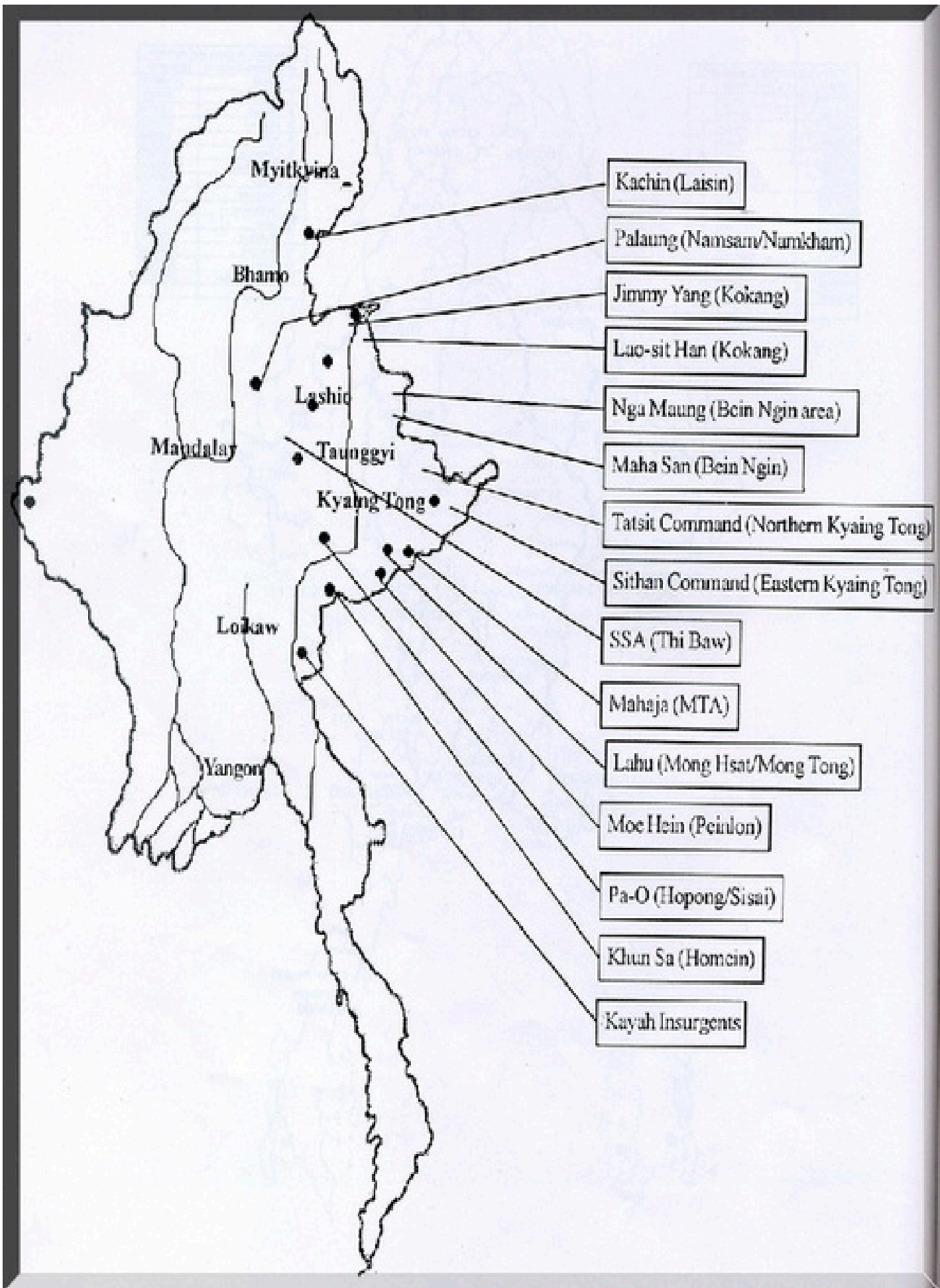
1. Lysergide	24. Methaqualone
2. Mescaline	25. Methylphenobarbital
3. Parahexyl	26. Methyprylon
4. Psilicine	27. Phenobarbital
5. Psilotsin	28. Pipradrol
6. Psilicybine	29. DET = 3-/2-(diethylamino)
7. Tetrahydrocannabinols	ethyl/indole
8. Amphetamine	30. DMPH = 3 - (1,2-dimethylheptyl) -
9. Dexamphetamine	7, 8, 9, 10-terahydro -6, 6,9-
10. Methamphetamine	trimethyl - 6H-dibenzo(b,d) pyarn-
11. Methylphendiate	1-01
12. Phencyclidine	31. DMT = 3-/2-(dimethylamino)
13. Phenmetrazine	ethyl/indole
14. Amobarbital	32. STP = 2,5-dimethoxy-,4-,
15. Clutethimide	dimethylphenethylamine

16.	Pentobarbital	33.	DOM
17.	Secobarbital	34.	SPA = (-)N, N-dimethyl, 1-1, 2-
18.	Amfepramone		diphenylethylamine
19.	Barbital	35.	Etryptamine
20.	Barbital	36.	Methcathinone
21.	Ethchlorvynol	37.	Zipeprol
22.	Ethinamate	38.	Aminorex
23.	Meprobamate	39.	Brotizolam
		40.	Mesocarb
		41.	Flunitrazepan

Source: CCDAC

Appendix -F

Map showing the base regions of armed insurgents groups and poppy growing area



Myitkya

Bhamo

Mandalay

Lashio

Taunggyi

Kyaing Tong

Lokaw

Yangon

Kachin (Laisin)

Palaung (Namsan/Namkham)

Jimmy Yang (Kokang)

Luo-sit Han (Kokang)

Nga Maung (Bein Ngin area)

Maha San (Bein Ngin)

Tatsit Command (Northern Kyaing Tong)

Sithan Command (Eastern Kyaing Tong)

SSA (Thi Baw)

Mahaja (MTA)

Lahu (Mong Hsat/Mong Tong)

Moe Hein (Peilon)

Pa-O (Hopong/Sisai)

Khun Sa (Homcin)

Kayah Insurgents

Source: CCDAC

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