

Eastern Horizons

News on the fight against drugs and crime
in East Asia and the Pacific

No. 6
June 2001



International Day
against Drug Abuse
and Illicit Trafficking
26 June 2001



Ms. Tamarine Tanasugarn who has agreed to become UNDCP's new Sports Youth Messenger. Her anti drug message can be read at UN/ESCAP and UNDCP's new web site "Asian Youth Zone", at <http://www.youthzone.un.or.th>

Private Prevention
- Indonesian Style.

Target : Mall Rats

The Slaves Business:
The Most Promising
Synergy Of The Gross
Criminal Product.

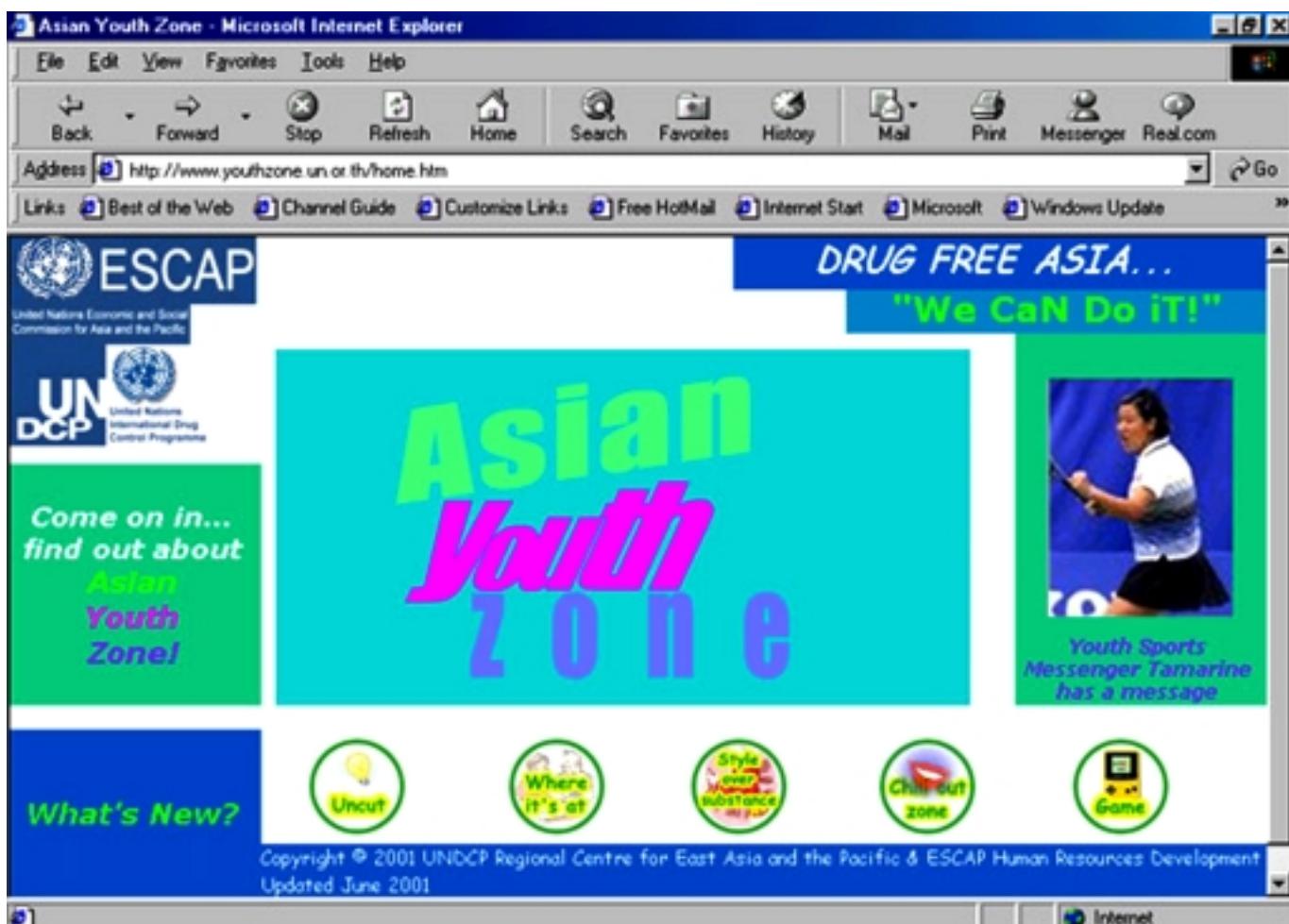
Yin & Yang : Drugs and
Peace

Protecting Family And
Friends: The Fight
Against Hiv-aids
Concerns Us All.

Global Initiative On
Substance Abuse
Prevention: "Kids And
Their Communities
Have A Say!"

Agreement About
Increased
Cooperation Reached
At This Year's
Successful Mou
Meeting

TARGET : MALL RATS



The Human Resources Development Section of ESCAP and UNDCP will jointly launch the "Asian Youth Zone" website in June 2001, as a place for young people to find out more about drugs and share their own views and experiences on this growing concern. The site, catering to youth living in Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, will be a forum for young people to exchange information with each other, and includes facts about drugs and their effects; information on laws and regulations related to drugs in the Asian region; how to contact treatment centres; as well as regular updates on United Nations activities to help young people who are using or contemplating using drugs.

The Asian Youth Zone is designed to give Asian youth the kind of informa-

tion they need to make informed decisions, while at the same time providing them with an opportunity to share their experiences with other youth, through the web site's "Stories" section. The site also contains video games as well as quizzes, just to see if you are paying attention!

Other sections of the web site include:

Uncut:

All the facts about drugs, their effects, and the laws and regulations on drugs from countries in the GMS region.

Where it's At:

This section contains a self-test for youth to find out if they are at risk of addiction if they are presently using drugs. It also provides information on where youth can find rehabilitation

centres in their countries if they or someone they know has a problem.

Style Over Substances:

Links to a variety of youth oriented web sites in Asia and the Pacific.

Chill Out Zone:

Read up on the true-life stories of youth from around Asia, and if you've got a tale to tell, add your own story to the web site. And don't forget to plug into the games section. There are crossword puzzles, quizzes, photo hunts and our own Drug Invaders video game. See if you've got what it takes to save the planet!

The web site is located at
<http://www.youthzone.un.or.th>

— By Geoffrey Keele, UNESCAP

Yin & Yang : Drugs and Peace

Nasty stories about drug dealing, of rampant corruption in shantytowns and government palaces, of enslaved girls chained for the purpose of prostitution have filled the front pages of newspapers and covers of magazines in East Asia in recent months. The international press has completed an evil jigsaw with the news of the Asian youth's speed raves, new routes for money laundering in the Pacific, as well as the terrorism connections and arms smuggling between the East - West.

Has the new year of the Snake really started that sad?

The fact is that such news hardly exaggerates the new threats to human security in the region of East Asia and the Pacific. However, having said this, one should not disregard the more optimistic headlines of the same period. An example of this would, for example, be the 57th UN/ESCAP Commission, which was held the 19-25th April, during which UN agencies facilitated the

new consensus between member states regarding the AIDS policy in Asia and the Pacific.

Furthermore, on the 11th May in Yangon, six governments of the Greater Mekong Subregion expressed a will to enhance their confidence in one another by working together in their drug control efforts instead of engaging in the recent war of words that has caused cross border tensions.

Moreover, in June 2001, a group of outstanding sportsmen and women will be joining the UNDCP in a campaign called Sports **end** Drugs (sports make winners, drugs make losers). The civic mobilization on the drug scourge will be furthered by such an alliance of bicycle riders, tennis champions, school students, as well as private sector and government agencies.

Also, from the 20th May to the 1st June, a group of ambassadors from Vienna, but also from other locations, visited the UNDCP's programs in

China, Thailand and Vietnam in order to gain first hand experience regarding this region's perspectives of the international drug control. On the 12th April in Kuala Lumpur, during the informal meeting of ACCORD (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) it was decided to operationalize the task forces established by ACCORD before the end of 2001.

Yin attracts Yang, Yang attracts Yin and both repel each other. Nothing is solely Yin or solely Yang. The antagonisms between the scourge of drugs, crime and corruption and the forces of good governance and of deeper peace of mind are becoming stronger. The bigger the challenge turns out to be, the stronger the united coalition to face it becomes.

Drugs, crime, corruption had a beginning in the Golden Triangle, they are not infinite, they will have an end.

— By Sandro Calvani

"TRAFFIC AGAINST DRUGS 2001"

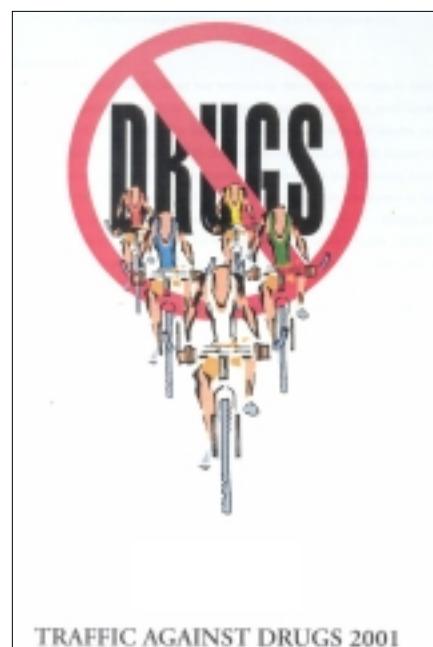
A unified campaign against a common threat to the regional society

The problem of drug abuse has posed a very serious threat to Southeast Asian region. In the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June 2001, a recognized representative of the concerned private sector and civil society, Dr. Yongyuth Mayalarp, Managing Director of the D.M. Intercommunication Co., Ltd. has proposed a campaign on "Bicycle Against Drugs 2001" to promote public awareness and community participation in South East Asia. The campaign is designed in the framework of the international theme on "Sports Against Drugs".

"Bicycle Against Drugs 2001" campaign is to form a voluntary bicycle team who will act as a mission of good will and

friendship. The bicycle procession will start at the United Nations Building, Bangkok, on 9 June, and move to the Northeast of Thailand to proceed to continue to the North and West in order to proceed to other corners of the Golden Triangle. Exhibitions, dissemination of anti-drug information, performances and other campaign activities will be conducted at each major stop along the routes to mobilize participation of people, families and communities.

Another event which will apply the "sports end drugs" motto is the appointment of Ms. TAMARINE TANASUGARN as new Sports Youth Messenger.



TRAFFIC AGAINST DRUGS 2001

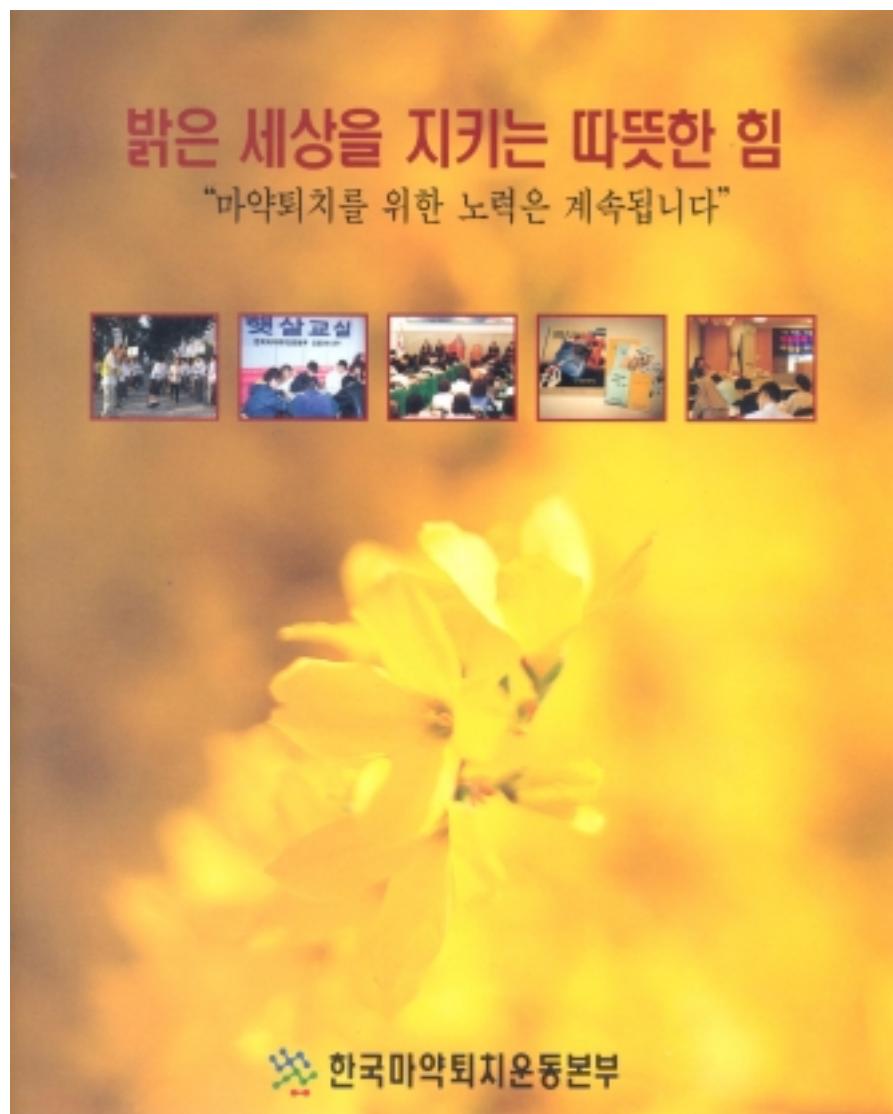
PARTNERS AGAINST PERILS

The Korean Anti-Drug Campaign Center is a non-profit organization which promotes anti-drug abuse campaigns, provides awareness education, conducts research, and distributes relative information through the Korean society in order to keep a drug free environment and create a brighter future.

As the only organization of its kind, Korean Anti-Drug Campaign Center actively promotes awareness campaigns and provides awareness education to wide segments of the Korean society. Recently, it has also strengthened its relations with UNDCP and IFNGO (International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse), the Colombo Plan and other international organizations.



UNDCP visits the Korean Anti-Drug Campaign Center
Photo: courtesy of the Supreme Prosecutors Office

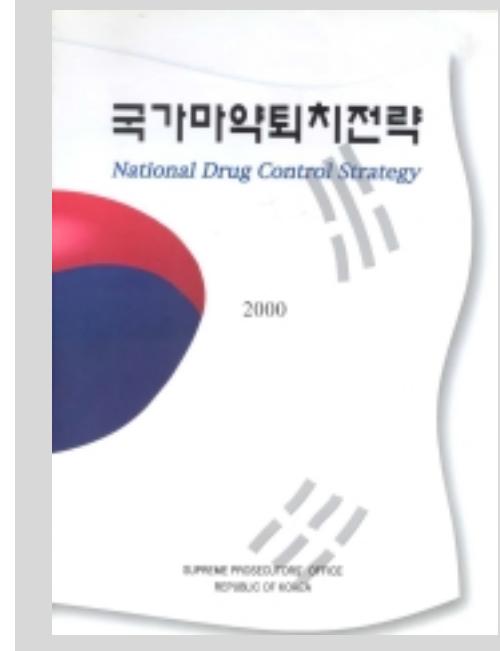


Front page of an informative folder produced by the Korean Anti-Drug Campaign Center. The text is in both Korean and English.

More information is available from the Korean Anti-Drug Campaign Center, 1002-6 Pangbae-Dong, Seocho-Ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Telephone: (+82-2) 586 4466, Fax: (+82-2) 586 7805.

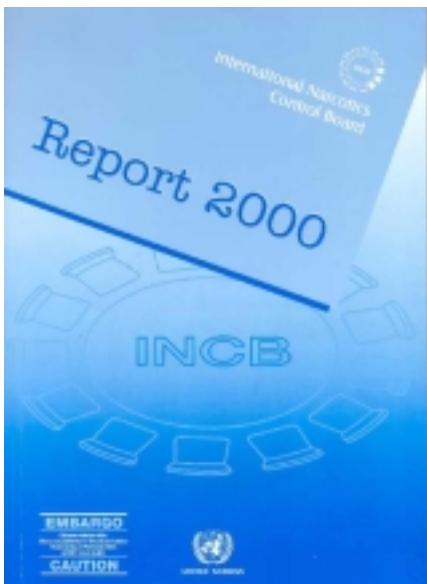
— By Peter Lunding, Associate Expert,
UNDCP, Bangkok

SOUTH KOREA' The Strategy a



This Year's INCB Report Launched in South Korea

Good news and innovative thinking can go hand in hand. This year the report from the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was launched for the first time ever in South Korea, which created a lot of media attention both in Korea and abroad. The Koreans also had some really good reasons for making the



launch a memorable event, since the report exceptionally, highlighted South Korea as a country, which had achieved remarkable results in the fight against illicit drugs and drug abuse.

Particularly underlined in this year's report was South Korea's

note worthy job in controlling the abuse of both opiates and amphetamines, which at present create tremendous problems in many other Asian countries - well done!

The INCB report carefully reports progress towards fulfilling the goals of the international drug control treaties and is a very valuable source of information concerning illicit drugs and drug abuse across the world. Interested readers can get copies of the re-



*Dr. Calvani answers questions at this years launch of the INCB Report.
Photo: courtesy of the Supreme Prosecutors Office*

ports from the INCB Secretariat, Vienna International Centre, Room E-1339, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Telephone: (+43-1) 26060, Fax: (+43-1) 26060-5867, E-mail: secretariat@incb.org Web page: <http://www.incb.org>

The report can also be downloaded from INCB's web page.

*— By Peter Lunding, Associate Expert,
UNDP, Bangkok*

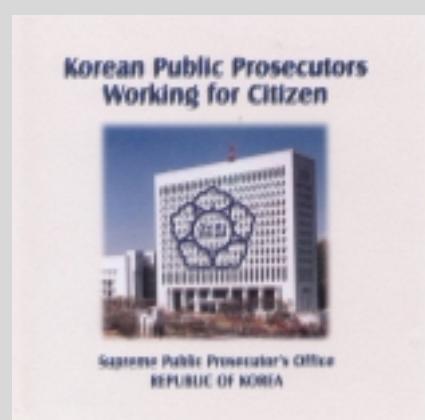
S DRUG CONTROL SUCCESS STORY: and a Key Player

In this year's INCB Report, South Korea was especially highlighted as a success story within the field of drug control. South Korea has not eliminated illicit drug abuse. However, impressive results have been achieved. The INCB Report among other results highlights the "exemplary efforts regarding clandestine manufacture of stimulants" and "the combined approach of juridical and health measures."

The strategy applied in order to achieve such impressive results is published in the report **National Drug Control Strategy**, Seoul: Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office, 2000. The

report carefully outlines South Korea's drug control strategy and lists results as well as challenges ahead. The report is available from the Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office, 1730-1 Socho-Dong, Socho-Ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Telephone: (+82-2) 535 0133, Fax: (+82-2) 3480 2718

A key player in the South Korean drug control has been the Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office which has produced a CD-ROM presentation introducing the viewer to the functions, tasks, duties and responsibilities of the Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office. The CD-ROM is available from the Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office, 1730-



1 Socho-Dong, Socho-Ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Telephone: (+82-2) 535 0133, Fax: (+82-2) 3480 2718

FEAR AND LOATHING IN CAMBODIA; New UNDCP Country Profile Tells It All

Cambodia is increasingly being used by international drug traffickers and other organized crime syndicates. The criminals' choice is logical, since Cambodia due to its recent history is extremely vulnerable and has very limited resources to resist these forces. These are issues discussed in the UNDCP Regional Centre's new Country Profile on Cambodia. The report documents the resent drug trends in Cambodia regarding drug abuse, production and trafficking.

Cambodia is increasingly important as supplier of cannabis to the international market, an increasing number of clandestine laboratories are producing illicit methamphetamines, and the country has become an important transit point for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle. The country has also become an important transiting point for crime money.

However, it is not only bad news which can be found in the report. Cambodia is increasingly participating in the region's drug control efforts and increased international assistance from donors and UNDCP is strengthening the capacity of the Cambodian drug control authorities.

The Cambodia Country Profile is available at the UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, 14th Floor United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, 10200 Bangkok, Thailand. Telephone: (+66-2) 288 2091, Fax: (+66-2) 281 2129, E-mail: rcdcp@undcp.un.or.th

The Cambodia Country Profile is also available at the Regional Centre's web page: <http://www.undcp.un.or.th> Information and additional copies can also be obtained from the new UN ODCCP Liaison Office in Phnom Penh.

UN/ODCCP can be contacted as follows:

Office Address:

Room 010, Second Floor, Goldiana Hotel No. 10-12 Street 282, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I Khan Chamcarmon Phnom Penh Kingdom of Cambodia

Postal Address:UN/ODCCP, P.O. Box 1125, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Telephone:855-23-217559, 855-23-219559, 855-23-218490, 855-12-858519, 855-12-839395

Fax: 855-23-219-558, 855-23-218490, 855-23-217558

E-mail:

odccpcambodia@undcp.un.or.th



CAMBODIA COUNTRY PROFILE

March 2001

Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific

"The weakest link"
no more!

Among the six countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion – Cambodia has many times been seen as the weakest with regard to resources to fight drug trafficking, drug abuse and the many criminal activities that are coming with these vices. But no more. The government will at least in the future not have to deal with these issues single handed as the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UN/ODCCP) in mid-April 2001 launched a national programme for Cambodia that aims at formulating and implementing a national drug control programme and to strengthen the national capacity in such areas as law enforcement, improvement of the judicial system, drug abuse prevention and subregional cooperation for drug control and prevention of transnational crime. A key objective will be to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) which with regards to drug control serves as

ODCCP's national counterpart. In addition, ODCCP will work with a wide range of government agencies, non-government organizations, academic institutions and civil society in such fields as health, education, justice, youth, external relations and finance to support work related to reducing human trafficking and exploitation, money laundering, transnational organized crime, crime related corruption and good governance. The ODCCP activities will be run by a Liaison Office that has already been partly established. Temporary offices have been rented in Phnom Penh whilst the Cambodian Government finalizes permanent office space arrangements. The first staff onboard are Mr. Graham Shaw as Programme Officer and Mr. Vireak Pech as Administration/Finance Officer. Mr. Bengt Juhlin, currently based in Bangkok, will shortly permanently transfer to the ODCCP Liaison Office in Cambodia as head of the office.

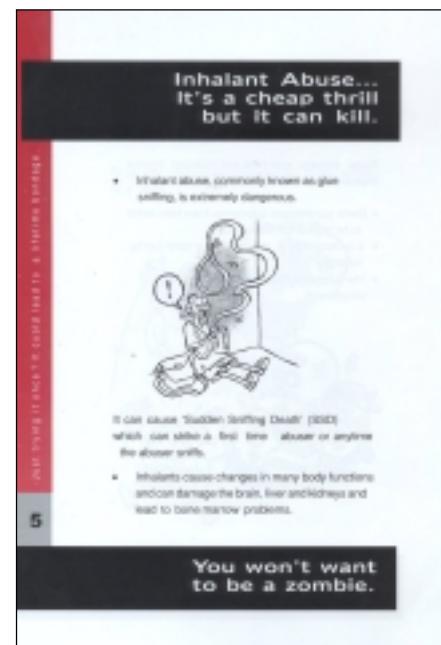
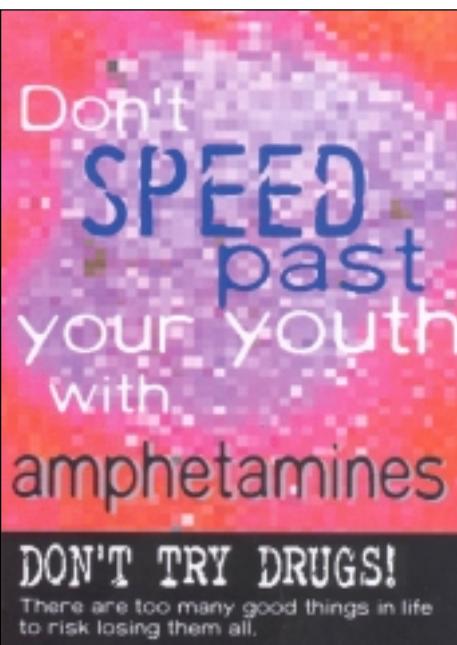
PRIVATE PREVENTION

- Indonesian Style

Someone once said that the prevention of drug abuse is too important an issue to be left to the politicians alone. This could also have been the motto of Y.C.A.B. (Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa) an Indonesian NGO which is deeply engaged in the field of drug abuse prevention and awareness building. The organization is very much concerned with Indonesia's problem with narcotics and has launched many admirable initiatives within the field of drug prevention.

Among the initiatives that Y.C.A.B. has launched is a phone counseling service. Some of the services provided by psychiatrists and psychotherapists specializing in drug abuse treatment, are counseling regarding rehabilitation and detoxification, and medical treatment of drug related illnesses.

Another innovative idea is Y.C.A.B.'s youth initiative - the YADA (Youth Against Drug Abuse) club. The YADA club is a direct response to requests made by youth for an increased in-



Examples of campaign materials produced by YCAB

vovement and participation. The YADA is a membership-based youth organization that encourages greater public consciousness amongst youth by providing them with opportunities to take action and make a difference in the community through social projects. More information about the YADA club is available at

www.yadanet.com

More information about Y.C.A.B. is available from Y.C.A.B., Greenville Maisonet FC/5, Jakarta 11510, Indonesia, Telephone: (+62-21) 5696 2345, Fax: (+62-21) 5696 9220. E-mail: ycab@ycab.net, Web page: <http://www.ycab.net>

Global Study on Illegal Drugs: The Case of Bangkok, Thailand

This is a research project supported by the United Nations Drug Control Programme

Bangkok Research Team¹:
Nualnoi Trerat
Noppanun Wannathepsakul
Daniel Ray Lewis

February 2000

¹ Nualnoi is assistant professor of Economics at Chulalongkorn University, Noppanun is a lecturer in Economics at Chulalongkorn University, Daniel is a lecturer in Economics at Thammasat University. Please contact us at nualnoi@pioneer.netserv.chula.ac.th, wnoppanu@chula.ac.th, danielw@econ.tu.ac.th

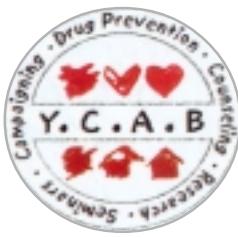
NEW !! Studies of Drug Markets

"Bangkok is currently experiencing an amphetamine epidemic. Amphetamines are widespread while seizures of amphetamines in the last year are far higher in absolute terms than any other country in the world. The government has responded and is working very hard to suppress drug use but to little effect."

The UNICRI-UNDCP research project 'Global Study on Illegal Drugs: the case of Bangkok, Thailand' , which is part

of a broader cross-city analysis on illegal drugs, explores the decisions made by illicit drug consumers, producers and distributors - the actors that constitute the illegal drug market - and provides a rigorous basis for the development of drug policies at national and international level.

THE RESEARCH is together with a similar report on Hong Kong now available at the UNDCP Regional Centre and downloadable from : www.undcp.un.org/th



THE SLAVES BUSINESS: the most promising synergy of the Gross Criminal Product

"Four centuries of slavery have caused the deportation of approximately 12 million people. Today, 200 million men, women and children are living in slavery or in slavery-like conditions under the sway or in the hands of traffickers of various kinds world-wide. In the last decade, more than 30 million people may have been trafficked within and from South-East Asia for sexual purpose and sweatshop labour."¹

Transnational organised crime syndicates are among the first to take full advantage of the new global reach made possible by the revolution in communication, transportation and commerce.

For modern integrated criminal systems, the exploitation business represents a source of enormous profit. It is estimated that trafficking in human beings globally a 6 billion dollar-year business. This trade has become so profitable that even drug traffickers are switching to it while offshore banking centres are seeing more and more money coming from human slave traders worldwide.

The modern smuggling and trafficking in human beings is a transnational crime in its nature and in its offense. But in many cases, criminal justice systems are ill prepared to face this new global challenge.

With an emphasis on the growing criminal involvement, **UN/ODCCP** (UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) has de-



Top: Bruised and swollen ankle of a Burmese girl who was chained for attempting to escape from a Thai brothel.

Bottom: Police raid liberating hilltribe and Burmese women, who were bought for up to Bt. 30,000, held captive and forced to serve as prostitutes.

Photos: courtesy The Nation Multimedia Group

veloped a new strategy and new instruments to assist governments in the fight against this global scourge. The **Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings**, launched in 1999, combines policy-oriented research on data collection and assessment with targeted technical cooperation. Its aim is to bring to the forefront the involvement of organised crime in trafficking in humans and to develop an effective criminal justice response.

The Global Programme will lead to the formulation of an international strategy, based on the outcome of national and regional projects. The result will then be presented and discussed at a global forum in 2002.

Within the Global Programme, technical cooperation is being launched in four regions: South-East Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and West Africa. In South East Asia, UN/ODCCP has started a **pilot project in the Philippines**. Activities range from establishing a national co-ordination mechanism, developing a database on organised crime involvement in trafficking and on best practices to address it, awareness-raising and training for law enforcement officers, to supporting victims and witnesses. The implementation of existing national legislation and international agreements on criminal matters and problems encountered by law enforcement officers and criminal justice personnel will also be dealt with.

A further instrument being developed is the **International Convention against Transnational Organised Crime**. Its purpose is to provide the legal

Trafficking in humans is the fastest growing criminal market in the world because of the number of people involved, the scale of profits being generated for criminal organizations and because of its multifold nature. We do not have just sexual exploitation. We do not have just economic slavery, which includes forced labor and debt enslavement. We have also a lot of exploitation of migrants. And we have classic slavery. If we put them all together under the same concept, you get the biggest violation of human rights in the world".

— Pino Arlacchi, UN/ODCCP Executive Director

framework for harmonizing different legal systems and to stress the importance of a legally binding instrument to overcome problems traditionally associated with international cooperation and mutual assistance. It is supplemented by three additional protocols, two of which deal with trafficking and smuggling: the Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea and the illegal transport and trafficking of migrants (by sea) and the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The Convention was adopted at the Millennium United Nations General Assembly in the year 2000.

With the extension of its mandate to cover not only drugs control policies but also transnational organised crime activities, the **UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific – Bangkok** will soon become actively involved in the fight against transnational crime's human rights violations.

Its Representative, Dr. Sandro Calvani, is strongly committed to take action in this area. He believes that it is necessary to speed up the pace of pro-active work at national and international level and that collaborative partnerships are the key to succeed in our common mission.

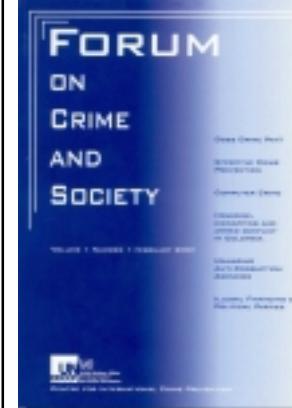
Some useful sites to learn more about:

UN/ODCCP:
<http://www.odccp.org/>

UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific:
<http://www.undcp.un.or.th/>

The Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings
http://www.uncjin.org/CICP/traff_e.pdf

The International Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
<http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/conventions.html>



Forum on Crime and Society

Vol. 1, No. 1, Vienna: UNODCCP, 2001.

The Forum on Crime and Security is a completely new UN publication, that will be published twice each year in all six official languages of the United Nations. The aims of the Forum on Crime and Security are to encourage international debate and to present theoretically sound, well-researched and policy-oriented articles on crime prevention and criminal justice, in order to stimulate discussion among academics, policy makers, law enforcers and other practitioners with diverse views and perspectives. Its focus will be on trends, ideas and practices in the field of criminal justice that are of special significance to the international community. The first issue deals with among other subjects: the relationships between crime, rule of law and economic growth, effective crime prevention, computer crime, and the complex relationships between homicide, kidnapping and armed conflict in Colombia. The Forum on Crime and Security is available from UNODCCP, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Telephone: (+43 1) 26060 0, Fax: (+43 1) 26060 5866, E-mail: odccp@odccp.org, Webpage: <http://www.odccp.org>

¹ Excerpt from an interview to Pino Arlacchi, UN/ODCCP Executive Director, with "The New York Times", 25 June 2000. Since his appointment, Prof. Pino Arlacchi has been a strong advocate of the need to find instruments to counter this massive and intolerable violation of human rights. To the issue of slavery, he has devoted his most recent and very successful book "Schiavi", Rizzoli, Italy 1999.

Deserving a Second Chance

Is there anyone who does not wish that getting a job was an easy task? For most of us, it is a struggle. Sometimes we find something quickly, while on other occasions, it takes a while longer. For some people it is harder, as they have to struggle with the way other people view them. For former drug users, who are stigmatized by society and already hard pressed, a lot is at stake each time he or she seeks, and is denied, a decent job on the basis of their past. A further decrease in self confidence may quickly suppress enthusiasm. Further attempts to find work may become less convincing, and eventually, a return to the world of drugs may seem far more appealing than fighting a labour market that does not encourage the honest attempts of a former drug user.

The relapse rate among those who have managed to get rid of their physical drug dependence ranges between eighty to ninety per cent. It is here that we have an opportunity to intervene and do something beneficial, not only for the needy, but also for the country in general. The figures are staggering. Scarce funds need to be spent wisely on the improvement of treatment and rehabilitation facilities in order to turn loss into good investments for the future. We are investing in human resources.

Unemployed and underemployed people are considered to be among the most vulnerable to drugs in Vietnamese society. The link between drug dependency and unemployment starts a vicious circle that can spiral downwards very quickly. The two problems are obviously interlinked, and can reinforce the vulnerable state of the victim. They may keep him or her in an iron grip until help and support is able to break this deadlock, and the victim is given a chance to recover.

So what can be done? One way that we can help our families, friends and fellow countrymen/women to become a productive part of society again, is to give former drug addicts the benefit of

the doubt. While trust is something that cannot be handed out freely and easily, the surrounding community has a big responsibility in enabling former addicts to have a second chance in life – to offer the opportunity for the victim to win their trust. Indeed, gaining the trust of other people is part of the development and reintegration of former drug users.

First of all, the former drug addict and his or her family need to be involved in a process of counselling and guidance, supported by concerned organizations and policies, and communities which can back up promises and counselling. This can increase the percentage of people moving back onto the right track and reintegrating into society. Without a job, it will take little time for a successful detoxification case to turn into a relapse case, entering again the vicious circle of drug abuse and other closely related problems.

For many people, having a job brings dignity and the possibility of gaining a position in society, not to mention becoming an income earner within the family, gaining self-confidence and finally, earning respect as a responsible caretaker. It is important that concerned mass organizations and au-

thorities, in collaboration with counsellors, make plans together with former drug users. The new anti-drug law passed by the National Assembly late last year provides a good tool. Its provisions call for a coordination between mass movements and People's Committees with authorities and relevant agencies at all levels to encourage: drug detoxification; participation in education, vocational training and job placement; provision of assistance to ex-addicts reintegrating into their communities; as well as the prevention and elimination of relapses. These organizations and institutions are also responsible for communicating with the community in "building a wholesome and civilized social environment".

Individual reintegration plans need to include job placements and apprenticeships where employers are encouraged by the authorities and mass movements to be guarantors of the ex-drug user. Also vital is the continued care for these individuals after a seemingly successful reintegration. If they are prepared to stop, should not we be able to forgive and support?

*— By Per Vogel, Programme Officer,
UNDCP, Viet Nam*

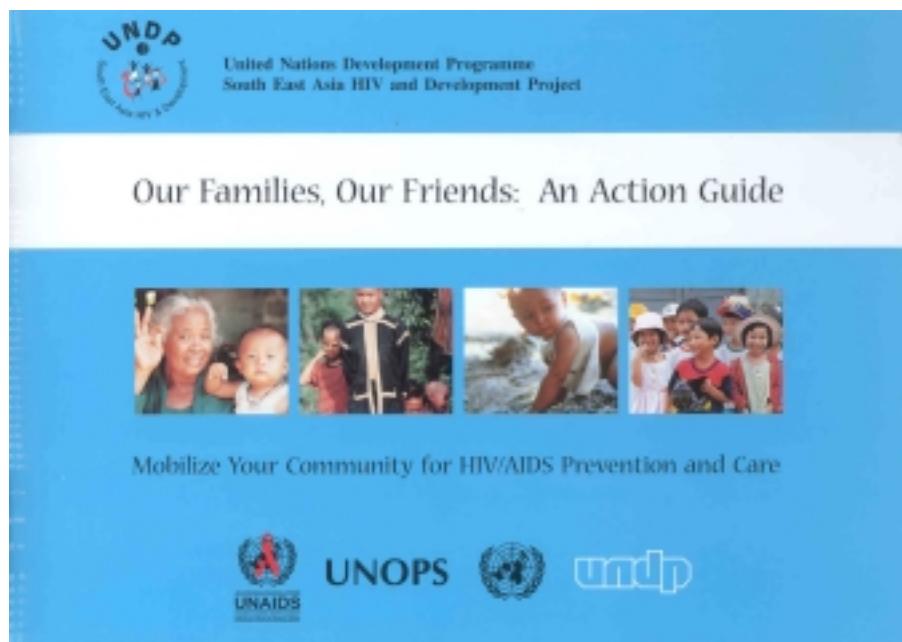


Former drug addict now drug free and employed

PROTECTING FAMILY AND FRIENDS:

The Fight Against HIV-AIDS Concerns Us All

HIV/AIDS touches all sectors of society. To ensure that families and communities can build up the resilience to withstand the impact of HIV/AIDS will require the joint effort of every member of the family and community. The United Nations Theme Group on AIDS, together with WHO, and the UNDP-SEAHIV, chose to document the experience of Mae Chan community, Chiang Rai. Mae Chan is a community with many people travelling through from the neighbouring countries of Southern China, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar coupled with outwardly mobile young people of their own communities. The Mae Chan community has experienced the impact of HIV/AIDS from the early stage of the HIV epidemic in Thailand. Having gone through the initial denial and rejection of People with HIV/AIDS, hardly a household has been able to escape the scourge of AIDS as the epidemic became endemic. The people in the community have come to realize that they must cooperate and collaborate in order to help themselves and their community to survive from HIV/AIDS. The remarkable aspect about the Mae Chan experience is the compassionate ability of the people to join together and sincerely respond to the

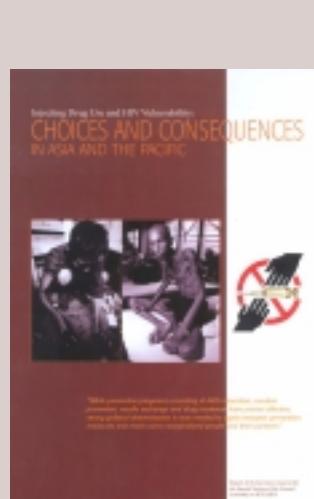


challenge of HIV/AIDS. The health care team from the Mae Chan community hospital, the monks from the temples, the teachers from the schools, the youth from the community and the local authorities all have friends or families affected by HIV/AIDS.

More information on the topic is available in **Our Families, Our Friends: An Action Guide: Mobilize Your Community for HIV/AIDS Preven-**

tion and Care, Bangkok: UNDP South-East Asia HIV and Development Project, 2001. The action guide is available from UNDP South-East Asia HIV and Development Project, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand, Telephone: (+66-2) 288-2165, Fax: (+66-2) 280-1852, E-mail: leenah.hsu@undp.org Web page: <http://www.hiv-development.org>

Injecting Drug Use and HIV Vulnerability: Choices and Consequences in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok: ESCAP, UNDCP, UNAIDS, 2001. The folder explains the relationship between injecting drug use and the spread of HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific. This is an especially important issue in the region, since injecting drug abuse is one of the single most important vectors for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Asian and the Pacific. The folder is available from ESCAP, UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific and UNAIDS Asia Pacific Intercountry Team. ESCAP, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Non Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand, Telephone: (+66-2) 288 1502, Fax: (+66-2) 288 3031, E-mail: hrd-section.unescap@un.org Web site: <http://www.escap-hrd.org> UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, 14th Floor, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, 10200 Bangkok, Thailand, Telephone: (+66-2) 288 2091, Fax: (+66-2) 281 2129, E-mail: redcp@undcp.un.or.th Web site: <http://www.undcp.un.or.th> UNAIDS Asia Pacific Intercountry Team United Nations Building, 3rd Floor, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, 10200 Bangkok, Thailand, Telephone: (+66-2) 288 2497, Fax: (+66-2) 288 1092, E-mail: unaids_apict.unescap@un.org Web site: www.unaids.org



GLOBAL INITIATIVE ON Substance Abuse Prevention: "Kids and their communities have a say!"

Young people of the 21st millennium are blossoming, vibrant and energetic souls. Wherever they are, they are eager to have their voices heard. This is, after all, what these precious times are all about, anywhere in the world. Establishing a sense of social identity, finding bright opportunities and developing sets of personal values form the essence of these vivacious years. There is no doubt that today's breed of youth - the globe-over - is confident and curious in confronting the new opportunities and challenges that fall into their paths everyday.

Anyone who has ever been young will admit that trial-and-error experimentation is part of growing up. In our youth, we are often willing to take physical and social risks for the sake of experiencing something new. The more we are told "Don't do that. Its against the law!" or "That's no good for you, so just say no!" the more we are tempted to take the plunge and try it out. Young people have special characteristics that make them especially vulnerable to substance use and abuse. This is a precious time, when habits, attitudes and opinions are formed. This is when influences through peers and role models are at their most powerful, and those who play significant roles in a young person's life have the potential to navigate its course.

No single factor on its own has been shown to cause the use or abuse of substances in an individual or in a community. For each individual or community multiple factors work together to determine whether or not substances

will be abused. Social and cultural norms, family, friends and the presence of adults interested in our well being provide support and role models that influence factors relating to the occurrence of substance abuse. The legal and political environment can also contribute to trends in substance abuse amongst young people.

At the individual level, personal and social skills are necessary to cope with the difficulties of everyday life and to relate to other people. Young people need to be able to make decisions, solve problems, cope with stress and communicate with other people. In the community, we all must have access to the necessary re-

sources to meet physical and emotional needs. Participation in communal life forms the essence of our feelings of belonging and confidence to succeed. Positive attachments to our community are those that encourage caring and bonding in us.

Mobilising factors within one community, towards the sharing of collective responsibility for the future of young people, aims at effectively creating healthy, productive environments. When we participate we are involved, when we are involved we plan for the future. No one who plans for a future wants to destroy it with substance abuse. Understanding the mixture of factors at work on individuals in particular communities plays a large part in assisting in the prevention of substance abuse, but who better to com-

prehend these factors than the players themselves?

With this hypothesis in mind, the UNDCP/WHO Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse is preparing to provide the vehicle for community mobilisation. The Global Initiative is a five-year project, jointly executed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). The project is planned to end in the year 2002.

At the individual level, personal and social skills are necessary to cope with the difficulties of everyday life and to relate to other people. Young people need to be able to make decisions, solve problems, cope with stress and communicate with other people.

The Global Initiative aims at preventing the use and abuse of all psychoactive substances by young people. Its implemen-

mentation covers 8 priority countries in three regions of the world undergoing particularly rapid or dramatic social change. These are Southern Africa, Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines) and Eastern Europe. Prevention activities supported by the project will be driven by the mobilisation of local communities in these countries.

A number of local partners will be involved to mobilise communities to develop and implement their own responses to substance use prevention among young people. Local partners will be groups with proven ability to run local level action preferably, but not necessarily, in primary prevention and to work for and with young people. These groups will create proposals for prevention activities through the par-

ticipation and mobilisation of communities. Communities themselves will make assessments of their local situations and identify the necessary action for substance abuse prevention. Local partners will be supported through training in effective primary prevention approaches, local situation assessment, project design, self-monitoring and evaluation.

Project work so far has gathered key individuals from each of the priority countries to assist in the identification of local partners and of primary prevention priorities. Training materials have been developed and tested in regional training of trainer's workshop in the three regions. Training in each region is set for the first quarter of 2001. Local partners will also be supported by Regional Field Coordinators, who will work to access and provide appropriate technical assistance throughout the project cycles. The establishment of a communication system via the Internet will assist with the sharing and exchange of information throughout the regions and across the globe.

Following the national trainings, the Global Initiative will financially support a limited number of primary prevention projects developed by the local partners and the communities in which they work.

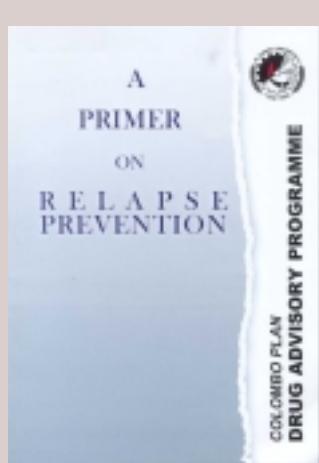
Through the mobilisation of communi-

ties by local partners and their implementation of prevention activities, the Global Initiative also aims to achieve two additional important objectives. An evidence-based approach to implementation of the project activities at community levels and the overall implementation of the project will be emphasised. To this end, the project will develop "best practices" models and document the experience of local partners. Baseline assessments in each country will measure the impact of the community-based activities and regional experience sharing meetings will distil lessons that can be useful for other communities worldwide.

Baseline assessments are currently underway in each of the priority, and will provide the measurements by which intervention will be measured. The overall evaluation is to determine the degree to which communities and different subgroups within the community have been mobilised by the Global Initiative and the impact on prevention of substance abuse.

Prevention is the process of minimising the "risk factors" and enhancing the "protective factors". It is a process that requires the engagement of all resources available in a particular community. The Global Initiative hopes to inspire this.

— *Melissa Knight, Southeast Asia Regional Field Co-ordinator Global Initiative, UNDP Hanoi, Vietnam Field Office*



A Primer on Relapse Prevention, Colombo: The Colombo Plan, 2000. Relapse prevention is an essential component of the continuum of drug prevention. In spite of honest efforts, many clients go back to drug use, leaving the treatment practitioners frustrated that their efforts have been unsuccessful. This book from the Colombo Plan is designed for counselors just entering the challenging field of human development. However, more experienced practitioners in the field may also find it useful. The introductory chapters provide an overview of substance abuse and treatment, whilst following chapters specifically focus on the variety

of situations that counselors may face. The book is available from The Colombo Plan, 13th Floor, Merchant Tower, 28 St. Michael's Road, P.O. Box 596, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka. Telephone: (+94-1) 564 448, Fax: (+94-1) 564 531, E-mail: cplan@slt.lk, Web page: <http://www.colombo-plan.org>

SHORT NEWS FROM THE REGION

Myanmar:

Opium eradication takes its toll

It has been reported that Myanmar authorities destroyed 8,603 hectares of poppy field out of 32,644 hectares illegally cultivated during April 2000 –March 2001. It was an increase of 14%, compared with the figures of the previous year (4,450 hectares out of 36,634 hectares.)

Methamphetamine labs make the buck

The report released on 10 March by the Thai Third Army Region says that there are 87 methamphetamine production plants along the Thai-Myanmar border area. Three major trafficking rings are using 15 different routes to smuggle the drugs from Myanmar to Thailand, earning at least Bt1 billion per month, the report says. The Third Army Region also reports that almost 13 banks in the border area in Thailand have been involved in laundering money from drug trafficking.

Generals imply possible democratization

The leader of the Myanmar military, General Than Shwe, made a speech in front of 6,500 soldiers and international media gathered to celebrate the 56th anniversary of Armed Force Day on 27 March. In his speech, General Than Shwe for the first time spoke about the plans for political transition, carefully praising democracy and stressing the importance of political stability for economic growth in the country. He did not criticise the opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi or her party, National League for Democracy (NLD), and even indicated a willingness to work with them. He also said however, there would be no quick movement on this issue.

Political prisoners released

On 30 March, 16 political prisoners who were members of the opposition group, NLD, were released. This was the second big release of NLD prisoners in this year, after 84 NLD members were freed in January. Some sources say that these recent prisoner releases are a result of the talks between the Myanmar government and the leader of NLD, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi since October last year, though the status of the talks remains unclear as both sides agree to keep them confidential.

AGREEMENT ABOUT INCREASED COOPERATION Reached at this Year's Successful MOU Meeting

Drugs can no longer be conceived as a mere national problem and solutions can no longer be found by single countries alone. In front of the regionalisation of the drug problem, it is essential that Governments cooperate effectively to deal with the complex and changing problems of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse in this part of the world. The responses must be national and regional. It is according to this logic that the six signatories of the Greater Mekong Sub-region Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control - namely Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam - held Ministerial and Senior Officials level meetings in Yangon from 8-11 May 2001.

Ministers and high level senior officials from each of the six countries gathered in Yangon for a three-days round of bilateral and multilateral meetings to take stock of progress made in subregional drug control operations and discuss ways of further strengthening their efforts in the fight against illicit drugs and drug-related crimes.

In 1993 the Governments of Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, China and UNDCP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control under the belief that concerted international efforts were required to address the severe problems of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse in the region. In 1995 Cambodia and Viet Nam joined the regional anti-narcotics efforts and became parties of the regional group.

The first Ministerial Meeting of the six Governments and UNDCP, held in Beijing in May 1995, endorsed a Sub-regional Action Plan for Drug Control which today includes 14 subregional projects at a total cost of more than 26m\$. Funding for these projects has been provided primarily by the governments of Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union and the Scandinavian countries.

This year's meeting was opened by H.E. Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, Secretary 1



Signing ceremony of a new regional precursor project

of the State Peace and Development Council and was chaired by H.E. Col. Tin Hlaing, Minister of Home Affairs and Chairman of Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control. The meeting addressed progress made under the Action Plan projects in the fields of drug abuse, reduction of illegal drug production and trafficking, law enforcement cooperation and also discussed further collective efforts to be launched at the cross-border, bilateral, regional and international levels. Issues such as cross-border law enforcement co-operation, drug control advocacy and capacity strengthening, precursors chemicals control, the epidemic

increase of trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs (in particular methamphetamines), legal co-operation, the spread of HIV/AIDS through injecting drug use as well as rural drug demand and poverty reduction were other issues given high priority. Following its elaborations the meeting approved a revised Subregional Action Plan reflecting the discussed concerns and also signed a new regional project on "Precursor Chemical Control in East Asia" with a budget of US\$1,793,700 and a duration of 4 years. The participants discussed and agreed on basic principles of country partnerships and co-operative advocacy programmes to

Regional cooperation is today the key to success. Drug criminals and syndicates move freely across the borders and they target weak countries, where the rule of law can be bought at discount-prices and politics work for the private interests. In this regards, some independent observers have noted that the regional drug control policies work better when "we talk the talk" than when "we walk the walk". Let us accept some advice from the critics: we need to create a compact, strong and unified front if we want to have an ace to play, especially now that the drug world is experiencing serious changes. The latest news from Bolivia and Afghanistan of a complete illicit crops elimination are certainly good news; however, they also bring obvious risk that the problem will migrate to another angle of the world and it is likely that it will be our corner. Are we ready to face it?

— Sandro Calvani, Representative, UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific



15th Destruction Ceremony of Seized Drugs on 12th May 2001 in Rangoon
Photo: courtesy of CCDAC

strengthen governments' ownership of international programmes and civil society's awareness and participation. The participants further recognized the importance of integrating drug abuse prevention strategies into programmes for poverty alleviation, especially among ethnic groups in the highlands of Southeast Asia. A regional project idea to support this integrated approach was also endorsed.

The meeting elaborated also in more detail on the success of the development of a structure for law enforcement cooperation along the Chinese border to Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. The cooperation supported by

UNDP projects has resulted in successful joint operations against high level drug traffickers.

Furthermore this year's meeting further built upon the recommendations for enhancing regional co-operation on drug control which resulted from the International Congress "In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015" which was held in Bangkok on 11-13 October 2000.

On that occasion, ASEAN countries and China jointly endorsed the ACCORD Plan of Action - ASEAN and China Co-operative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs. Key elements of the Plan of Action are in-

tended to give China and the ASEAN members, as well as other governments and organisations supporting the exercise, full ownership of the process. These include the provision of target dates for specific actions and the establishment of a monitoring mechanism that will measure the progress of all drug control activities in the region undertaken in support of the Plan of Action.

Bottom left: Heads of Delegations
Photo: courtesy of CCDAC

Bottom right: Participants at the meeting
Photo: courtesy of CCDAC



Fellowship in the Balkans:

21 Judiciary Officials - 21 days in the Balkans

A most interesting and stimulating educational visit was organised by the project "Strengthening of Judicial and Prosecutorial Drug-Control Capacity in East Asia" from 18 March to 8 April 2001. The participants of this fellowship programme came into contact with a multitude of authorities in Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Albania.

The Balkan-Route

Thanks to the prevailing winds of excellent cross-border co-operation between Greece and most other Balkan-countries, the fellows could enter Turkey, Bulgaria, and Albania without formal visas. This was certainly a case of informal international co-operation! The participants were first taken across the Greek-Turkish border at Kipoi/Ypsala and were briefed by Customs and Police officials on both sides. They were told tales about the good Greek-Turkish co-operation in drug control, and success stories of controlled delivery, such as the recent seizure of half a ton of heroin in Greece originating from Turkey.

Also, the participants were told that the traditional Balkan-route has now shifted more to the North: drugs still cross Turkey but transit Bulgaria rather than Greece, although trafficking by sea remains very much alive.

The participants thereafter crossed (informally again) the Greek-Bulgarian border at Ormenio, continued some 42 kms inside Bulgarian territory to Capetan Andreevo, where Bulgaria meets Turkey. This is the infamous "Balkan triangle". The fellows were briefed by both Greek and Bulgarian local officials, were shown controlling methods and equipment, narco-dogs in operation, etc. Thereafter the fellows returned to Greece, where they visited a number of cities and were received and briefed by the local authorities,

including the Judiciary. The structure of the legal system and the basic traits of the Law were explained, not only the Greek Law but also that of the European Union. Similarly, the basics of European co-operation in the field of Law and in other fields were laid down in details and on several occasions. The group thereafter entered Bulgaria again at Promachon, and proceeded to Sofia, where they spent the weekend and were briefed at the University by academics and the Chief of the Border Police.

Back in Greece, the fellows spent three days in Thessaloniki, capital of Greek Macedonia, visiting the Courts, the Police, the University, rehabilitation centre "Ithaca", the Special Financial Police, etc. At all these places the fellows attended lectures and briefings. Thereafter, the group continued its journey to Florina, a Greek city near the triangle Greece – FYR-Macedonia – Albania. In Florina the authorities organised briefings and functions, which included the local authorities from the two neighbouring countries.

After Florina, the group travelled by bus to Athens. On Sunday evening (1st of April) the group arrived in Athens, where they spent their last week. The fellows were received and briefed by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and were taken on a patrol boat on a round trip.



On Turkish territory at the border with Greece: received and briefed by the head of the local Turkish Customs Authority

Also, they were briefed extensively by officials at the Customs department, the Special Financial Police, the Ministry of Public Order, the Ministry of Justice, the Court of Appeals, the office of the Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals, the General Laboratory of the State, and many other instances and authorities. The briefings and evaluations of the last couple of days took place at the United Nations Information Centre.

The fellowship programme was a learning experience not only through its success, but also through its failures. Cross-border co-operation did not work very well in the case of FYR-Macedonia, for example, not to mention the rather chaotic visit to Albania. But Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria did their best to facilitate the visit and to render it both useful and pleasant.

—By Dr. Gerassimos Fourlanos, Project Coordinator

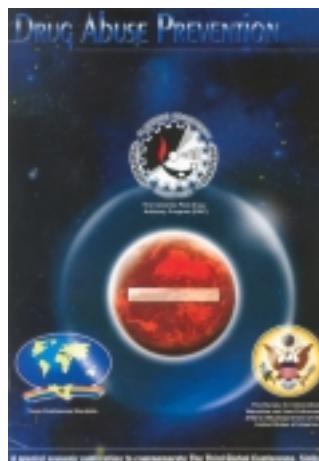
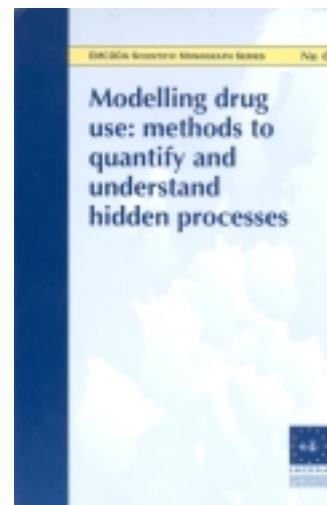
ASOD aims at a drug free ASEAN

In the joint declaration of the 22nd ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) held in Vientiane 3-5 April 2001 the delegates confirmed the target from the International Congress held in Bangkok of a drug free ASEAN by 2015. Furthermore the delegates confirmed their willingness to increase drug control cooperation and implement drug control strategies according to the agreements reached in Bangkok.

Modelling drug use: methods to quantify and understand hidden processes. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2001. The book (240pages) deals with the complex issue of how to quantify and analyze drug abuse. The problem is clearly complex since drug abuse is an activity which, by its mere nature, is hidden and not easily targeted by surveys and other traditional forms of quantified social research. This latest monograph from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) offers re-

views on different aspects of modelling work in the drugs field by a network of modeling experts set up by the EMCDDA. The five sections of the monograph look at: What is modelling and how can it be used? Modelling drug use with available data; Modelling techniques and their uses; Modelling the health consequences of drug use; and Economic Models. The book contributes to improve data sources and increased understanding of the basic knowledge needed for sound policy-making. It shows how math-

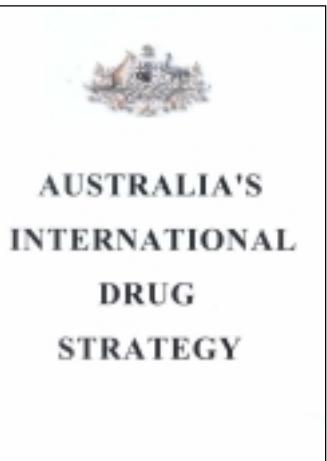
ematical and statistical methods are an indispensable part of the array of tools available to understand and combat the problems caused by the use of drugs. The book is available from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Rue da Cruz de Santa Apol_nia, 23-25, P-1149-045 Lisbon, Portugal, Phone: (+351) 218 11 30 00, Fax: (+351) 218 13 17 11, E-mail: info@emcdda.org, Website: <http://www.emcdda.org>



Drug Abuse Prevention, Colombo: The Colombo Plan, 2000. This report from the Colombo Plan covers the Third Global Conference On Drug Abuse Prevention, which took place in Palermo, Italy 25-29 September 2000. The report carefully documents the conference, its key play-

ers and the important statements delivered at the conference. The report is available from The Colombo Plan, 13th Floor, Merchant Tower, 28 St. Michael's Road, P.O. Box 596, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka. Telephone: (+94-1) 564 448, Fax: (+94-1) 564 531, E-mail: cplan@slt.lk, Web page: <http://www.colombo-plan.org>

Australia's International Drug Strategy, Canberra: International Organizations Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2001. The white paper outlines Australia's international drug strategy and explains its aims, principles and goals. Encouraging for the future contributions from Australia to the international fight against illicit drugs and transnational crime, the white paper clearly states that Australia recognizes the importance of UNDCP as the coordinating body for international drug related activities. The white paper also clearly explains Australia's international strategies regarding demand reduction and supply reduction. The white paper is available from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, R.G. Casey Building, John McEwen Crescent, Barton, ACT, 0221 Australia, Telephone: (+61) 2 6261 1111, Fax: (+61) 2 6261 3111, Web page: <http://www.dfat.gov.au>



PROFESSIONAL POLICING

A HANDBOOK FOR BETTER POLICE INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES TO COMBAT CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN



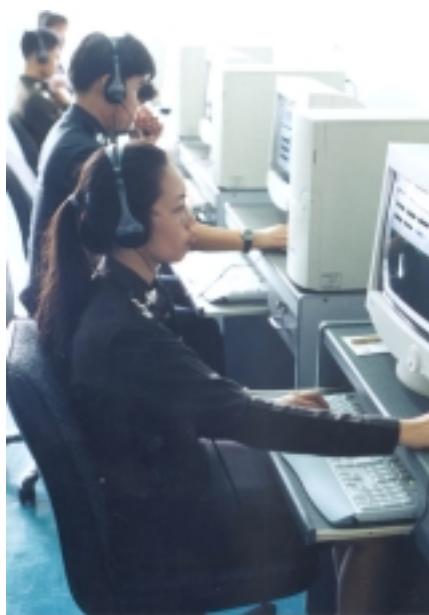
Professional Policing: A Handbook for Better Police Investigation Techniques to Combat Crimes Against Children, Bangkok: ECPAT, 2001. The 32 page handbook provides police officers with advice of how to proceed in cases where they suspect a crime has been committed against a child. The handbook has been developed in an effort to reduce the trauma to victims of child sexual exploitation, child prostitution and other forms of child abuse during the process of a police investigation. It is designed to be a participatory and practical step by step approach for the investigation

of crimes against children. It was developed by a former police officer with extensive international experience in child protection investigations and in training of police officers. The handbook has been developed with consultation and input from Police, Prosecutors, Child Legal and Care workers from many countries in Asia, Australia, and Latin America. For further information please contact ECPAT International, 328 Phayathai Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand. Phone: (+66-2) 215 3388, Fax: (+66-2) 215 8272, E-mail: ecpatbkk@ksc15.th.com, Website: <http://www.ecpat.net>

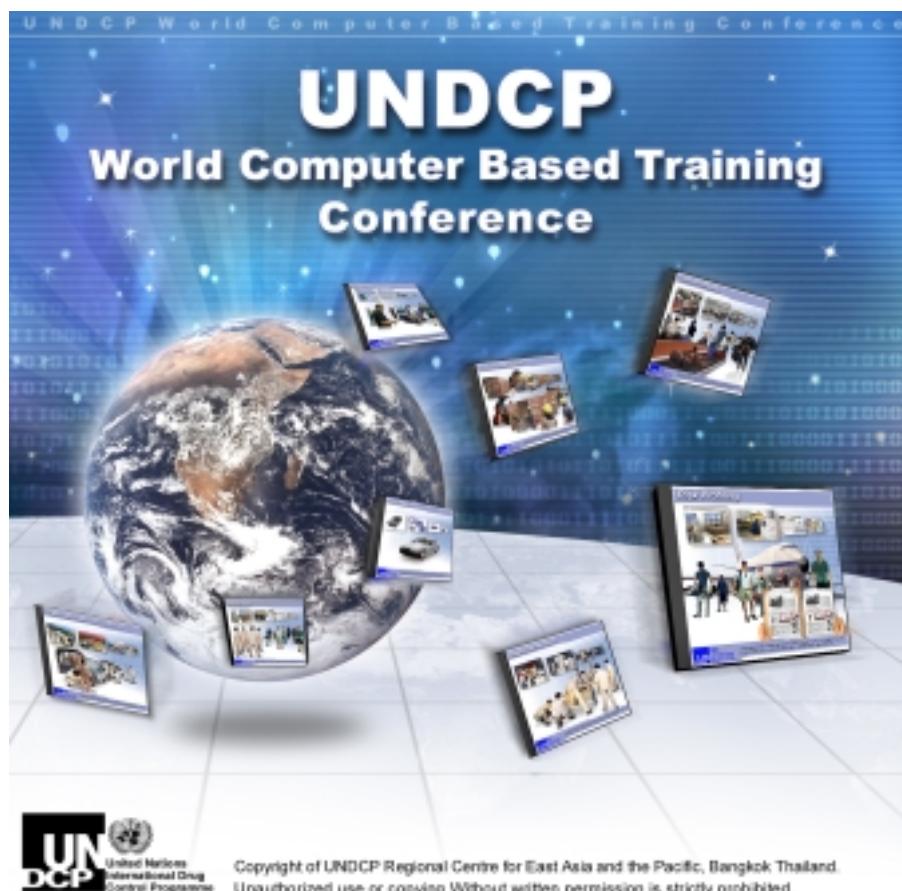
A WORLD CLASS TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

Over 100 hours of learning has been developed that includes high quality voice, pictures, graphics, interactive video and animation, simulation and student tests, all in the users own language. A management information system assigns and tracks the student progress throughout the learning process.

Subjects being delivered include modern interdiction and selection techniques to identify traffickers at land, sea and air border checkpoints; search techniques in respect of persons, vehicles, baggage, containers, and aircraft as well as risk management techniques for senior managers. Other law enforcement topics such as controlled deliveries, basic intelligence techniques, drug identification and testing and money laundering are currently in design, whilst the scope for future modules is only limited by resource to complete their production.



Police officers from Region 5, Chiang Mai, Thailand receives computer based training at a workshop



The workshop concluded that :

- there is a significant need worldwide, to enhance the existing level of knowledge, ability and expertise available to Governments in the area of drug control. Many countries faced with a growing threat from drug trafficking have law enforcement personnel who lack basic skills in drug interdiction and the necessary investigative techniques to ensure the successful prosecution of offenders
- computer based training offers a practical solution to this problem. It is a training methodology, which should be viewed as a major component in any overall training strategy.
- UNDCP should establish and implement a global computer based training strategy in order to (a) strengthen the global capacity of drug law enforcement through the introduction of computer based training and (b) to provide governments with the necessary resource and expert guidance to develop and maintain self-sustaining training programs to counter drug trafficking and cross-border organized criminal activity
- global implementation should take place on a project by project basis, subject to funding, as part of a phased strategic approach
- UNDCP should work closely with donors to identify areas of common interest and individual projects incorporating computer based training should be drawn up
- a center of excellence should be established to ensure coordination and unified implementation of high quality computer based training
- countries and regions such as Turkey; the Caribbean, the Balkans; Central Asia; Brazil and other South American countries; East Asia, the Pacific Islands, South Africa and other African nations would benefit greatly from the introduction of computer based training

A workshop "A Partnership with United Nations in a World Class Training Project" was held in Bangkok on 24-25 April 2001. Delegates included UNDCP personnel, representatives from other UN agencies, the private sector, the law enforcement community and other organizations from many different countries.

The purpose of this workshop was to:

- provide an insight into the training project in East Asia
- provide a "hands on" experience of computer based training
- discuss the global potential and the expansion of the East Asia project
- discuss and explore areas of mutual interest
- explore business opportunities and joint ventures
- agree a plan of action

The workshop also heard that there was a substantial amount of interest in the existing project and many organizations around the world had shown an interest in replicating the training initiative in East Asia.

Delegates also heard that during 2001/2002 the Turkish International Training Academy, which delivers training to 30 countries, would introduce the UNDCP computer based training into its curriculum. Similarly regional projects in the Caribbean, Central Asia and the Balkans are designing computer-based training into their law enforcement projects. Furthermore, a pilot project in the Pacific Islands, funded by the Australian Federal Police, is planned for late 2001.

UNDCP will now explore the possibility of implementing a global strategy with donors and interested parties in the private sector.



Annual Report on Drug Control in China, 2000,
Beijing: NNCC, 2001. The annual report from China's National Narcotics Control Committee carefully describes China's drug control situation and policies. The almost 100 page report, written in Chinese and English, explains most aspects of China's drug control policies, including the results that have been achieved and the challenges that lie ahead. Individual chapters address issues like International Cooperation, Publicity and Prevention, Drug-free Communities, and Drug Control Stands and Policy. The report has also a statistical appendix, which covers the most important drug control statistics for the period 1991 to 2000. The report also has an attached VCD which contains a 50 minutes long feature movie concerning drug issues like the history of drug abuse, the life of drug addicts in China, and how drug abuse affects the life of the families abusers. The movie is very well done. However, the level of Chinese language skills required were a little beyond what the editor of Eastern Horizon could master. The report is available from the NNCC, 14 Dongshan Street, Beijing 100741, China PRC, Fax: (+86-10) 651 6577.

pendix, which covers the most important drug control statistics for the period 1991 to 2000. The report also has an attached VCD which contains a 50 minutes long feature movie concerning drug issues like the history of drug abuse, the life of drug addicts in China, and how drug abuse affects the life of the families abusers. The movie is very well done. However, the level of Chinese language skills required were a little beyond what the editor of Eastern Horizon could master. The report is available from the NNCC, 14 Dongshan Street, Beijing 100741, China PRC, Fax: (+86-10) 651 6577.

Personalia



• Ms. Claire Smellie was born in the United Kingdom but raised in Sweden. She completed her MA in International Relations at the University of Kent last autumn. Since then she has gained experience within NGOs dealing with issues such as Human Rights and Conflict Transformation. She applied to the Regional Centre's Internship Program because of the interest she developed in transnational organised crime and narcotics issues when working with her MA thesis on Drug-related Human Rights Infringements.

— We wish her welcome

• Ms. Kaija Korpi and Ms. Rebecca Miller both have left the Regional Centre for Finland and Canada respectively. We wish them good luck in their new and colder environments.

REGION SHORT NEWS FROM

Viet Nam:

Viet Nam re-elected to key UN positions.

Viet Nam has been re-elected as the vice president of the Executive Council for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for the 2001 term.

National conference on opium eradication

At the conference the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Affairs reported that 426 out of the 428 hectares under poppy cultivation in 1999-2000 had been destroyed. Poppies are no longer being planted in the upland northern province of Tuyen Quang. The north western provinces of Son La and Lai Chau were reported to account for most of the poppy re-cultivation that occurred from the previous year. Opium cultivation was reported as still occurring in remote, scarcely populated highland areas. The conference drew up a nation-wide plan to eliminate poppy growing and replace it with food crops in upland regions in the 2001-2005 period.

Drug Control Review Meeting at MOET

A meeting was held in the Ministry of Education & Training on 23 February to review 10 years' drug control activities in the education sector. The Vice Premier Pham Gia Khiem, Minister and Vice Minister of Education & Training, Vice Minister of Public Security, Police Chief SODC Director and UNDCP participated in the meeting. MOET reported the number of drug using students as decreasing from 3,080 in 1996 to 2,468 in 1998; 2,221 in 1999 and 1,019 in 2000. Despite a drop in the number of drug users in schools, the initial results are not perceived as sustainable. The drug control programme in schools needs to be further strengthened in order to achieve the target of drug-free schools by the year 2005.

Myanmar, Fiend or

The second brown bag lunch in the series has jointly been organized by the ESCAP's (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific) Human Resource Development Section and the UN Interagency Project to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children. This gathering provided the stage for a really interesting presentation on the national drug control policy in Myanmar: Fiend of Feud, by Jean-Luc Pierre Lemahieu, the United Nations Representative for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in Myanmar.

In his speech, Lemahieu pointed out a number of important and interesting facts. It was, for example, illustrated how the production of opium and

heroin production grew throughout the eighties, remained at a stable, but high, level in the nineties, but now, for the first time in twenty years, is showing a clear downwards trend.

Mr. Lemahieu's speech also revealed interesting data regarding recent developments within the production of amphetamine type stimulants ATS, both in Myanmar and within the Sub-region. 65% of the ATS seizures in the region were made in China and most of these were made within the provinces of Yunnan and Guangdong. China is the main source of supply in East Asia whereas Myanmar and Thailand are the main sources of supply in Southeast Asia.

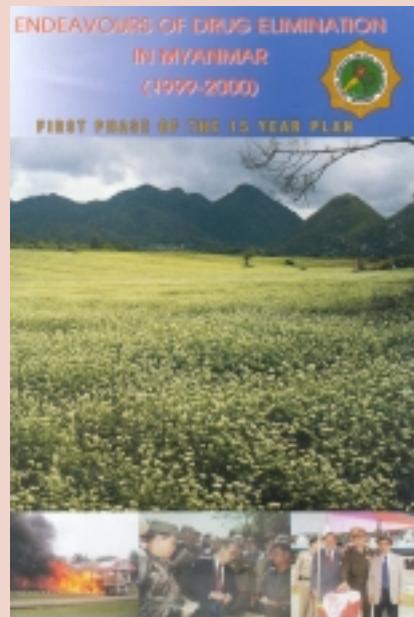
Concerning the drug situation in Myanmar it was also mentioned that there are, at present, 68,643 officially registered drug abusers within the country. However, according to the UNDCP's estimates the actual figure is around 300,000 drug abusers. It was also reported that HIV/AIDS is becoming an increasing problem among drug abusers in Myanmar. This was exemplified by figures from the drug treatment centre in Myitkyina where the HIV prevalence among the drug users was 0.7% in 1990 and 95% in 1999.

The fact that opium production has been reduced over the last five years, together with Myanmar's apparent commitment to attain a successful

Information on the Drug Situation in Myanmar



Prevention of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) in Myanmar, Yangon: CCDAC, 2000. This small booklet compiles the essential information concerning the prevention of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) in Myanmar. The different chapters deals with issues such as; where ATS is produced in Myanmar, where the precursors are coming from, and how the drugs are smuggled out of Myanmar. The booklet is produced by the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Sethmu Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Telephone: (+95-1) 549 232, Fax: (+95-1) 549 642.



Endeavours of Drug Elimination in Myanmar (1999-2000): First Phase of the 15 Year Plan, Yangon, CCDAC, 2001. This folder describes the initiatives taken in the first phase and highlights the results that Myanmar already has achieved in its struggle against illicit drugs and their abuse. The folder is produced by the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Sethmu Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Telephone: (+95-1) 549 232, Fax: (+95-1) 549 642.

Feud?

drug control, were two of the most important conclusions drawn by Mr. Lemahieu. A number of other factual and political issues were then discussed by the participants in what can only be called a fruitful and lively discussion.

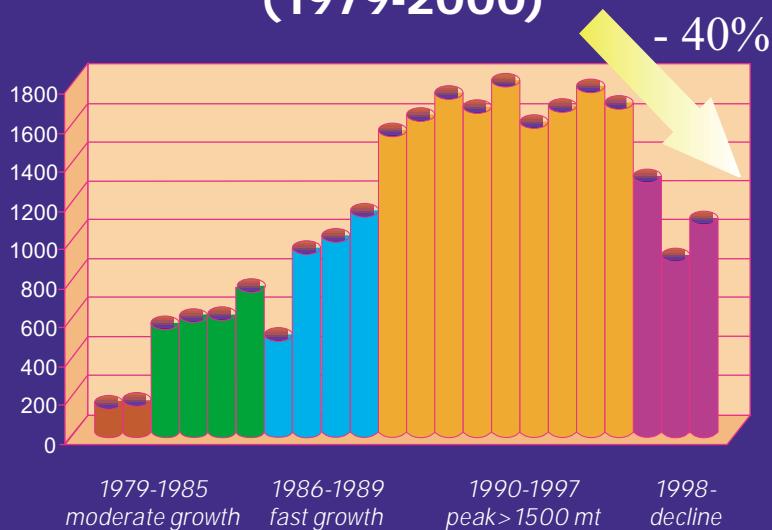
Persons interested in the above-mentioned subject are recommended to study the reports ***The Drug Situation in Myanmar, Prevention of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) in Myanmar***, and ***Endeavours of Drug Elimination in Myanmar (1999-2000): First Phase of the 15 Year Plan***, which also is reviewed in this issue of Eastern Horizons.

Fiend or Feud for the neighbouring countries ?



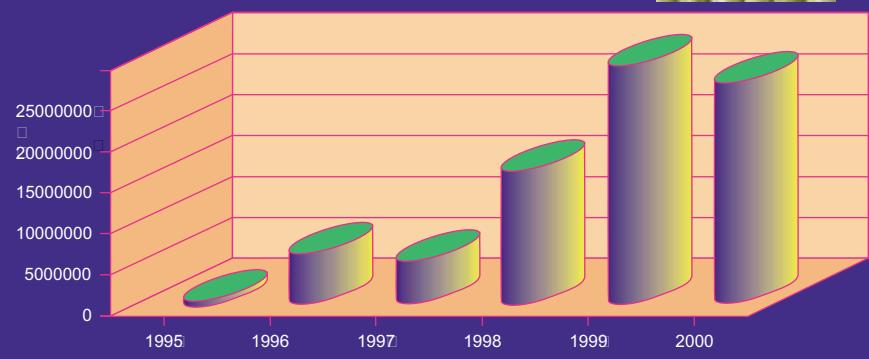
The full presentation is available at
<http://www.undcp.un.or.th>

Opium Production Trend in Myanmar (1979-2000)



Seizures of ATS in Myanmar

1. Actual drug situation in Myanmar
- 1b. Amphetamine-type stimulants



The Drug Situation in Myanmar, Yangon: UNDCP, 2001. This report compiles the available information regarding the drug situation in Myanmar. The report focuses on four main areas, the situation regarding opium and heroin, the situation regarding amphetamine type stimulants, drug abuse in Myanmar and finally the link between injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS. The report is available at UNDCP Regional Centre Bangkok, United Nations Building, 14th Floor, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, 10200 Bangkok, Thailand, Telephone: (+66-2) 288 2091, Fax: (+66-2) 281 2129, E-mail: redcp@undcp.un.or.th Web site: <http://www.undcp.un.or.th>

Training of Trainers by “GLOBAL INITIATIVE”

An UNDCP and WHO project on “Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse” organized a training of trainers workshop for Thai NGO’s from 23-27 April 2001 at Royal Benja Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. There were 27 participants from 20 NGO’s from various places who work with youth development at the community level attending the workshop. The participants received training through group discussions, case studies and role plays. The main subjects of the workshop were primary prevention of substance abuse, types of substances and how to set up a project to prevent substance abuse especially among the youth. The participants enjoyed meeting peers and fruitful networks were created among the participating NGOs.



— By Jamnan Panpatama, Interagency/
NGO Cooperation Officer, UNDCP Bangkok.

The enthusiastic participants at the workshop ready to launch new drug preventing initiatives.

Sharing Islamic experience on DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

An Iranian delegation comprising eight demand reduction experts and a UNDCP Drug Treatment Expert visited Thailand from 28 January to 5 February 2001. Their visit aimed at learning about the situation of drug abuse and drug treatment models adopted in Thailand as well as establishing a bilateral network among drug treatment professionals. Their visit was organized by the UNDCP Office in Iran and hosted by the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand and was supported by the UNDCP Regional Center for East Asia and Pacific.

During their visit, the Iranian delegation met with the Secretary-General of ONCB, Mr. Kitti Limchaikit, who provided a briefing on the drug problems

faced by Thailand and the governments' responses in combating the drug abuse and trafficking. The Iranian experiences on reducing illicit drug demand were also shared.

The delegation visited various government and non-government drug treatment facilities. The visit to Thanyarak Hospital provided the delegation with an opportunity to observe the treatment for methamphetamine users, rarely seen in their own country. Comparative differences of treatment models for heroin users between the two countries were also discussed; Thailand adopting the methadone maintenance treatment model

whereas Iran relying only on symptomatic medication for withdrawal.

After visiting Narcotic Clinic Centre 19 in Bangkok and the Chacheoengsao Muslim Centre in Chacheoengsao, the delegation flew to Hat Yai where a large proportion of the population are Muslim. In Pattani and Yala, the delegation interacted with drug treatment professionals and drug users in the Muslim community and shared their drug treatment experiences in Islamic culture.

— By Shogo Kanamori, Associate Expert, UNDCP Bangkok.

List of documents previously distributed by UNDCP Regional Centre (Bangkok)

1/2000	Summary of the Meeting on the Regional Centre's Strategies for the Pacific Region	30/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, II. Controlled Deliveries
2/2000	Report of the Conference on Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in East and South-East Asia, Tokyo, Japan, 24-27 January 2000	31/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, III. Undercover Operations 1. Policy and Procedure Manual 2. Training Manual
4/2000	Annual Field Report 1999	32/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, I. Intelligence - Policy and Training Manual
5/2000	Eastern Horizons No.1 March 2000	33/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, V. Mutual Assistance
6/2000	Reducing Illicit Drug Use in the Highlands of East Asia: External Sub-regional Appraisal Report	34/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, VI. Asset Tracing and Seizure
7/2000	China Country Profile	35/2000	Inception Meeting for the Project on Alternative Development Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/98/C96) October 26-27, 2000 at Doi Tung Development Project, Chiang Rai
8/2000	Mission Report on Project Advocacy Mission (B53)	36/2000	Workplan: Alternative Development Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/98/C96)
9/2000	UNDCP and ASEAN Drug Demand Reduction Strategies	37/2000	Summary Report - International Congress "In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the vision, leading the change", Bangkok, Thailand, 11-13 October 2000
10/2000	Reducing Illicit Drug Use in the Highlands of East Asia: Project Performance and Evaluation Report, January-December 1999	38/2000	ACCORD (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) Plan of Action
11/2000	Status of donor contributions to all projects as of end March 2000	39/2000	Eastern Horizons No. 4 December 2000
12/2000	Tripartite Review Meeting (Terminal): Reducing Illicit Drug Use in the Highlands of East Asia		
13/2000	Press Clippings News on Drug Control and Crime Prevention in East Asia (Nov. 1999 - May 2000)		
14/2000	Eastern Horizons No.2 June 2000		
15/2000	UNDCP Activities Report in East Asia and the Pacific: Thirty years fighting drugs through leadership and participatory cooperation		
16/2000	Asia-Pacific Ministerial Seminar on Building Capacities for Fighting Transnational Organized Crime, held in Bangkok on 20 and 21 March 2000		
18/2000	Lights on harm of drug abuse, corruption and violence (press kit), International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June 2000	1/2001	National Workshop for Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/99/D91)
19/2000	Sub-regional Workshop for Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/99/D91), 4-6 July 2000	2/2001	First Annual Meeting of the Mutual Legal Assistance Advisory Committee (MLAAC)-AD/RAS/97/C74
20/2000	Terminal Report for Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building in Yunnan Province, China (AD/RAS/94/714-968)	3/2001	Fellowship Programme in Malaysia 04 September-10 October 2000 (AD/RAS/97/C74)
21/2000	Terminal Report for Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building between China and Myanmar (AD/RAS/93/713-913)	4/2001	Participants Database: Seminars, Workshops and Meeting for 1 st Phase of Development of Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/99/D91) (12 November 1999- 15 January 2001)
22/2000	Eastern Horizons No.3 September 2000	5/2001	Review of High Risk Groups in China - Urumqi and Yining, Xinjiang Autonomous Region (Urumqi-Yining, 15-19 September 2000) (AD/RAS/98/C75)
23/2000	Report on the Regional Drug Enforcement Strategy Workshop, Shanghai, China, 25-27 July 2000	6/2001	Directory of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services, East Asia and the Pacific
24/2000	Good Practices and Lessons Reducing Illicit Drug Use in the Highlands of East Asia	7/2001	Eliminating Opium: Lessons from Succeeding in Thailand
25/2000	A "World Class" Training Opportunity to Strengthen Drug Control Measures	8/2001	Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation Meeting/ Workshop (AD/RAS/99/D91)
26/2000	Press Reports - International Congress "In pursuit of a drug free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the vision, leading the change", Bangkok, Thailand, 11-13 October 2000	9/2001	Status of Donor Contributions to Regional Programmes as of December 2000
27/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, VII. Crime Scene Examination and Evidence Handling/Presentation	10/2001	Eastern Horizons No. 5 March 2001
28/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, VIII. Leadership & Command	11/2001	Cambodia Country Profile
29/2000	Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, IV. Surveillance	12/2001	Pacific Islands Regional Profile
		13/2001	Injecting Drug Use and HIV Vulnerability: Choices and Consequences in Asia and the Pacific
		14/2001	Report on Workshop "A Partnership with United Nations in A "World Class" Training Project, Amari Watergate Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand 24-25 April 2001

HUMAN SECURITY:

The First Challenge of the New Century

Human security is an issue of the 21st century. The concept of "human security," as advocated by the Secretary-General in his Report to the Millennium Summit, reflects an increasing shift in the security paradigm of the international system from a focus on the security of the *state* to the security of the *individual human being*.

"Human security" was first brought to the light in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR). The HDR integrated the concept of human security in the analysis of human development, emphasizing the need for development to be "people-centred" in order to ensure the survival and dignity of all individuals and enable them to develop their full capabilities. Advancing human security, as a policy goal, thus entailed promotion and protection of two distinct but interwoven dimensions of freedoms: "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear" - in short - NO FEAR!

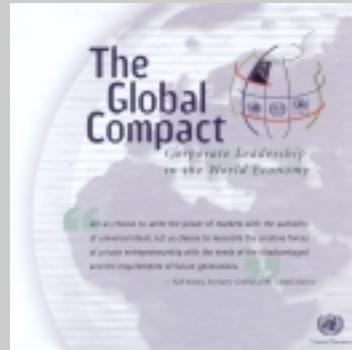
Human security can best be promoted, where good governance prevails. Against the backdrop of rapid globalization (including the globalization of drugs and crime) and the transnational nature of many threats to human security concerted intervention among governments, civil society and international organizations is seen as imperative to counter the threats to human security.

— Based on an elaboration of the concept by Ms. Nanda Krairiksh, UNESCAP

GLOBAL COMPACT : An Opportunity for Private Businesses

The increased focus on Human Security is also reflected in the Global Compact, a new initiative by the United Nations aiming to mobilize the private sector behind the universal ideas of which the UN rests. Hundreds of companies have become participants in the Global Compact, which is rapidly evolving into the first global forum designed to address critical issues related to globalization. The mandate of the Global Compact and practical information is made publicly available in the folder **The Global Compact: Corporate Leadership in the World Economy**. The folder as well as additional information is available from Global Compact, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, Phone: (+1) 212 963 1490, 212 963 4890, 212 963 6189, E-mail: globalcompact@un.org

Additional information can also be found at the web site belonging to the Global Compact: <http://www.unglobalcompact.org>



ESCAP Focuses on Human Security

Threats to human and regional security from HIV/AIDS and urbanization of poverty were given high priority at the recent ESCAP 57th Commission Session, which took place 19 to 25 April 2001. This focus was ESCAP's reaction to the fact that, in the next two or three decades, a majority of the region's population is expected to live in urban areas posing enormous challenges to poverty alleviation. "In fact if the disparities are not reduced they can pose a threat to the stability of the nation" Mr Kim Hak-Su, ESCAP's Executive Secretary said on the eve of the 57th Commission Session.



Prime Minister of Thailand Thaksin Shinawatra and Executive Secretary of ESCAP Kim Hak-Su open the ESCAP-UNAIDS-UNDP display on Human Security at the 57th ESCAP Session.

UNDP EASTERN HORIZONS is published by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in Bangkok, Thailand with contributions from the country offices in Vietnam, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Articles, comments and relevant information with photos or tables attached are welcomed. Submissions should not exceed 500 words. Full name and signature must accompany all letters to the editor. Articles and letters may be edited for purposes of space and clarity.

Editor: Peter Lundsgaard, Tel: (66 2) 288-2537 Email: peter.lundsgaard@undcp.un.or.th **Deputy editor:** Claire Smellie, Tel: (66 2) 288-1963 , E-mail: claire.smellie@undcp.un.or.th

For further information, please contact: UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, 14th Floor, United Nations Building Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand Tel: (+66-2) 288-2091 Fax: (+66-2) 281-2129 Website: <http://www.undcp.un.or.th>

Not an official document. For information only. Opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the view of the United Nations.