PRESENTATION by Participant from LCDC at

The UNODC Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop
(5-6 August 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)
1. The Geographical Situation of the Lao PDR
2. Concerned Authority for Drug Control in Lao PDR
3. The major drug problem in the Lao PDR
4. Drug treatment and IDU situation
5. Lao government approved Master Plan in 2009 for various anti-drug activities
6. Significant achievements in 2009 and 2010
7. International Cooperation
Geographical situation

The Lao PDR is a

- Landlocked country situated at the crossroads of mainland South East Asia with a total area of 236,800 square kilometers
- 80 per cent of the country is mountainous
- It shares borders with Vietnam to the East, Thailand to the West, China to the North-East, Myanmar to the North-West and Cambodia to the South. It has a population of 6,500,000., including 49 sub-ethnic groups belonging to 4 main ethno-linguistic families. Approximately 80% of the population lives in rural areas.
Drug trafficking, inbound & outbound routes

- Most drug smuggling takes place in the Northern Region and across the Mekong River, in transit from neighboring country on its way to other Countries;
- Transit country for the illicit drug trafficking especially, ATS and Heroin.
Golden Triangle

1. Lao PDR
2. Myanmar
3. Thailand
Drug Control Organization of the Lao P.D.R.

**National Level**
- PM
- LCDC
- MPS
- MoE
- MoH
- MoAF
- MoIC

**Province Level**
- PCDCs
- PPO
- PEO
- PHO
- PAFO
- PICO

**District Level**
- DCDCs
- DPO
- DEO
- DHO
- DAFO
- DICO

**Village Level**
- Village Drug Control Committee
Drug Control Structures

- National drug control responsibility with the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC)
• The provincial Committee for Drug Control (PCDC) for coordination and strengthening of drug control activities at provincial level.

• District Commission for Drug Control (DCDC) For coordination and strengthening of drug control activities at district level respectively.
The Major Drug Problems in the Lao PDR

- ATS (Amphetamine-type Stimulants)
- Opium
- Heroin
- Marijuana
General ATS Situation Compared with other Drugs 2007-2009

- **ATS**
- **Marijuana**
- **Opium**
- **Heroin**
- **Cocaine**

*Graph showing the comparison of ATS, Marijuana, Opium, Heroin, and Cocaine from 2007 to 2009.*
Seizure of illicit Drugs from Jan 2009 to May in 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbal Cannabis Kg</th>
<th>ATS (Tablets)</th>
<th>Opium Kg</th>
<th>Heroin Kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.090.9</td>
<td>3,580,730</td>
<td>127.2</td>
<td>53.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seizure of illicit Drugs from January to May in 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATS (Tablets)</th>
<th>Marijuana (Kg)</th>
<th>Opium (Kg)</th>
<th>Heroin (Kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,245,400</td>
<td>31.13</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>24.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Treating all remaining addicts, preventing new addiction and relapses, protecting the country from drug trafficking in the region, and addressing the increasing problems of ATS trafficking, abuse and related crime, as well as strengthening legislative, judicial and law enforcement capacities to deal with these issues.
Services available for ATS users  (8 Centers around the country)

- Somsanga Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
- Champassak Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
- Savannakhet Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
- Sayaboury Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (2)
- Oudomsay Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
- Bokeo Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
- Luangprabang Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center

and Mahosot Hospital in Vientiane Municipality provide hospital medical facilities, treatment for drug abuse as well as counseling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>The total patients</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1,714</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2,658</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,964</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observation of Special Events

- International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking of Drugs 26th of June 2010
- People of all walk of life attended
- Burning Ceremony of the Seized Drugs
People Participation in Drug Prevention & Control
Success in Drug Prevention & Control possible through People Awareness & Participation
Lao government approved Master Plan for various anti-drug activities:

- Data collection, trend analysis and risk assessment;
- Alternative development;
- Drug demand reduction, HIV and AIDS;
- Civic awareness;
- Law Enforcement;
- Criminal justice;
- Chemical precursor control and forensics capacity;
- International and regional cooperation;
- Institution Capacity Building.
Significant achievements in 2009 and 2010

- Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation with China and Thailand;
- The government of Lao PRD has undertaken various measures and improved legal acts;
- Adoption of new National Master Plan on Drug Control in Lao PDR (2009-2013);
- Issuance of Order No.010/PM dated 20 March 2009 on drug control and supervision in the Lao PDR as policy and guidance in countering narcotic drugs.
- organized the National Meeting of counter narcotic drugs officials from the whole country, including LCDC, PCDC, to discuss necessary measures, ways and means to counter drug problems.
International Cooperation

Lao is party to the UN Convention on narcotics Drug 1961, ratified the 1991 UN convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1997 and ratified UN Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 in October 2004 and 1972 protocol ad amended 1961 and cooperation within the existing of bilateral, Trilateral, sub-regional, regional and international drug control cooperation mechanisms
Thank you FOR YOUR ATTENTION!