

O D C C P

# Eastern Horizons

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

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*Ms. Veronica Colondam, Chief Executive Officer of YCAB (Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa), Indonesia. Thanks for the UN Civil Society Award at the Vienna City Hall, December 5, 2001. Photo: UNODCCP Vienna.*

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# TAKING A STAND – Making a Difference



One of the winners of the 2001 UN Civil Society Award is Ms Veronica Colondam Chief Executive Officer of Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa, Indonesia. Veronica is married with three children, and has just turned 30 on Feb 12. Her eldest, Philmon Samuel Tanuri will be 7 in June, her second, Adellene Odelia Tanuri, will turn 5 in May and the newest member of the family Joseph Ian Tanuri is 8 month old. Veronica is married to Pieter Tanuri who is a local business man with interests in financial and securities business.

## How did you become involved in the fight against drugs and drug abuse.

My concern first started with my own children, as soon they'll be in their teens the pressures they'll face would be greater than those I faced growing up. I got myself involved in active drug prevention as I saw the great need for it, and besides, there was a personal calling for me to do something for my country and my people.

## You just went out the door and did "something"?

Well actually my initial interests were in the field of drug treatment. A local drug treatment centre burned down and there really were no offers to its former inhabitants. Consequently, I decided to get engaged in drug treatment and founded YCAB together with my four co-founders. At the same time I decided to do some research in the field of drug treatment to see if there were techniques and practices from abroad which could be intro-



(from left): Dr. Michael Häupl, Mayor of the City of Vienna, handing over the certificate to Veronica. right behind him: Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner. Right of Mr. Arlacchi is Ms. Saida Benhabyles, Algeria, one of the other 3 winners.

duced and applied in Indonesia in order to increase the quality of our drug treatment programmes. It was during this research process I became aware of the concept of drug prevention, a concept which previously was unknown in much of Indonesia. I became increasingly aware that

the one single most important shortcoming in Indonesia's drug control efforts was the lack of drug prevention strategies. Even today, our young people do not have enough information on how dangerous drugs can be. We recently made a survey among 678 addicts in rehab centres, which



Working for a drug free Indonesia. Press conference at Planet Hollywood, Jakarta.

have confirmed this.

Almost 3 out of 4 who do drugs are not aware of the harm the drugs causes to their bodies. They all said, that if only their parents had told them about the dangers of drug abuse they would have thought twice before starting doing drugs. As I see it, the communication and information barriers in their families have made them do drugs. A second, but equally important issue, is that we find that 60 percent of drug users start to use drugs out of curiosity and peer pressure, which makes this kind of social interaction a very important aspect, when you want to explain why a person does drugs.

At YCAB, we try to approach these two aspects of drug abuse by delivering credible information about the dangers of drug abuse and by creating cool ways to stay away from drugs and to involve the youth in positive activities through YCAB's YADA (Youth Against Drugs Abuse) Clubs.

### How are you and YCAB trying to achieve your goals?

Campaigning is an information-based activity! I believe that with sufficient knowledge of how destructive drugs can be our young people will when faced with the choice make good decisions based on a reasonable judgement and sound knowledge. Therefore, since all young people have the same rights to know about the dangers of drug abuse we are working towards delivering this message to them nationwide so that everyone will be aware of the danger. The goal is that nobody will experiment with drugs without knowing the consequences.

### What has been achieved through your engagement with YCAB?

We have so far reached out to close to 200,000 young people aged 10-16 in a one-on-one campaign and millions through media campaign: radio shows, TV programs, print advertisements, Public Service Announcements, exhibitions at malls, etc. We have so far been able to reach out to 11 cities in Indonesia outside Jakarta with an anti drug mass/school campaign reaching Riau, Lampung, Bandung, Solo, Jogya, Semarang, Surabaya, Bali, Makasar, Manado, and Pontianak. We are in regular contact with YADA Club members by creating activities for them. At present there are 1,700 of them and we expect to add another 400 by June this year. We, as an organization, have also been growing rapidly. At present YCAB has 33 full-time employees, 4 full-time volunteers and more than 100 part-time volunteers participating in our activities.

### What do you think has been the result of all the efforts?

It is always difficult to measure the impact of awareness building activities like YCAB's. However, we have through a number of surveys tried to measure how our materials have been received by students at different institutions. The results of these surveys have been very encouraging. The vast majority was very happy for the information they received from us. Additionally, all the schools we have visited have insisted that we should come back. I am sure the straightforward

(See more on page 4)

# The **WINNERS** of the 2001 UN Civil Society Award



## The four recipients of the 2001 UN Civil Society Award - chosen from more than 100 nominees from around the world - are:

- Saida Benhabyles has focussed her civil society efforts in Algeria on human rights, women's rights and working with victims of terrorism. Despite continuous death threats from Algerian terrorist groups and her daughter's kidnapping, she remained active and was the driving force behind the Federation of Associations of Victims of Terrorism. She was praised by the then French President, François Mitterrand in 1994 for her role in the fight against terrorism and was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1996. Among the many posts she has held were Minister in charge of National Solidarity and member of the national Senate.
- Athanase Rwamo, after witnessing the effects of war on children in Burundi, founded Oeuvres Humanitaire pour la Protection et le Développement de L'Enfant en Difficulté (OPDE) to protect children from hunger, exploitation and the effects of drug abuse. Recognizing the link between drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, he organised a second NGO, "Association pour la Prise en Charge des Orphelins du SIDA (APECOS)," to care for children whose parents have died from AIDS. Through Mr. Rwamo's initiative, 400 children were integrated into stable family structures, nearly 300 were housed in 10 shelters and more than 200 have found employment thanks to vocational training provided by the two NGOs.
- Veronica Colondam, deeply concerned about rising drug abuse cases in her country, Indonesia, joined forces with several other individuals to found Yayasan Cinta Amak Bangsa (YCAB), which means "loving the nation's children". Among the means used to communicate the group's preventive messages is its youth band "Youth Against Drug Abuse (YADA)" that has spread the UNDCP's theme "Turn on music, turn off drugs" to more than 120 schools in Sumatra, Java and Bali. Millions of Indonesians were reached via public service announcements on four television stations. In 20 months, the organization had one-on-one interactions with close to more than 200,000 students, has set up exhibitions in Jakarta's shopping malls and had spoken at churches, mosques, hospitals, army bases and public meetings.
- Instituto Mundo Libre, a Peruvian non-governmental organization which assists the nation's youth – particularly street children – to escape from drug abuse. The programme has an 89 percent success rate and has rehabilitated more than 700 street children. It has also trained some 65,000 people in 14 Peruvian cities on the prevention and treatment of drug abuse.

*The winners will each receive a special medallion, a personalised certificate and a share of \$100,000 in prize money.*



Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, handing over the medal to Veronica.

(Continues from page 3)

way in which we inform the students about the dangers of drugs is appreciated and will keep some, who otherwise would have taken drugs, off drugs.

We still need a way to measure the actual impact of our efforts, and we are now planning to follow the groups that we work with over a longer time span. The Indonesian school system is based on schools specialized by age group. Consequently, students are forced to change school several times during their school years. They are forced to change school when they enter junior high (7th grade) and senior high (10th grade). Our research has proven that the students are most vulnerable to peer pressure when they are at their first year at their new schools whether they are at junior or senior highs. Consequently, we have decided to direct a targeted effort towards first year students at junior and senior highs. Afterwards, we intend to follow the students at least until 2004 or 2005 in order to give us a chance to measure the impact following our efforts.

#### Which kinds of help to do YCAB offer actual drug users?

We have a quite a number of activities designed to help drug users. The most important are:

- 24 hours hotline service and net counseling
- we involve them in our social outreach to empower them to help others
- those who have been free for at least 3 years are welcome to join our campaign by giving live testimony for the students in YADA workshop sessions.

#### What are your visions for the future?

I really think that if we all pull together within shorter or longer time spans there are at least four goals that we can and should reach. They are:

1. As we're in the leading edge in prevention efforts in Indonesia, we hope to become the best prevention centre delivering comprehensive prevention efforts backed by excellent research, information and know-how on a level which has never been available before.
2. We hope to be able to deliver the entire programme on a national level and we are at present preparing a standardized campaign manual book with

accompanying videos which hopefully can be distributed in 30 provinces in the 2nd semester this year.

3. We are starting a cell campaign in small community groups to empower them to be trainers in their neighbourhoods.
4. All this is planned to lead to our overall goal – a drug free Indonesia by 2015.

#### And this is possible (a drug free Indonesia by 2015)?

We can not control people's minds – we can only inform them about the dangers of drugs. Drug abuse will not be eradicated in 2015 but I believe we can create a situation where nobody makes an uninformed choice about drugs.

We can ensure that all young people have received valid and correct information about the dangers of drugs. Listening to today's drug abusers who all say, that if they had only been aware about the dangers then they would not have tried the drugs, which they are now addicted to, I am sure, that we can achieve a significant decrease in the number of young people who get addicted to drugs.

– Peter Lunding, UNDCP, Bangkok

# Intensified International **Focus on the Role** of **Alternative Development** in **DRUG CONTROL** and **DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

In recognition of the importance of alternative development for illicit crop eradication, an International Conference on the Role of Alternative Development in Drug Control and Development Cooperation was jointly convened on 8-12 January 2002 in Feldafing, Germany by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Foundation for International Development, Centre for Food, Rural Development and the Environment (DSE/ZEL) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ).

The Conference aimed to update the existing concept and practices of alternative development and to define the future role of alternative development within the framework of drug control and development cooperation. Prior to the Conference, Regional Workshops for Asia and Latin America were conducted on 7-8 January to review the concept and experiences on alternative development.

The Conference was attended by more than 80 representatives of governmental and non-governmental agencies and technical experts of multilateral development organizations and financial institutions. Keynote and technical papers were presented and discussed aiming to assess the current concept and practices and assess the future directions and strategies for alternative development.

The Feldafing Declaration which was endorsed by the Conference calls for serious attention to the implementation of the UNGASS Plan of Action on alternative development, better collaboration among international and national agencies and long term commitment to sustainable alternative development as a mean for illicit crop reduction.

The Declaration also called for concep-



tual refinement of alternative development particularly related to conflict prevention and resolution, poverty alleviation, social and environmental protections. National governments are encouraged to integrate alternative drug control as a cross cutting issue in all components of national development policy.

Special attention should be given to the issue of human rights as well as to the delicate balance and coordination between law enforcement and alternative develop-

ment. Shared responsibility and long term funding commitment of concerned countries and agencies are also highlighted.

The Declaration expresses concern over more participation of the marginalised target groups including the ethnic minorities, people living in very remote areas, "small production" farmers and other underprivileged groups.

– Sanong Chinnanon, UNDCP, Bangkok

For further information see: [www.undcp.un.or.th/ad](http://www.undcp.un.or.th/ad)

# GLOBAL youth network workshop FOR NEEDS assessment and programme planning

At 9 a.m. on a Saturday morning twenty-four eager participants all gathered in the Chao Phraya rooms of the Montien Riverside Hotel in Bangkok. They had been chosen to come and train in needs assessment and program planning centering on drug abuse prevention in youth. The participants represented youth groups and foundations situated in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Thailand. They ranged from 17 to 50 years of age, with most in their twenties or early

thirties.

That first morning, facilitators Gautam Babbar, Giovanna Campello, and Sharon Bazant put everyone at ease with icebreakers, introductions and orientation. This initial group work which concentrated on communication skills set the tone of the entire workshop. No lengthy or boring lectures this time! The sessions were tailored to hands on experience, involvement and empowerment.

Day by day we gathered momentum – role-playing, decision making and problem

solving. Everyone began to understand the meaning of consensus. We looked at the world's changing trends in drug problems and then went on to learn about the characteristics of communities, how to collect information and how to discover what members of the community need.

Through the use of interviews, observations, focus groups and role-plays we learned how to gather information and target problems. One afternoon session was devoted to learning innovative techniques of assessment. Puppet theatre,



## Interpol meeting supports the ACCORD Plan of Action

The 17th Interpol Asian Regional Conference took place in Colombo Sri Lanka 18-12 February 2002. The UNDCP Regional Centre was represented by the Law Enforcement Adviser. UNDCP discussed in a meeting with the Executive Director of Interpol the establishment of

a regional coordinating mechanism to be located at the Interpol Liaison Office in Bangkok in line with the ACCORD Plan of Action. It was agreed that an action plan should be developed and that Interpol should consider partly funding such a mechanism in cooperation with the Regional Centre.

interactive theatre and various drama/theatre techniques for understanding and empowerment were illustrated. The Nithan Caravan Puppet Troupe, which is affiliated with the Duang Prateep Foundation, an NGO based in Bangkok, presented us with an entertaining and informative performance designed to educate children and provide them with lifeskills in order to prevent drug abuse.

We then went on to visit the Klong Toey slum district in Bangkok and employed our techniques in gathering information about the drug problem there. After that, we developed a profile of the community, discussed prevention models and went about actually creating a project activity plan. Energizers and quick exercises in cooperation and group dynamics were strategically designed to assist as the process became more challenging.

In the meantime we were presented with people and agencies available for information and support. Ms. Katie Walker – Regional Coordinator for Southeast Asia in a global project on primary prevention of substance abuse, Mr. Wayne Bazant – Drug Demand Reduction Advisor and Mr. Sandro Calvani, Representative from the Regional Center for East Asia, Ms. Pru Borthwick from UNICEF East Asia, Mr. Dominique Plateau from the Regional Working Group on Child Labour and Ms. Judith Ennew from the Center for Family Research - all came to speak and answer questions about their role in helping to support youth.

In the end we were challenged to come up with a project proposal complete with goals, objectives, activities and a budget. This was to be presented in as realistic a manner as possible to some very tough donors! (Gautam and Sharon) Before presenting, Marco Luly, an Italian Commedia actor came to give us a lighthearted illustration of appropriate and inappropriate ways of asking for money.

On the evening of December 12 the workshop ended all too soon with the presentation of certificates, dinner and karaoke. Everyone headed back to their own countries and communities bolstered by new friends, new knowledge, new connections and a new determination to implement innovative and effective techniques. Let us hope that we all develop excellent project proposals that will receive the kind of support that enables us to go out and make a difference in preventing drug abuse in our communities!

– Sharon Bazant

# KETAMINE – a new drug on the block

**A new drug - ketamine - has found its way to some East Asian markets. Ketamine abuse has long been known among drug users in Singapore, but lately it has become very popular among drug abusers in Hong Kong.**

The latest report from the Narcotics Division in Hong Kong revealed that ketamine was abused by nearly 60 percent of all newly reported persons aged under 21 and 45 percent for the total of newly reported persons. The popularity of ketamine in a number of illicit drug markets is a reason for concern.

Ketamine is a synthetic drug, marketed initially as a dissociative anesthetic. It also produces hallucinations, analgesia and amnesia similar to those produced by phencyclidine (PCP). In its hydrochloride salt form, ketamine occurs as a white crystalline powder that is freely soluble in water and soluble in alcohol. When the drug is injected intravenously over a period of one minute, patients rapidly experience dissociative feelings and unconsciousness may result almost immediately. An anesthetic dose causes increased heart rate and elevated blood pressure. Respiration is typically not affected, but spasm of the larynx and other forms of airway obstruction have been reported.

Ketamine has a history of abuse in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Typically, drug supplies were obtained by diversion from legitimate sources. Street preparations include powders, capsules, tablets, crystals and solutions. Non-medical users inject (estimated) doses of 50 mg or “snort” between 60 and 125 mg. Such dose levels do not usually result in unconsciousness. The main desired effects are euphoria and “mystical” revelations, as well as hallucinations and pleasant sensations of both floating and stimulation.

Although these effects are typically sought after by users, the intensity of the effects, which may continue for one hour, may be upsetting to novice users. Users generally experience impaired thought processes, confusion, dizziness, impaired motor coordination and slurred speech. Severe adverse episodes - or “bad trips” - sometimes occur and resemble the toxic psychotic state caused by PCP. The principal hazardous effect of high doses is respiratory depression.

It should be noted, that little research has focused on long-term non-medical use of ketamine, and it is not known whether tolerance or dependency develops with regular use. However, it is known that a number of regular users do experience “flashbacks” (recurrences of psychic events that originally occurred during a ketamine-taking episode).

– Peter Lunding, UNDCP, Bangkok

# First Colombo Plan DAP's Workplace Initiative: SEMINAR/WORKSHOP ON Mobilising Businesses/ Workplaces to Prevent Drug Abuse in Asia

The Colombo Plan DAP achieved another milestone in its efforts to assist member countries in reducing the demand of drugs in the Asia region after successfully organising the "Seminar/Workshop on Mobilising Business/Workplaces to Prevent Drug Abuse in Asia" at Bangkok, Thailand from 18 to 21 December 2001.

This first Colombo Plan DAP's Workplace initiative was funded by the Government of Japan and implemented in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, the Asia-Pacific Non-Government Organisation on Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention (ASPAC-NGO), the NGO Anti Narcotics Coordinating Agency (NGO-ANCC) and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB).

The Seminar/Workshop received overwhelming response from businesses, governments and NGOs in Asia whereby a total of 114 participants from 17 countries participated. The Seminar/Workshop reaffirmed that the majority of the drug abusers in Asia are in their productive years and employed in the workplaces. Moreover, the economic and human costs of drug abuse are astounding, costing businesses billions of dollars annually in lost productivity and health care costs.

In the four-day Seminar/Workshop, the plenary sessions deliberated and addressed the following issues:

- International dimensions of the drug problem in Asia and its implications in the workplace;
- Implications of the drug problem in the workplace – Role of the employers, employees and unions; and
- Initiating a drug free workplace programme.

However, the participants gained very much from the six training workshop on each step/component of the drug free workplace programme as follows:

- Formulation of the drug free workplace policy and committee;
- Training of supervisors;
- Prevention programmes and activities;
- Treatment and rehabilitation of high risk employees; and
- Employees assistance programme

Besides the above, companies from Malaysia, Thailand, India and Philippines also presented their exemplary drug free workplace programmes. Malaysia and Thailand shared their long-term vision and country

action plans in creating drug free workplace in the seminar/workshop.

In conclusion the seminar/workshop proposed the following recommendations in assisting member countries in embarking on this initiative of creating drug free workplace:

- The National Anti Narcotics Policy should incorporate the Drug Free Workplace Programme
- Each Drug Free Workplace Programme should be proactive and long term. It should be comprehensive and should contain the following components
  - Top Management Commitment;
  - Formulation of Drug Free Workplace Policy and Committee;
  - Prevention Programme and Activities;
  - Training of Supervisors;
  - Drug Screening in the Workplace;
  - Treatment and Rehabilitation of High-risk Employees; and
  - Employee Assistance Programme
- Drug Free Workplace Programme should be integrated into existing Human Resource Development and health and safety programme.
- The National Drug Coordinating and Implementing Agency are urged to draw up Country Action Plan for Drug Free Workplace in consultation with their department of labour and should embark on a Drug Free Workplace programme as an essential component in the country's demand reduction effort.
- Private sectors and NGOs should be mobilized to undertake and be proactively involved in Drug Free Workplace Programme.
- Similar seminar/workshop should be organised to learn and share best practices including recent research findings in this area.
- Structured training programme related to drug Free Workplace Programme should be organised.

## PERSONALIA



**Guillaume Le Hegarat** (France) joined UNDCP Regional Center on 4 February 2002 as a short term consultant. Guillaume will be contributing to the technical and strategic development of UNDCP activities for the prevention of drug related HIV transmission in the Region.



**Wong Hoy Yuen** (Malaysia) The coordinator for the UNDCP East Asia precursor control project joined the Regional Centre in November last year. Mr. Wong Hoy Yuen is however not a new comer, having been the coordinator for two predecessor precursor control projects spanning a period of six years. A pharmacist by profession, he had served the Ministry of Health in Malaysia for eighteen years before joining UNDCP in 1994.

# ACTION AGAINST terrorism financing

The September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States have led to a strong and renewed focus on money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The international community was faced with a challenge and had to respond. The profound challenge also has implications for APG (Asian Pacific Group on Money Laundering), its members and all countries in the Asia/Pacific region.

Following the attack, a number of governments called for a quick and coordinated effort to detect and prevent the misuse of the world's financial systems by terrorists. For example, in the aftermath of the attacks, the European Union Finance and Economics Ministers and the G-7 Finance Ministers argued that the global response should be pursued in the framework of measures already taken by the international community to combat money laundering.

Similarly, on 28 September the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1373 which called on all states to take immediate steps to ratify and implement the fully the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and other relevant instruments and to take other legal and financial measures.

## FATF Special Recommendation

It was in this context that the Financial task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) held an extraordinary Plenary on the Financing of Terrorism in Washington, D.C. on 29 and 30 October 2001 at which the APG was represented by Rick McDonell, Head, APG Secretariat. At this meeting the FATF expanded its mission beyond money laundering to include a focus on the worldwide effort to combat terrorist financing. During the extraordinary Plenary, the FATF agreed to a set of Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing which commit members to:

- Take immediate steps to ratify and implement the relevant United Nations instruments.



- Criminalise the financing of terrorism,
- Freeze and confiscate terrorist assets
- Report suspicious transactions linked to terrorism, terrorist acts and terrorist organisations.
- Provide the widest possible range of assistance to other countries' law enforcement and regulatory authorities for terrorist financing investigations.
- Impose anti-money laundering requirements on alternative remittance systems.

- Strengthen customer identification measures in international and domestic wire transfers.
- Ensure that entities, in particular non-profit organisations, cannot be misused to finance terrorism.

Further details concerning the FATF's Special Recommendations can be found on the APG's new web site at [www.apgml.org](http://www.apgml.org). It should be noted that the APG's recent work in relation to underground banking and alternative remittance systems was used in the formulation of one of the Special Recommendations and APG's continued work in this area is expected to be of interest internationally.

*– Based on information available in Laundering News produced by APG.*

## Fighting against Globalization of Drug Crimes

The 7th Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference - ADEC - took place in Tokyo between 5-8 February 2002. UNDCP had taken initiative to arrange a special workshop during the conference to discuss the emerging issue of increased ATS trafficking in South China, the Philippines and Japan. Additionally, UNDCP also took a leading role in a workshop and discussion on international joint operations.

Many results have already been achieved through international joint operations, which can be confirmed just by reading old issues of Eastern Horizons. There are already many liaison offices along the borders of the Greater Mekong Region and more are on the way. The operational successes of previous international joint operations stresses the importance of such operations and the necessity to institutionalize the operational procedures needed to support such operations. A conclusion which was stressed by all participants of the ADEC meeting in Tokyo.

*– Peter Lunding, UNDCP, Bangkok*



# First ever **DRUG EDUCATION** campaign begins in Cambodia

It was a time of happy, smiling faces along the banks of the Tonle Bassac River in central Phnom Penh as over one million people, including a large number of youth, gather from across Cambodia in late October to enjoy the spectacle of the annual Water Festival – boat racing and other celebrations that mark the end of the rainy season.

The ODCCP, together with its Cambodian government counterpart - the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD), took these large public gatherings as an opportunity to disseminate information on the dangers of taking drugs and associated risks of contracting HIV/AIDS.

Between October 30 and November 1, 2001, over 1.5 million people were given basic information on the dangers of drug abuse. With the support of the Drug Abuse Forum (DAF) – a grouping of about 40 NGO's and International Organisations - and the help of 100 volunteers from the NGO Leadership Character Development Institute (L-CDI) 250,000 drug information leaflets and 250,000 pocket guides including anti-drug advertisements were distributed to young people attending the 2001 Water Festival in Phnom Penh.

This is the very first time that drug awareness materials have been distributed to the public in Cambodia and marks the start of a concerted effort by the NACD, with the support of the ODCCP Liaison Office, to raise public awareness of the consequences of taking drugs.

In addition to the leaflets and pocket guides, large billboards were erected onto the side of trucks and driven around central Phnom Penh for the 3-day festival.

One billboard gave basic information



*Top: Anti drug street banner  
Middle: HIV/AIDS information billboard  
Bottom: Cambodia Water Festival celebrated in Phnom Penh*

on the potential risk of contracting HIV/AIDS by using drugs, through either injecting or by unsafe sexual practices whilst under the influence of narcotics.

The second billboard used images modified from a 1987 U.S. anti-drug television campaign of a frying egg to graphically demonstrate the effect of drugs on the users brain.

Street banners with drug awareness messages were also hung over all the main roads into the capital and drug awareness announcements were made on local television.

The British Embassy in Phnom Penh provided financial support to the printing of the drug awareness leaflets and contributions were also made by a local advertising company, PPML, for the development of the billboards.

The absence of knowledge of all sectors of Cambodian society of the dangers of drugs means that a long-term mass education and publicity project is required on a national scale as a matter of urgency. The ODCCP Liaison Office will shortly be presenting a drug awareness project to the donor community in order to get this urgent message out to high-risk groups, field workers and decision-makers.

As part of the ODCCP's support to the development of a national drug control programme, a multi-sectoral demand reduction and prevention inter-agency working group has been established which has the responsibility of developing further demand reduction and prevention education programmes in Cambodia.

– **Graham Shaw, UNODCCP, Cambodia**

“This is the very first time that **drug awareness materials** have been distributed to the public in Cambodia to **raise public awareness of the consequences** of taking drugs.”



# Cambodia's Deputy PM SOUNDS ALARM over drug problem

**Cambodia's Deputy Prime Minister / Minister of the Interior and Chairman of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD), Sar Kheng, told members attending a NACD ministerial meeting on January 9 in Phnom Penh that drugs have become a "frightening phenomenon" in Cambodia.**

His comments add to the growing concern of the Government at the rapidly increasing production and abuse of drugs. Sar Kheng told the meeting that, "although we have, over the past years, been successful in cracking down on drug trafficking and demolishing cannabis cultivation, and the success has been highly evaluated by the international community, synthetic drugs which cause great dangers are increasingly widespread."

The impact of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), such as methamphetamines

and ecstasy, on young people has started alarm bells ringing in the highest levels of government. Not only has drug abuse become a major issue of concern, but also the local production of ATS which is being fuelled by the increasing demand across the country.

The Deputy PM stressed that, "recent seizures by our law enforcement officials have made us very concerned about a trend towards drug production in the country. Due to this situation, drugs have become a frightening phenomenon among our people, especially parents who have no time to look after their children."

The recently published report by the NACD of drug activities in 2001 back-up the Deputy PM's cause for concern. The NACD is slowly developing its capacity through assistance from the ODCCP project to strengthen the national drug control programme CMB/F14, although additional

support from the international community is much needed to further enhance this project's activities.

The ATS trafficking and abuse pattern that is now rapidly developing in Cambodia looks every bit the same as the situation in, for example, Thailand three to four years ago.

In Cambodia, there should realistically still be a window of opportunity to stem the ATS abuse from becoming an epidemic, but time is running short and the question is whether the capability and awareness can be built quickly enough without firm support from the international community?

**– Graham Shaw, UNODCCP, Cambodia**

*Copies of the NACD report for 2001 will shortly be available on the UNDCP Regional Centre website: [www.undcp.un.or.th](http://www.undcp.un.or.th) or from the UNODCCP Liaison Office in Phnom Penh.*

## CAMBODIA SET TO RATIFY UN drug control conventions

Work on strengthening Cambodia's drug control legislation is progressing well with completion of sub-decrees and executive orders likely in the coming weeks that will fill big gaps in the 1995 drug law.

Following a recent mission to Cambodia by Mr. Bernard Leroy, a legal expert from ODCCP HQ Vienna, and Mr. Gerassimos Furlanos, Coordinator of project AD/RAS/99/C74 which is helping to strengthen judicial and prosecutorial drug control capacity in the greater Mekong region, the Chairman of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) and Deputy Prime Minister, Sar Kheng, has incorporated the ODCCP rec-

ommendations and has been given the green light from the Cambodian Prime Minister, Hun Sen, to move forward expeditiously with ratification of the three International Drug Control Conventions (1961, 1971, 1988).

It is expected that the National Assembly will have the three UN drug control conventions on their agenda in the next few months and ratification is expected to be com-

pleted well before the ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh in October this year.

Ratification of these conventions will clearly demonstrate to the international community that Cambodia is committed to controlling illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse and will effectively include Cambodia in the international network for information sharing, coordinated programming and legal reform.

The ODCCP Liaison Office will continue to support this important process in particular with regards to further strengthening the ability of Cambodia's judiciary and law enforcement community to effectively utilize these new legal "tools".



# Cambodia Drug Report 2001: Seizures Up

The 2001 Annual Report of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) in Cambodia points out that in 2001 the Government has been focusing more effort on fighting the production, trafficking and abuse of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) – mainly yaba and ecstasy – especially in the capital, Phnom Penh.

The rapid increase in ATS production, trafficking and abuse in Cambodia is demonstrated by statistics showing a 49% increase in the methamphetamine, amphetamine and ecstasy seizures as compared to 2000. It also notes the rapid increase of ATS being trafficked into, and through, Cambodia along the Mekong River from Burma and Laos. The report includes the Cambodian Government's concern at the level of abuse of ATS by young people throughout the country, in particular amongst school children. The plight of glue-sniffing street children is also stressed owing to the clear evidence that such substance abuse almost always leads to abuse of other drugs, especially methamphetamines.

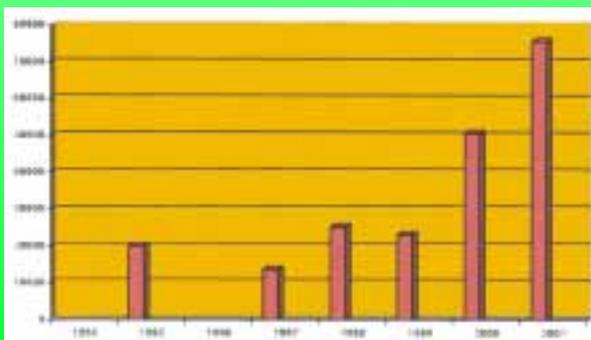
The report, translated by the ODCCP Liaison Office in Phnom Penh, claims that a 81% reduction in cannabis cultivation as compared to the previous year has been achieved. It, however, also notes that with plants increasingly being grown amongst tobacco and corn fields in areas along the River Mekong and as the larger scale production takes place in very inaccessible and remote forest areas in the north and north-west – including some areas formally controlled by the Khmer Rouge such as the province of Oddar Meanchey – these circumstances make any accurate production estimate very difficult.

Export of cannabis is reported to be primarily by land to Vietnam and through Koh Kong province to Thailand, together with export by sea through Cambodia's deep-sea port of Sihanoukville in the

south-west. A further notable event reported is the rapidly increasing amount of precursor chemicals seized in southern and eastern Cambodia primarily from Vietnam; NACD statistics show a 91% increase in such seizures from the previous year. Ketamine powder was also reported for the very first time, being seized at the capital's airport enroute to foreign markets.

The NACD report details four main strategies that will be used to tackle Cambodia's drug-related problems: demand reduction education activities to the general public and at-risk groups of society; reduction in drug production and supply through strengthening Cambodia's legislation, including increasing the penalties for drug crimes; strengthening of law enforcement through further training and the development of a more effective structure of enforcement; and international cooperation through the signing of the three UN Drug Control Conventions, regional cooperation and partnership with international agencies working in the field of drugs and organized crime.

The report brings a clear message of the Government's drug control commitment and its determination to develop effective mechanisms for the control of drugs throughout the country and to ensure that Cambodia does not remain as the regions weakest link in the fight against drugs and transnational organized crime.



## Lessons Learnt: Cambodia's DRUG PREVENTION

Cambodia is challenged by rapidly increasing abuse of drugs. As a consequence, the Cambodian Prime Minister, Hun Sen, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sar Kheng, have both expressed the urgent need to educate all sectors of Cambodian society of the dangers of drug abuse.

As part of ODCCP's networking, an inter-agency working group was formed towards the end of 2001 to tackle these issues. The team – comprising 12 participants from government ministries and non-governmental members of the Drug Abuse Forum (DAF) – were sponsored by ODCCP to meet with a variety of drug abuse and preven-

## HIV/AIDS ODCCP LISTEN

Drugs and contracting the HIV/AIDS virus have largely been linked in the past to intravenous drug use (IDU). In some countries of the region, such as China, Myanmar and Vietnam, this has certainly been the most prevalent linkage in recent years. However, in Cambodia, IDU as a method for the transmission of HIV/AIDS accounts until now for a small percentage of HIV positive people.

The strongest link between narcotics and the contracting of HIV/AIDS in Cambodia is through unsafe sexual practices of young people under the influence of an illicit drug, especially methamphetamine and ecstasy. New investigations indicate that the influence of drug taking is a much more important factor than previously understood.

Staff of the ODCCP Liaison Office in Cambodia recently visited the Phnom Penh Municipality Hospital 'Centre of Hope' to be briefed on the various aspects of HIV transmission through discussions with medical staff and patients.

The visit clearly showed that many misconceptions and a thorough lack of knowledge still persists, pointing at how important it

# interagency NTION TEAM visit Thailand

tion experts and organizations in Bangkok between December 26-29 in order to:

- Discuss recent experiences in Thailand, especially relating to Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS);
- Study the latest information and education materials used by governmental and non-governmental agencies in Thailand and discuss how to apply similar materials to the Cambodian context;
- Discuss best practise experiences regarding the delivery of anti-drug messages to various population groups.



The team had meetings with Ms. Rassamee Vistaveth, of the Office of the Narcotic Control, UNDCP Regional Centre, and visited the Life Education Center (LEC) that supports drug awareness work with the public school system in Bangkok. Visits were also made to the Meen-Buri Polytechnic, Thanyaruk Hospital - a major drug treatment and rehabilitation centre - and to Klong Bang Lao Community to learn how community initiatives have succeeded in reducing the incidents of drug trafficking

and abuse.

The interagency team will be now begin work on the implementation of knowledge and practical skills that they have acquired and have been tasked with developing a priority programme outline to raise the awareness of the dangers of drugs in Cambodia in cooperation with the ODCCP Liaison Office and the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD).

– **Sovann Tith, UNODCCP, Cambodia**

# in Cambodia: S HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE



ODCCP staff in Cambodia learn about the consequences of HIV/AIDS from patients at a HIV/AIDS hospice in Phnom Penh (Photo: UNODCCP, Cambodia)

is to educate the general public, and especially the youth, on how to protect themselves from the disease.

Research into the full extent of HIV/AIDS transmission through unsafe sexual practices arising from the abuse of drugs

in Cambodia is soon to be initiated by the ODCCP Liaison Office in cooperation with UNAIDS and NGO's within the Drug Abuse Forum (DAF) grouping to assess the most effective preventive approaches to be adopted in Cambodia.

## ODCCP CAMBODIA gets office building from Government



The ODCCP Liaison Office in Phnom Penh has been granted the use of new premises by the government. Located in the city center the building is styled from the French colonial period. Lt. Gen. Teng Savong, Secretary-General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD), was instrumental in the provision of this space amid very limited real estate market in the city.

The new office premises, which will undergo renovation over the next few months, is part of the contribution from the Cambodian Government to the ODCCP's national drug control programme.

# GFATM invites Asian countries to draft proposals

**The urgent need to disburse funds for a more rapid, sustained and concerted action in the Asian region was on the table for discussion at the Bi-Regional Workshop recently held in Beijing by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).**

The meeting was hosted by the Ministry of Health for the People's Republic of China, with the support of WHO, UNAIDS and UNDCP technical staff and resource persons to assist approximately 140 attendees from 7 to 9 February 2002 at Beijing.

Board members from Thailand and Japan together with Secretariat officials

introduced key components of the fund including eligibility criteria, proposal preparation guidelines and country processes. Critical to the process was a repeated emphasis on the need for country proposals to be accepted through a country coordinating mechanism that would include broad representation from government agencies, NGOs, community based organizations, private sector institutions where they exist, and bilateral and multilateral agencies.

Selected country proposals were reviewed by three technical working groups, while a fourth group considered possible criteria that might be recommended to the Board for consideration of multi country proposals.

Cross border links, economy of scale, potential synergy of activities, commonality of country approaches and the need for shared expertise were main points of discussion. A technical consensus position also reinforced the Fund's commitment to support country based activity through any multi country project framework.

March 10, 2002 has been set as the first deadline for the submission of country or multi country proposals. Approximately USD 800,000,000 is currently available for disbursement through the Fund.

– *Wayne Bazant, UNDCP, Bangkok*

## Human Security Network Takes on HIV/AIDS

**A regional perspective on threats to human security with a specific focus on HIV/AIDS was the theme of the Human Security Network at its intersessional meeting in Bangkok on January 21 and 22.**

Network members, together with representatives of the countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion, and international experts, took a hard look at the emergent HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region and dedicated themselves to more concrete outcomes through regional cooperation.

The meeting followed up the call for commitment at the recent UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in New York in June 2001.

Hosted by the Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the meeting was opened by Dr. Pracha Guna-Kasem, adviser to the Min-

ister. Pracha emphasized the importance of the human dimension of development and security policy in pursuing economic growth. He also highlighted the importance of HIV/AIDS as both a threat to human security and national security.

Other discussions included a panel of interest in politics, drug control, business development, academia, and self help with each presenter discussing HIV/AIDS issues and strategies from their respective points of view.

Injecting drug abuse was given special emphasis in the country reports of China and Vietnam. The extent of possible devastation to Chinese human security from IDU was underscored. In modeling a change of HIV/AIDS prevalence from the current 0.05% to 0.15%, approximately 1.3 million new cases would be evident. A rise to 4%, equivalent to prevalence previously seen in parts of Cambodia and Thailand, would rep-

resent a total of 52 million people infected people in China. That scenario represents a national population more than those effected in the rest of the entire world.

Strong political leadership and effective coalitions with civil society, including government and non government organizations, and United Nations agencies were seen as important elements in making a more effective, timely and comprehensive regional response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The Human Security Network (HSN) is comprised of thirteen countries including, Austria, Canada, Chile, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland and Thailand.

Background on HSN can be found at [www.humansecuritynetwork.org](http://www.humansecuritynetwork.org).

– *Wayne Bazant, UNDCP, Bangkok*

“Injecting drug abuse was given special emphasis in the country reports of China and Vietnam. The extent of possible devastation to Chinese human security from IDU was underscored.”

# “White Factory” : THE DESIRABLE **NEW COLOUR TREND** ON a **Drug Free Workplace** for Thai Workers

It is estimated that there are one million Thai labourers involved in drugs. Since 2001, The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of Thailand has launched a project “White Factory” to promote drug free workplaces.

The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW) in collaboration with the Office of Narcotics Control Board has started a “White Factory” project aiming to eliminate drug abuse in factories. The project provides employers and workers with information on drugs to raise their awareness on the danger of drugs and how to tackle drug problems. The project also supports the development of internal policies for drug prevention in factories.

The “White Factory” is a work place which is free from drugs. DLPW will issue a certificate of “White Factory” to qualified participants. The required qualifications include: having no drug dealers or users in the workplaces; having a policy on drug control and prevention; having a committee on drug prevention, providing drug information and education to employees including launching drug awareness campaigns. The qualifications have a total of 100 points. Any participating factory which receives 80 points or more will receive the certificate.

In parallel with the “White Factory” project, DLPW also operates a “New Life” Project providing opportunities for the addicted workers to gain access to proper treatment and rehabilitation. The project works in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and the Thai Red Cross for free of-charge-service. In addition, DLPW co-ordinates workplace surveys on the



*Top photo: Drug abuse tests are required from workers at participating factories*

*Bottom photo: Female workers at a participating factory*



drug situation.

Historically, the drug control interest in workplaces of Thailand has focussed on the six types of business: gas and petrol stations; entertaining places (discotheques, night clubs, massage parlours, restaurants with alcoholic drinks and music); commercial accommodation (guest houses, hostels, apartments and condominiums); licensed billiard parlours and finally facto-

ries. However, apart from these, DLPW has expanded the target areas to cover every type of enterprise.

In 2001, DLPW has set a target of 2,000 workplaces to be drug free. To date, 2,494 factories have participated of which 1,005 have been recognised as “White Factories”. The remainders are being encouraged by DLPW to qualify. There are about 300,000 factories under the inspection of DLPW. In 2002, DLPW has set a target of 10,000 factories to be certified drug-free.

**– Jamnan Panpatama, UNDCP, Bangkok**  
**Information Source: Dept. of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.**  
**Photo: S.R. Toy (Thailand) Co., Ltd**



**MORE THAN 700,000 PEOPLE ARE TRAFFICKED EVERY YEAR**

# In their search **FOR A BETTER LIFE**, **they become victims of** **forced labor and sexual exploitation**

As part of a global television campaign, a new video spot has just been released by UN/ODCCP to increase education and awareness about trafficking in human beings.

The focus is the trafficking of persons for bonded and forced labor – factory work, field work, domestic labor. It aims to provide a stark warning to millions of potential victims about the dangers and realities of trafficking and to raise consciousness among the general public about the epidemic of this modern-day slavery.

Poverty is a driving force in the rise of trafficking, where traffickers prey on the most vulnerable – the poorest and least educated

**This is my chance  
for a new life.  
I will find a good job.  
He will learn a trade.  
I will see him soon.  
Many opportunities are  
awaiting for me  
I will send money home.  
I can trust this man.  
He will take care  
of my son.**

UN/ODCCP 30 seconds and one minute public service announcement, which is produced in nine languages (including Chinese, while its Thai and Khmer translation are currently being prepared) will shortly be running on local television stations in countries of origin, transit and destination of trafficking.

This spot follows a previously released video on trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, which has been broad-casted on national networks in over 35 countries, as well as on global and regional networks, including CNN and MTV.

**For more information please  
contact: [rcdcp@undcp.un.or.th](mailto:rcdcp@undcp.un.or.th)**

# Myanmar **STRENGTHENS** international cooperation and **INTENSIFIES** **APPREHENSION** of **drug traffickers**

**Myanmar, together with China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia, is a signatory party of the Memorandum of Understanding devoted to countering the drug problem by enhancing, among the others, regional cross-border cooperation.**

From the first signing in 1993, other bilateral and sub-regional agreements were concluded, the latest being the Beijing Declaration, agreed in August this year between Thailand, China, Laos and Myanmar. All the events led to external criticism saying that the Government was easily ready to sign formal declarations but far less forth coming when it is time to act. Recent events seem to indicate the contrary.

Thanks to the coordination and exchange of intelligence information with the Thai Narcotics Control Board, two leading drug-traffickers, Nyein Kyaw and Kyaw Hlaing, were arrested by Myanmar police respectively on

8 and 13 October, 2001. The two, also known as Xi Yong Qin and Lauk San, were suspected of being linked to a major drug seizure carried out by Thai authorities in the Andaman Sea earlier last year.

On that occasion, a joint law enforcement operation involving Thai, Myanmar and US authorities led to the interception of two Thai-registered fishing trawlers and to the seizure of 116 kg of heroin along with almost 8 million methamphetamine tablets. The street value of the drugs was estimated at tens of millions of dollars. The subsequent investigation on the two sides of the border led to the discovery of the smuggling network and to the arrest of the drug lords.

Although probably the most sensational, the latest case is not the first success of the strengthened cross-border law enforcement cooperation in South East Asia. Another remarkable step dates as recent as April, when Tan Xiaolin, a Chinese nationality fugitive, was arrested by Myanmar police and handed over to Chinese

authorities. The entire operation, facilitated by a UNDCP project aimed at enhancing joint border cooperation between, among the others, Myanmar and China, reportedly led to the downfall of the South China's largest drug smuggling and money laundering racket in half a century.

This was followed, in September, by the arrest of another Chinese drug dealer, Xian Quo Min. Wanted in China, he had sought refuge in Myanmar, only to share the same fate as Tan Xiaolin.

Cooperation also paid off beyond the regional boundaries. In April, acting closely together with the Australian Federal Police, two Myanmar nationals were arrested in Yangon. Twan Sin Htan and Aik Tun, who were wanted because of their alleged connection with more than 350 kg of heroin seized in Fiji last year, will be brought to justice in accordance with Myanmar's Drug Law.

– *Giovanni Gallo, UNDCP Myanmar*

## **New Alliance to Counter Drug Problems in Myanmar**

**On 12 October 2001, UNDCP Myanmar launched the first drive of its "Civil Society Initiative".**

The "Stars against Drugs" event recorded the commitment of a group of well-known local celebrities who agreed to lend their names, status and time to drug prevention campaigns. And on January 23, 2002, another decisive step was undertaken.

Thanks to the signature of the "Memorandum of Understanding to Counter Together the Drug Problem in Myanmar, Letter of Intention", eight Myanmar-based non-governmental organizations and UNDCP committed themselves to work together in a consortium. The sig-

nature of the document marked the inception of a permanent and accessible forum through which projects and activities can be planned and implemented in a coordinated and synergetic fashion.

The consortium will concentrate its efforts on five areas. These are: drug abuse awareness raising and advocacy; provision of wider access to treatment and rehabilitation for drug users; HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users; community-based drug abuse prevention; and poverty alleviation by generating alternative means of income for opium growing communities plagued by food shortage.

In order to make the above targets achievable, several steps have been agreed upon. One of these includes the estab-

lishment of an Executive Board, acting as policy-making body, whereas the UNDCP will carry out administrative functions. The Board will facilitate funding, mainly through the private sector. This will help further develop innovative and effective drug demand and supply reduction activities in response to local needs.

Countering the production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs is recognised by the Board as a united responsibility. Other partners with similar interests are encouraged to join the groups through contact with UNDCP at Yangon.

– *Giovanni Gallo, UNDCP Myanmar*

# Ecstasy Hits the Macao – Hong Kong Rave Scenes

## Drugs of Abuse in Macao SAR

Ecstasy seems to be hitting the Macao – Hong Kong rave scenes hard. In Macao until November 2001, the Forensic Laboratory of Macao has received a total number of 6,028.5 tablets and of these, 3,220.5 are “Ecstasy” tablets which account for 53.42%. In addition, of the total number of “Ecstasy” tablets seized, 3.61% contain just MDMA and 22.17% contain just MDA. What can be said of these figures is that the majority of “Ecstasy” tablets in Macao are mixtures of stimulants and adulterants which are most unusual.

Recently, the laboratory has also encountered LSD. Interestingly, this drug is so small that it has been named “Black Sesame”. The “Black Sesame” is of 5 to 6 mg in weight and has a dimension of approximately 1.78 mm x 9 mm.

## Popular Rave Party Drugs in Hong Kong SAR

Rave parties have in recent years gained increasing popularity amongst youngsters in Hong Kong. The use of drugs in rave par-

ties has been growing and the most frequently encountered drugs in rave parties are the phenethylamine type stimulants including “Ecstasy” and methamphetamine, and ketamine.

## Ecstasy

“Ecstasy” was originally used as a street name for the substance 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (abbreviated as MDMA), which is a member of a chemical group known as phenethylamines. Today, the term “Ecstasy” appears to have been used loosely and collectively to include other members of the phenethylamines such as MDA and MDEA.

## Methamphetamine (MA)

Tablets containing MA first appeared in 1996. Recently it became a popular rave party drug. Some of these MA tablets had logos and/or markings similar to those found on “Ecstasy” tablets and sold under the name of “Ecstasy”. Chemical analysis revealed that the strength of MA in these tablets varied widely between 5 to 60

mg. These MA tablets are also mixed with various other drugs including ketamine, diazepam and caffeine. Imipramine, clomipramine and chlorpromazine were also detected in the recently submitted items.

## Ketamine

The abuse of ketamine first surfaced in 1997 and is now a widely abused drug. The powder form of Ketamine mostly encountered is usually packed in colourful paper packets. Formerly, the ketamine samples analysed were almost entirely in the pure state. Recently, adulterated samples were increasingly encountered, some of which may contain ketamine below 50%. These low purity ketamine samples were mixed with drugs including caffeine, antipyrine and chlorpheniramine. See the article Ketamine – a new drug on the block on page 7 for more on this subject.

– *The above article is based on information published in Drug Net Asia, Year 2002, Issue 2.*

## Effective Chinese Law Enforcement PAYS OFF

**Last year in October police in the Chinese Yunnan Province made their biggest single seizure ever. The seizure of 672 kg heroin took place on 8 November 2001.**

The investigation proved a strong link to criminals from Hong Kong and Guangdong Province in China. More than 20 people are arrested and 12 are Hong Kong citizens. The heroin origin from northern Shan State in Myanmar and the traffickers have smuggled large amounts prior to this seizure.

The heroin was found during a random check of a truck loaded by timber imported from Myanmar. Another truck with timber was accompanying and was checked at the same time but no heroin was found. The Yunnan police

make most of their seizures at checkpoints along the roads from the Myanmar border to Kunming, the provincial capital.

Last year Yunnan police seized 8,121 kg of heroin year 2001, almost 3 times more than during year 2000. This figure should be compared with official Chinese national total seizures reported year 2001, which amounted to 12,300 kg.

The very significant increase shows again that China is the main route for heroin produced in Myanmar. The seizures of heroin in China should be compared with the US State Department latest survey of opium production in Myanmar reporting a decline in opium production of about 20% during 2001, down from 1,085 metric tons to 865 metric tons.

The decrease in production in Myanmar and the more effective Chinese law

enforcement has resulted in increased prices of heroin in China. The price of 1 kg of heroin in Guangdong province has increased from 30,000 RMB (US\$3,750) year 2000 to 40,000 RMB (US\$5,000) year 2001

One reason for the significant increase of heroin seizures in China is the improved capacity and skill of the Yunnan police. Drug law enforcement is a high priority in Yunnan and the Yunnan Provincial Public Security Bureau has been provided substantial technical support by UNDCP for more than 10 years. Many foreign donor and law enforcement representatives have visited Yunnan and all have been very impressed by the professionalism of the drug law enforcement officials in the province.

A second might be the increased demand of heroin from Southeast Asia due to the significant reduction of supply from Afghanistan due to the Taliban ban on opium production.

– *Yngve Danling, UNDCP, Bangkok*

# East Asian drug abuse trends in 2001

Report from this Year's **Launch of the Annual INCB Report** which took place in the Philippines



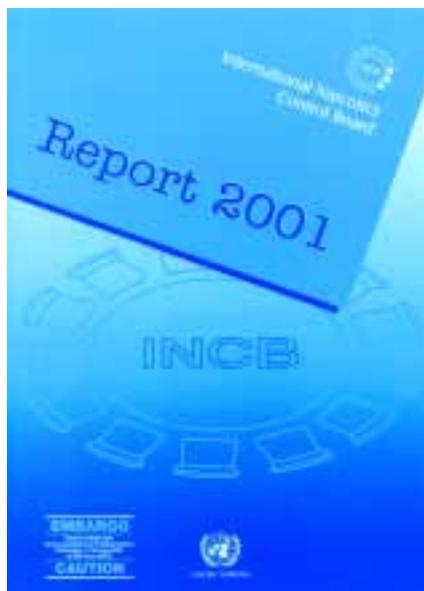
This year UNDCP the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific launched the Annual INCB Report in the Philippines. The launch was arranged in cooperation with the Philippine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and it took place at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The launch went very well and more than 100 persons attended the event. The event was opened by a briefing on the national Philippine perspective by Interior and Local Government Secretary Jose Lina. Following Mr. Lina's briefing the Report was officially handed over to the Philippine Government by Dr. Calvani, UNDCP, Representative. After the hand over Dr. Calvani briefed the audience on the report highlighting important global trends as well as regional trends of importance to the Philippines and its neighbors.

After the briefing there was a Q & A session. Some of the most important questions and answers are quoted below.

**Q: What is the prospects for the ACCORD Plan of Action to meet its goals (a drug free Asean & China in 2015)?**

The ACCORD is a club owned by the participants. When the countries set their national goals (Philippines drug free by 2010, Laos opium free by 2006 etc) then



this shows their commitment to the goals of the ACCORD. Drugs will also exist in Asean in 2015, but the situation will be under control. It will be possible for communities to create drug free schools, to create drug free environment and to protect their youth against the scourge of drugs.

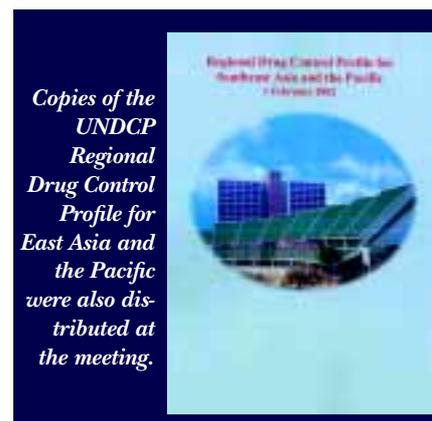
And we are not alone. I have just learned that the ADB intend to get involved in drug control, which will significantly increase the resources available. I really think that we are putting the proper instruments in practice towards better drug control outputs.

**Q: How will the war against terrorism and the changes in Afghanistan affect the drug trade?**

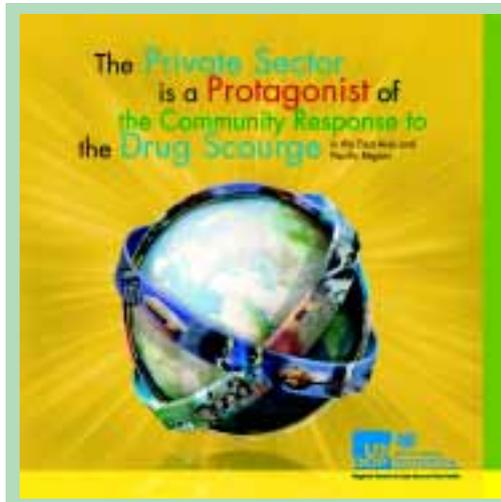
There will of course be an effect, but it is still premature to say what exactly will happen. An opium survey is at present being carried out in Afghanistan, but we shall get the results next week. Obviously, the temptation for poor farmers will be there and consequently, the outcome for years to come will depend on what the international community does in the next week and months.

The venue was closed with a reception hosted by the Philippine Ministry of Foreign Affairs

– Peter Lunding, UNDCP, Bangkok



# The Private Sector Uniting TO FIGHT DRUGS



*“The United Nations once dealt only with governments. By now we know that peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without partnerships involving governments, international organisations, the business community and civil society. In today’s world, we depend on each other.”*

*UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Davos 1999.*



“Business Corner” is a feature of the website of the UNDCP Regional Centre providing information on business partnerships: [www.undcp.un.or.th/Business](http://www.undcp.un.or.th/Business)

The UN website on Partnerships with Civil Society and Business: [www.un.org/partners/index.html](http://www.un.org/partners/index.html)

The opportunities that lie in creating partnerships between the UN and business/civil society for achieving a better world have been the focus of increased attention in recent years. In many East Asian countries, the private sector is becoming more and more involved in the fight against drugs. Experiences, which now are being showcased in a new publication by the Regional Centre entitled “The Private Sector is a Protagonist of the Community Response to the Drug Scourge in the East Asia and Pacific Region.”

A wide variety of businesses and NGOs have been involved as partners and sponsors for awareness-raising events. The two latest commemorations of the International Day against Drugs on June 26 in Bangkok engaged more than 20 businesses and NGOs, and a partnership between a local NGO and a health drink brand in Indonesia created an innovative and successful 26 June in Jakarta in 2001. Partnerships have also been established to organise such events as a music competition for school students and a spe-

cial preview of the movie “Traffic.”

Another area of cooperation is in the production and marketing of alternative development products, labeled so because they are produced in traditional opium poppy cultivation areas, aiming at providing farmers with viable alternative sources of income. In Thailand, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation, the Golden Triangle Coffee & Tea and Thai Airways International have been strong promoters of alternative development efforts.

Business and civil society are also engaged in philanthropic endeavors, examples from Tokyo and Hong Kong can provide role models for the new joint initiative of ESCAP and the Regional Centre: the Asian Human Security Fund. The Population and Community Development Association (PDA) in Thailand has engaged in a dialogue with the Regional Centre and ESCAP on developing joint programmes and activities.

Private business is increasingly recognising the importance of corporate social

responsibility, and can help promote global causes not only through quantitative measures but also by bringing in business savior faire in an era where market rules demand increasing attention.

Thus a representative for the private sector expressed frustration with organisational inertia at the meeting in Bangkok in September 2001 for business and labor sectors across Asia on raising awareness and addressing HIV/AIDS in the workplace: “Today, there is enough knowledge and expertise to guide us on how to constructively address the problem. There is no need to re-invent the wheel. Please stop the ongoing talk...starting now!”

Civil society groups often have in-depth knowledge of their area of concern, and can bring into partnerships improved targetting of activities through intimate background knowledge, and activities with strong grass-root connections have an added value recognised by all.

– Lise Bendiksen, UNDCP, Bangkok



**Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse: Volume 1: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group: Highlights and Executive Summary, Bethesda: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001.** This report as well as volume II is available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852-2345, U.S.A. Phone: (+1) 301 468 2600, Fax: (+1) 301 468 6433, Web site: <http://www.health.org>

For more information about the Community Epidemiology Work Group, and for some past publications, visit the CEWG home page through the NIDA website: [www.nida.nih.gov](http://www.nida.nih.gov)

**Missing Pieces: Developing Drug Information Systems in Central and Eastern Europa, New York: UNDCP/Pompidou Group, 2001.** The publications presents the findings from research into drug use in nine major cities of Central and Eastern Europe. The reports presented comprise some of the pieces of the picture of drug use in the region. Because patters of drug use are shaped by the conditions in which they develop, researchers need to build up a picture of drug use in a particular locality, and to assess the suitability of responses.

Conventional quantitative (statistical) data provide only some of the pieces of the picture. Epidemiological systems to date have largely relied on standard quantitative research techniques, but such research cannot provide all the information needed. In particular, the insights that can be obtained by combining both qualitative and quantitative approaches far outweigh those obtained by adopting a single perspective.

Therefore, the nine local teams of researchers that produced the reports used qualitative research methods to help to reveal and interpret the behavior behind the statistics.

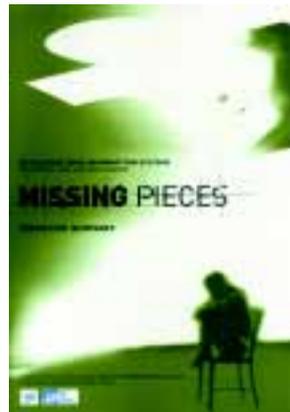
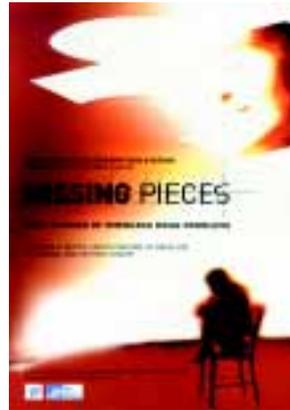


heroin addiction in a Roma community: the Roma in Varna (Varna).

The publication is divided into three volumes one covering the actual studies, one covering the technical reports and one containing the executive summary.

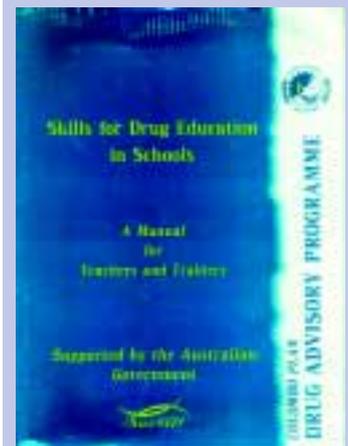
All volumes are available from UNDCP Headquarters, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria, Phone: (+43-1) 26060 0, Fax: (+43-1) 26060 5866, E-mail: [undcp@undcp.org](mailto:undcp@undcp.org), Web-site: <http://www.undcp.org>

Some publications are also available from the Pompidou Group Website: [www.pompidou.coe.int/missingpieces.html](http://www.pompidou.coe.int/missingpieces.html)



**Skills for Drug Education in Schools: A Manual for Teachers and Trainers, Colombo: Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, 2001.** The extensive manual (104 pages) deals with the different aspects of drug education in schools including such subjects such as skills for drug education, planning, teaching and evaluating drug skills, drug counseling and referral and drugs and their effects.

The manual is available from Mr. Tay Bian How, Director, Drug Advisory Programme, Colombo Plan Secretariat, Phone: (+94-1) 56 44 48, Fax: (+94-1) 56 45 31, E-mail: [cplan@slt.lk](mailto:cplan@slt.lk)



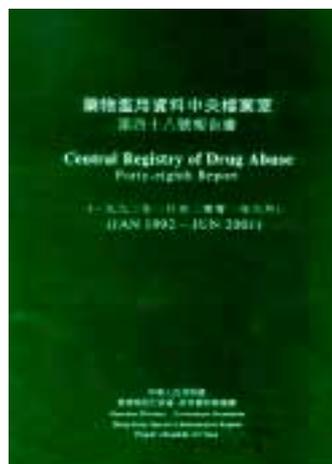
**Central Registry of Drug Abuse: Forty-eight Report, Hong Kong: Narcotics Division, Government Secretariat, 2001.** The report from the Honk Kong Narcotics Division contains a vast amount of essential statistics concerning illicit drugs and dug abuse in Hong Kong.

There are statistics describing the territory's (known) drug abusers special statistics on first time offenders and summary statistics on recent trends in the abuse pattern of the territory's drug abusers.

One important new trend is that almost 60 percent of newly reported drug abusers had experiences with the abuse of Ketamine, which was the most popular drug among this group.

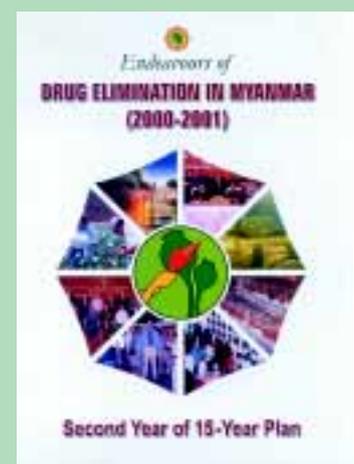
The report is available from The Central Registry of Drug Abuse, Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, Government Secretariat, 30/F, High Block, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Honk Kong, China,

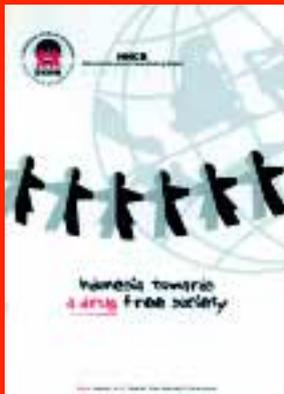
Phone (+852) 2867 1079, Fax: (+852) 2537 2575, E-mail: [sb\\_stat@sb.gov.hk](mailto:sb_stat@sb.gov.hk)



**Endeavours of Drug Elimination in Myanmar (2000-2001): Second Year of 15-Year Plan, Yangon: CCDAC, 2001.** The booklet describes the targets set for and the results achieved in the second year of the Myanmar 15-year plan for the eradication of drug production, trafficking and abuse.

The booklet is available from C C D A C , Yangon, Myanmar.

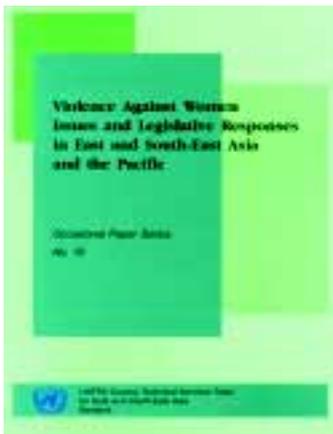




**Indonesia towards a drug free society: Jakarta: BKNN, 2001.** The booklet outlines the purpose of BKNN and gives a well illustrated overview of the drug situation in Indonesia.

It also gives a clear overview of the structure of BKNN as well as the programmes initiated by BKNN. The booklet is available from BKNN, Jakarta, Indonesia, E-mail: [bknn2000@indosat.net.id](mailto:bknn2000@indosat.net.id) Web site: <http://www.bknn.org>

**Violence Against Women: Issues and Legislative Responses in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok: UNFPA, 2001.**



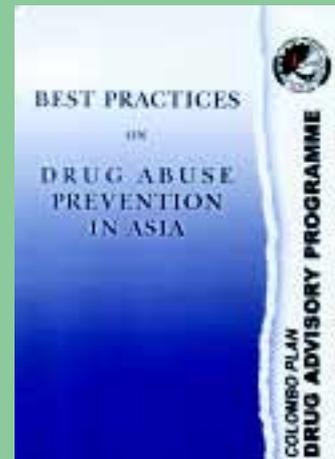
The book investigates a number of issues concerning violence against women including domestic violence, rape and sexual assault and sexual exploitation of women in armed conflict situations. The book also

deals with issues such as the causes of violence against women and its consequences.

The book is available from UNFPA, 14th Floor, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, 10200 Bangkok, Thailand, Phone: (+66-2) 280 3320, Fax: (+66-2) 280 2715, E-mail: [cst\\_bangkok.unescap@un.org](mailto:cst_bangkok.unescap@un.org)

**Best Practices on Drug Abuse Prevention in Asia, Colombo: Colombo Plan, 2001.**

The book contains drug prevention experiences from across Asia including countries such as the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Korea, Malaysia, India and Nepal. The experiences are divided into groups according to their specific objectives such as drug abuse prevention programmes for the youth, school-based drug abuse programmes, drug abuse prevention programmes in the workplace and community-based drug abuse programmes. The book will prove most useful to anybody



who wish to design or engage in a drug abuse prevention programme. The book is available from Mr. Tay Bian How, Director, Drug Advisory Programme, Colombo Plan Secretariat, Phone: (+94-1) 56 44 48, Fax: (+94-1) 56 45 31, E-mail: [cplan@slt.lk](mailto:cplan@slt.lk)

**Red Ribbon Centre - UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support: Report January 2000 - December 2000, Hong Kong: Red Ribbon Centre & UNAIDS, 2001.**



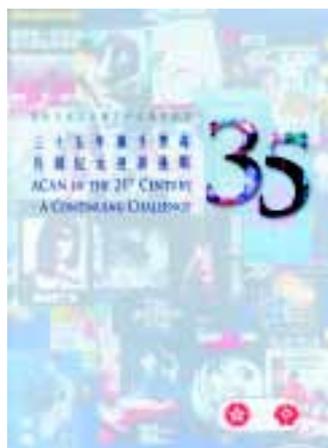
The report is the third Yearbook of the Red Ribbon Centre. There are three main sessions in the Yearbook. The Commentaries highlight the changing HIV situations from Mainland to Hong Kong and how they are going to affect Hong Kong's way of responding to the epidemic. Country Responses on Parade is a collection of 7 articles summarising some of the experiences in Hong Kong in HIV prevention and care. The objective is to promote a forum to share "best practice".

Finally, the work of Red Ribbon Centre is presented in Image of an Icon. The report is available from Red Ribbon Centre - UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support, 2/F, Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic, 20

Junction Road East, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Phone: (+852) 2304 6268, Fax: (+852) 2338 0534, E-mail: [rrc@health.gcn.gov.hk](mailto:rrc@health.gcn.gov.hk)

**ACAN in the 21st Century – A Continuing Challenge, Hong Kong: ACAN, 2001.**

The book commemorates the 35th Anniversary of the Action Committee against Narcotics (ACAN). It chronicles the important developments, major events and achievements over the past 35 years that have shaped Hong Kong's anti-drug scene today and it also sets out the serious challenges ahead.



**ANCD: Annual Report 2000-2001, Canberra: Australian National Council on Drugs, 2001.**

The annual report from ANCD provides an overview of the activities conducted by ANCD as well as an organizational outline of the organization. The report is available from ANCD's web site or from the ANCD Secretariat, PO Box 1552, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia, Phone: (+61-2) 6279 1650, Fax: (+61-2) 6279 1610, E-mail: [ancd@ancd.org.au](mailto:ancd@ancd.org.au) Web site: <http://www.ancd.org.au>



**The Colombo Plan: Proceedings and Conclusions of the Thirty Eighth Consultative Committee Meeting, Colombo: The Colombo Plan, 2001.** The report provides an overview of the development efforts pursued within the framework of the Colombo Plan and an entire section of the report is dedicated to the drug control efforts carried out through this framework. The report is available from the Colombo Plan Secretariat, 13th Floor, B.O.C. Merchant Tower 28, St. Michael's Road, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka. Phone (+94-1) 564 448, Fax (+94-1) 564 531, E-mail: cplan@sl.lk



**Vision 2010: A Drug Free Philippines, 2001 Accomplishment Report, Quezon City: National Drug Law Enforcement and Prevention Coordination Center, 2001.** The annual report from the National Drug Law Enforcement and Prevention Coordination Center highlights last year's achievements and illustrates how these shows the progress made towards the vision of a drug free Philippines by 2010.



The report is available from the National Drug Law Enforcement and Prevention Coordination Center, Camp Crane, Quezon City, Philippines, Phone: (+63-2) 762 2111, Fax: (+63-2) 412 0177.

**Equal Partners: Organizing "For Youth By Youth" Events, Vienna: UN/ODCCP, 2001.** The booklet is created in order to support those who wish to create an environment that is beneficial to adults and young people involved in creating a "for youth, by youth" event. It gives advice on where to find young people, how to effectively involve them in organizing an event, and how to keep them motivated.



The booklet is available from UN/ODCCP, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria, Phone: (+43-1) 26060 0, Fax: (+43-1) 26060 5866, E-mail: odccp@odccp.org Web site: <http://www.odccp.org>

## List of publications 2001-2002

- 1/2001 National Workshop for Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/99/D91)
- 2/2001 First Annual Meeting of the Mutual Legal Assistance Advisory Committee (MLAAC)-AD/RAS/97/C74
- 3/2001 Fellowship Programme in Malaysia 04 September-10 October 2000 (AD/RAS/97/C74)
- 4/2001 Participants Database: Seminars, Workshops and Meeting for 1st Phase of Development of Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation in East Asia (AD/RAS/99/D91) (12 November 1999- 15 January 2001)
- 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)
- 6/2001 Directory of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services, East Asia and the Pacific
- 7/2001 Eliminating Opium: Lessons from Succeeding in Thailand
- 8/2001 Cross-Border Law Enforcement Cooperation Meeting Workshop (AD/RAS/99/D91)
- 9/2001 Status of Donor Contributions to Regional Programmes as of December 2000
- 10/2001 Eastern Horizons No. 5, March 2001
- 11/2001 Cambodia Country Profile
- 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", Bangkok, Thailand, 24-25 April 2001
- 15/2001 What they said: Press Clippings: Ministerial and Senior Officials Committee Meetings on Drug Control, Yangon, 9-11 May 2001
- 16/2001 Eastern Horizons No.6 June 2001
- 17/2001 Sports end Drugs (Press Kit), International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June 2001
- 18/2001 Annual Field Report 2000
- 19/2001 Regional Profile 2000
- 20/2001 Global Impact of the Ban on Opium Production in Afghanistan
- 21/2001 Alternative Development Cooperation in East Asia
- 22/2001 UNDCP Judicial Fellowship in the Balkans
- 23/2001 Alternative Development: Sharing Good Practices, Facing Common Problems
- 24/2001 Eastern Horizons No.7, September 2001
- 25/2001 Opium Reduction in Thailand, 1970-2000: A Thirty-Year Journey
- 26/2001 Training Guide: Community Participation in Alternative Development Projects
- 27/2001 Model Drug Enforcement Policy and Suggested Training Materials for MOU Countries, IX. Advanced Intelligence Analysis
- 28/2001 ACCORD: First Meeting of the ACCORD Plan of Action Task Forces, 12 -14 November 2001, Bali, Indonesia
- 29/2001 Eastern Horizon No.8, December 2001
- 1/2002 Projects B65 & C46 – Terminal Report
- 2/2002 Regional Drug Control Profile for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, 1 February 2002

The above documents can be obtained through the website of UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific  
(<http://www.undcp.un.or.th>)

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Drug control poster produced by the UN Nonghet Alternative Development Project, Laos.

UNDCP 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 Lunding, Tel: (66 2) 288-2537 Email: peter.lunding@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>



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