

**NOTE:** The map displayed in this document serves as a reference aid only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on it do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

\* UN Population Database (2010)  
\*\* UNICEF Country Statistics (2010)  
\*\*\* CIA The World Factbook (2010)

### National Focal Point

UNODC Field Office Myanmar  
11 (A) Maylikha Road, Mayangone Township  
Yangon, Myanmar

### Drug Dependence and Treatment Situation

According to statistical data for the year 2008:

- The UNODC estimates that there are up to 300,000 drug users in Myanmar.
- The proportion of opium consumption is 90%: 54% consume opium and 36% consume heroin.
- The most used route of administration among opiate users is injecting.
- Shan State has the highest proportion of drug consumers.
- ATS use is rising, especially among young people (2002).
- 2002 survey on drug use at schools points out to the following drugs most commonly consumed: cough syrup, diazepam, cannabis, Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and opioids (UNODC, December 2005).
- The majority of the registered drug addicts was between 30 to 39 years old (32.97%) and between 25-29 (25.53%) for the period 1999-2003 (UNODC, December 2005).

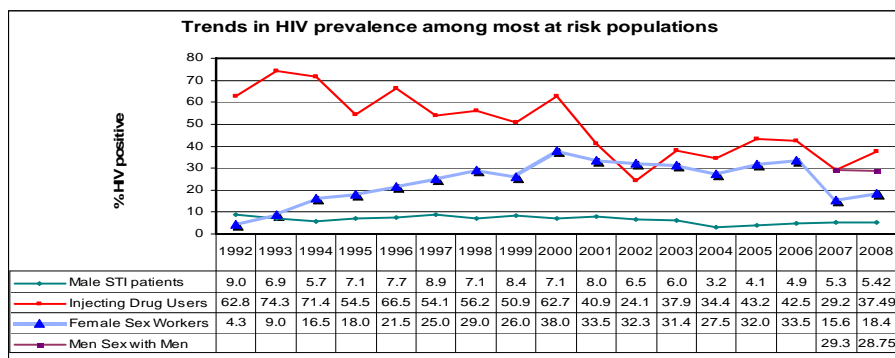
**Current treatment situation:**

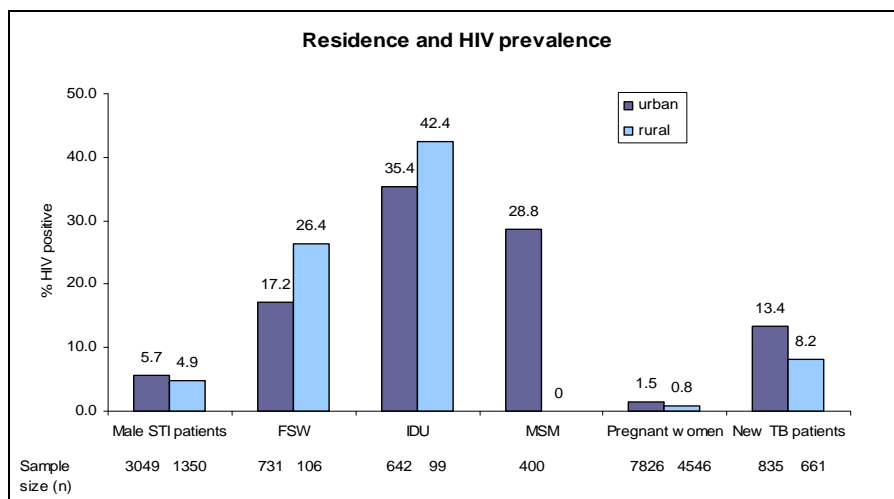
- Methadone maintenance therapy is practiced: 4 centers set up in Yangon, Mandalay, Lashio and Myitkyina since Feb/March 2006 with the majority of patients being male.
- The very majority of drug users treated at national drug treatment centres is male (94.9%), aged 25-39, belongs to the working class and is a member of the ethnical groups Bamar or Shan.
- The UNODC implemented 4 projects on drug demand and harm reduction between 2000 and 2007 at more than 20 spots throughout the country.
- The main governmental counterpart is the CCDAC and implementing partners including both governmental and non-governmental bodies ( i.e. DoH, DSW, Prisons Dept., CARE, MDM, Marie Stopes, MBCA, MBC, MCC, SARA, etc.)
- Community-based treatment approach is practiced covering community involvement, sustained advocacy and networking issues.

**HIV/AIDS Situation**

**According to statistical data collected in 2008:**

- First HIV infection: 1988
- First AIDS case: 1991
- Reported cases as of December 2006: 69,872 HIV patients and 12,213 AIDS patients
- 1991: HIV sentinel surveillance 9 sites and increased to 21 and 27 sites in years 2000 and 2001
- 2004: 2 FSW, 6 IDU and 30 STI sites
- Became on of the most serious HIV epidemics in SEA in 2007 (UNAIDS, 2007)
- 2007: approximately 40,000 FSW and 60,000 IDU; 242,000 adults and children living with HIV (~ 0.67 % of the adult population)
- 2007: National average prevalence of HIV among adult (15-49 years) ranges from 0.67-1.3%
  - HIV prevalence of IDUs = 43%
  - HIV prevalence of male clients at STI Clinics = 4.1%
  - HIV prevalence of Sex workers = 32%





### Training of Trainers – Current Status

Current Status	
Trainers	9

The UNODC as well as associations coming from the civil society such as the Burnett Institute and are currently implementing projects in order to improve drug treatment and health services in Myanmar by providing medical staff with specialized training on the issue of drug dependence treatment.

### National Counterparts

- Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC)
- Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT)
- HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Program (HAARP)
- Ministry of Health

### Treatment Centre Details

- 6 major Drug Treatment Centers (DTC)
- 3 Drug Treatment Units (DTU)
- 3 Youth Correction Centers

### UN System

UNODC UNFPA  
 UNAIDS UNHCR  
 UNDP UNIAP  
 FAO UNIC  
 ILO UNICEF  
 IOM WFP