

*World Mayor' Conference on Drug February 5-6th,
2009 in Goteborg, Swenden*

**Drug situation in Vietnam
and efforts by government in
controlling**

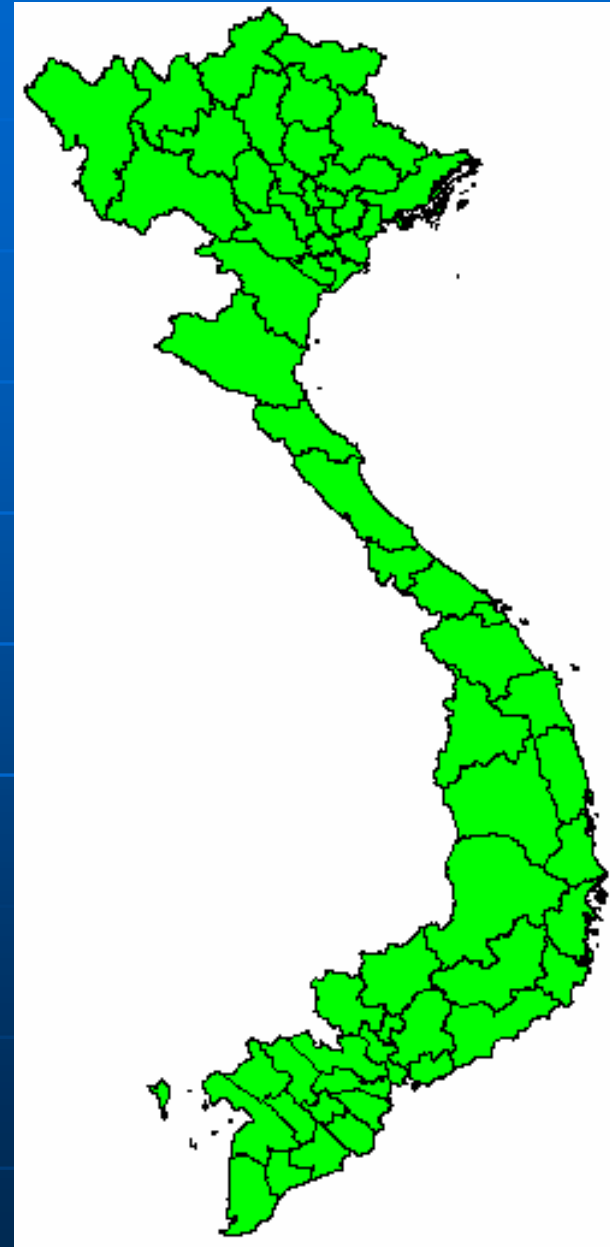
Section I: Drugs crime and drug abuse situation in Vietnam

I. Overview on drugs situation

Vietnam is the easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. Area total: 331,690 km². Population: over 86 millions

Drug crime and drug abuse situation in Vietnam in the past years continued to be under control.

However, in the national scale, drug crime and drug abuse situation continued taking place complicated, implicitly and unpredictably. The most complicated areas were border - line of the North-West, Northern part of Central provinces and South -West provinces.



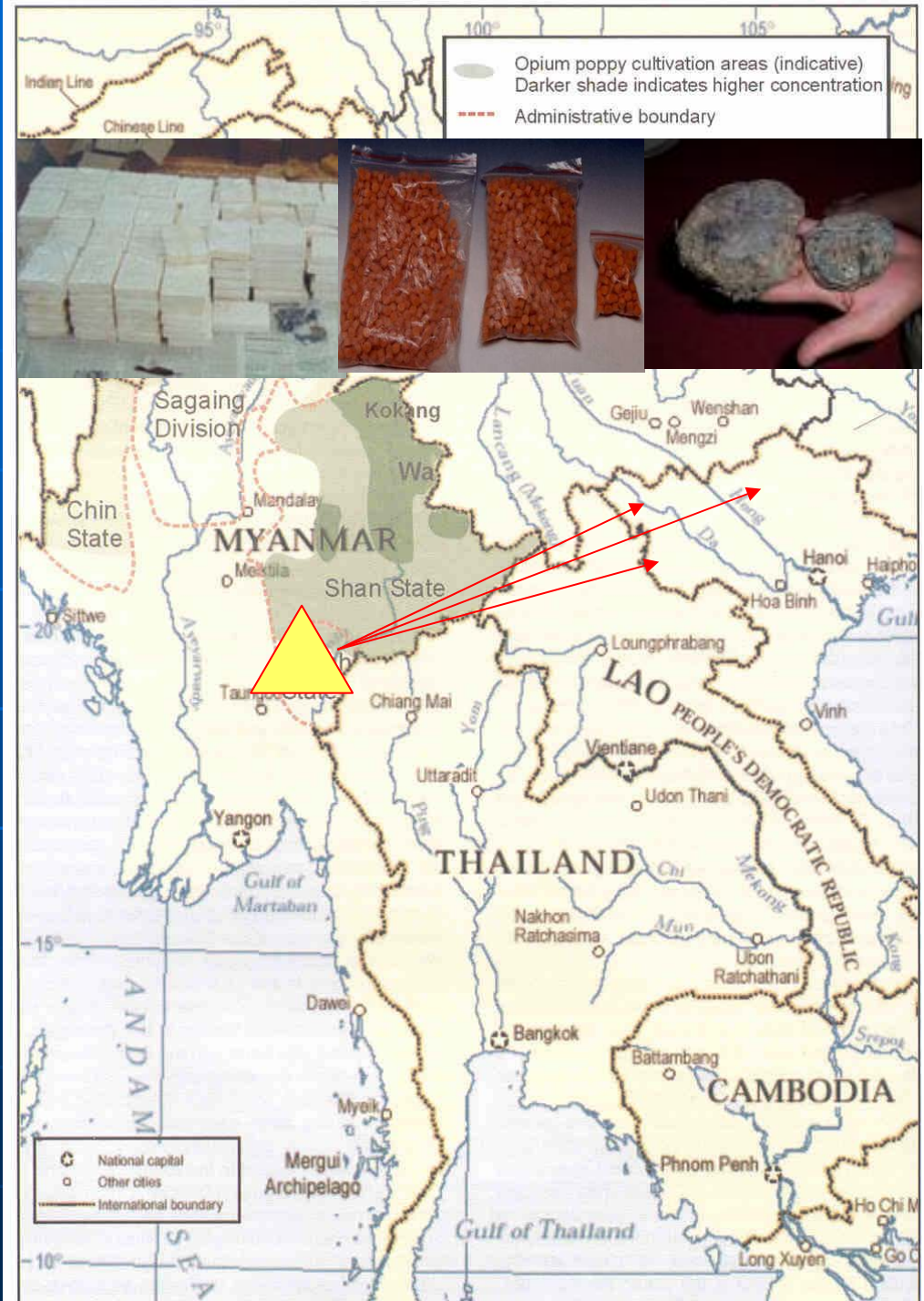
1. Drug crime problems

Main routes
drug
trafficking of
Vietnam



In the North - West area

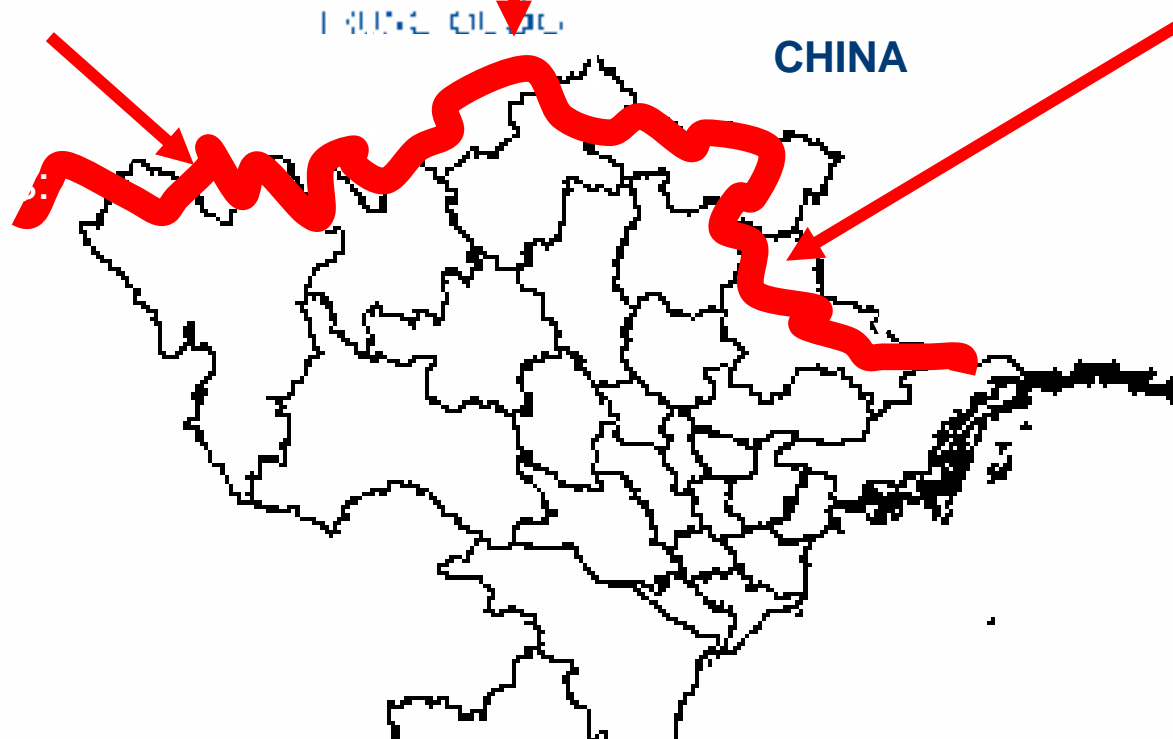
Drugs from the "Golden Triangle" are smuggled into Vietnam. The common drugs trafficked were opium, heroin and ATS. 90% the amount of seized heroin and opium in the northern part were trafficked through this area.



On the north



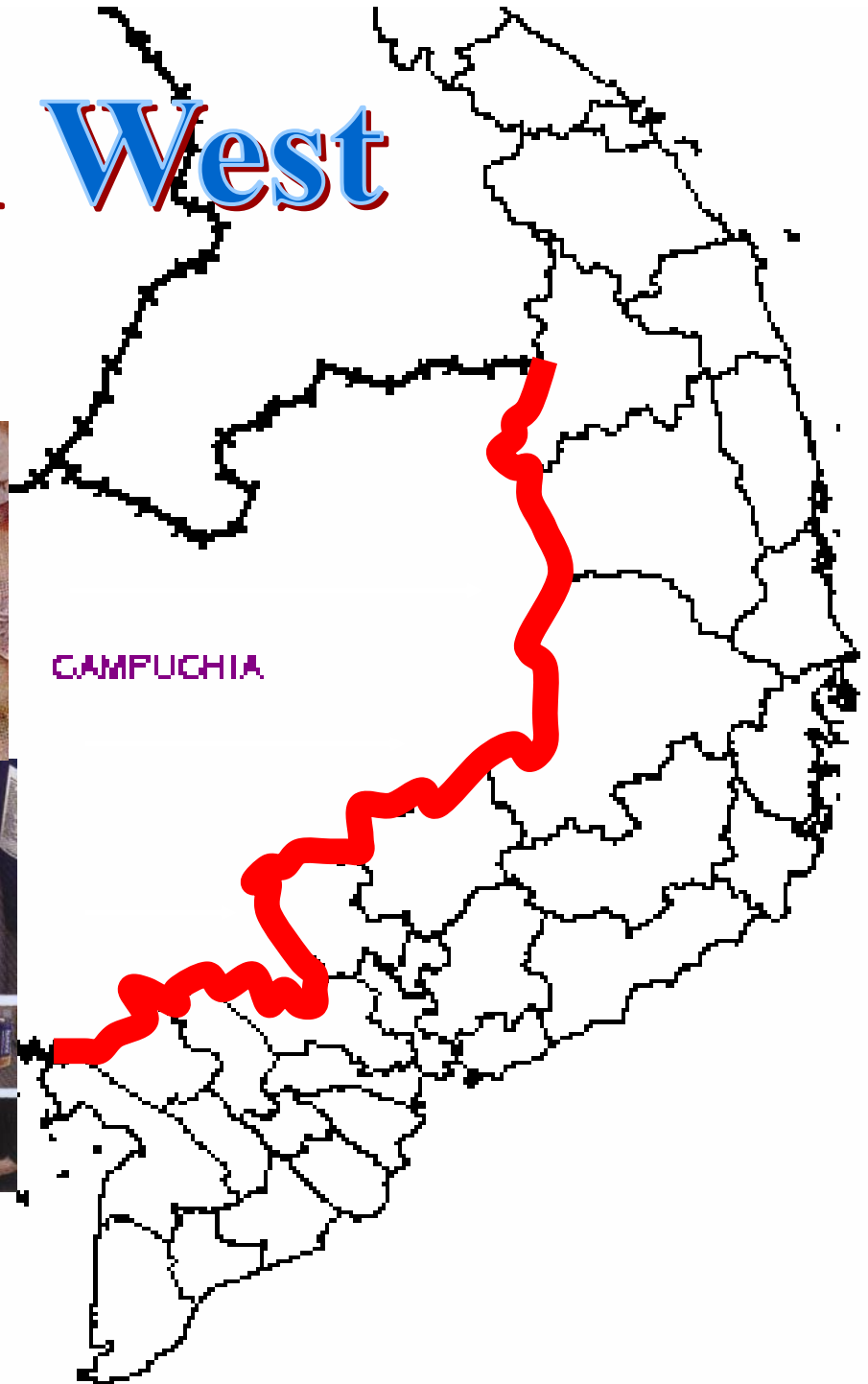
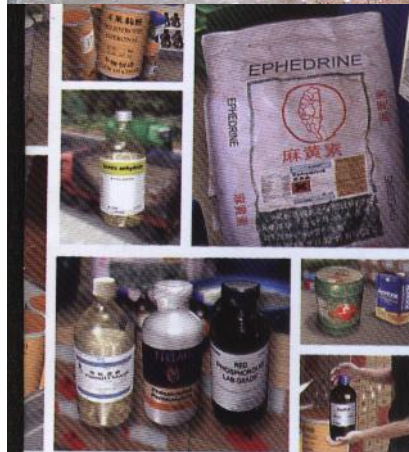
Two drug trafficking routes: ATS, psychotropic substances outside into Vietnam; opium and heroin from Vietnam to outside.



On the

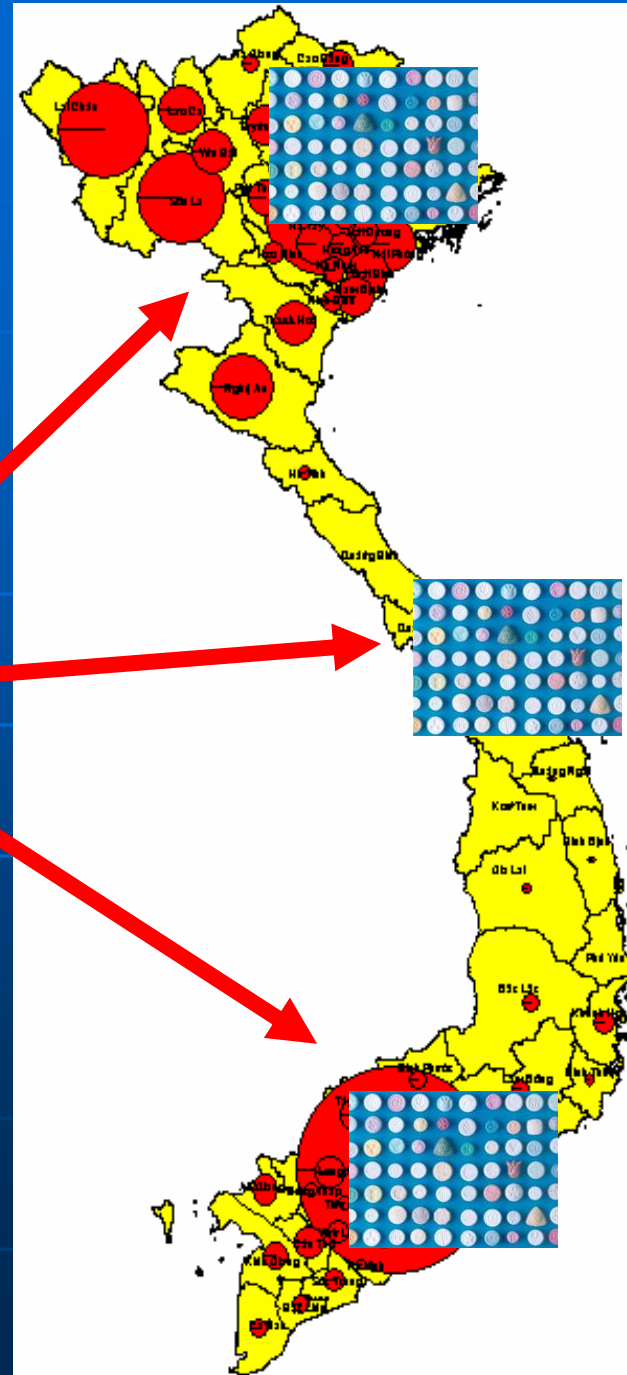
THAI LAN South West

The major types of drugs trafficked into Vietnam were ATS, Certain amount of the trafficked illicit drugs were used to meet the demands of drug abusers at border area, some went further inland. Trafficking in precursors continue taking place.



Inland

Beside heroin, ATS abuse in the night clubs, discotheque in the big cities continued taking place complicatedly.



2. Drug abuse situation

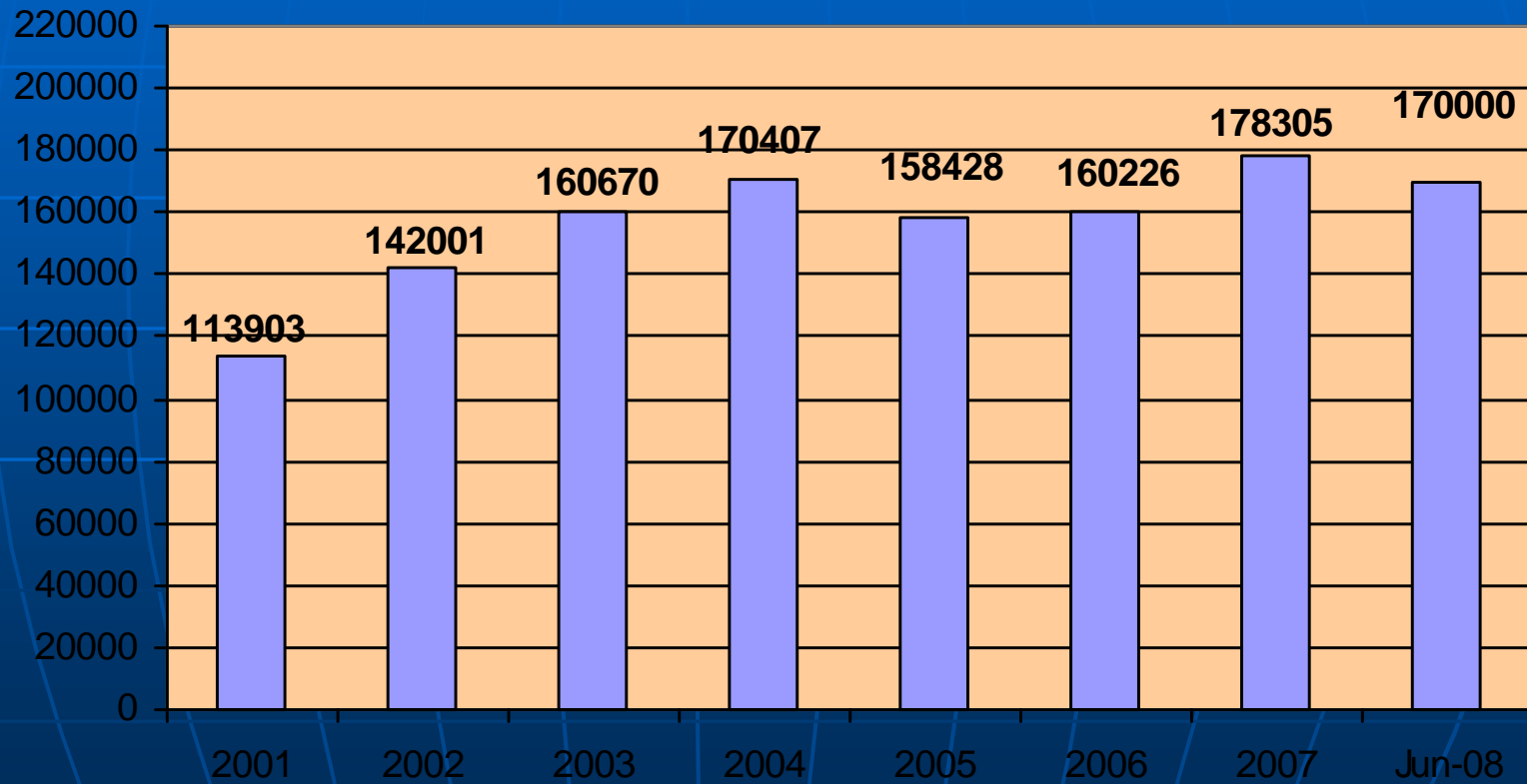
By the end of 2007, there were 178,305 registered drug abusers, increased by 18,079 persons (accounts for 11,28%) compared with the year before (160,226 persons)

By June 2008, there were 170,000 registered drugs abusers, decreases approximately 9,000 cases in comparison to the end of 2007 . (The reasons for the decrease are thought to be : giving up drugs and dead).

This number has been relatively stable in last 5 years.

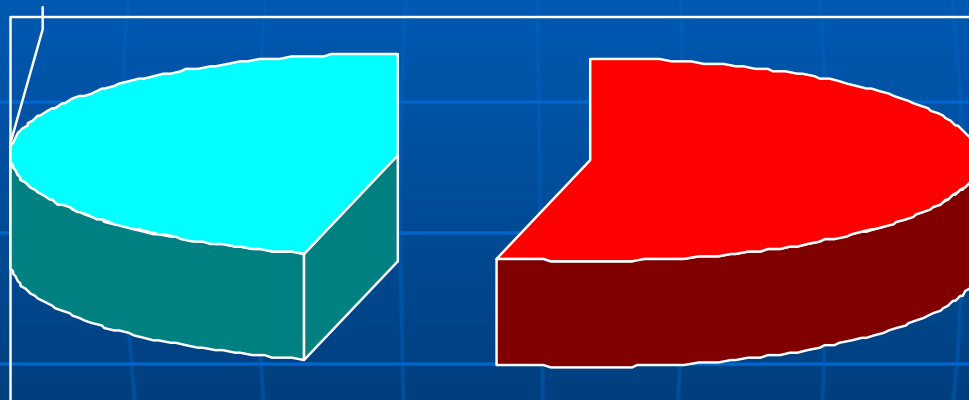
*Number of registered drug addicts:
2001- Jun 2008*

**NUMBER OF DRUGS ADDICTS
(2001-2007)**



Component of the drug abusers by employment

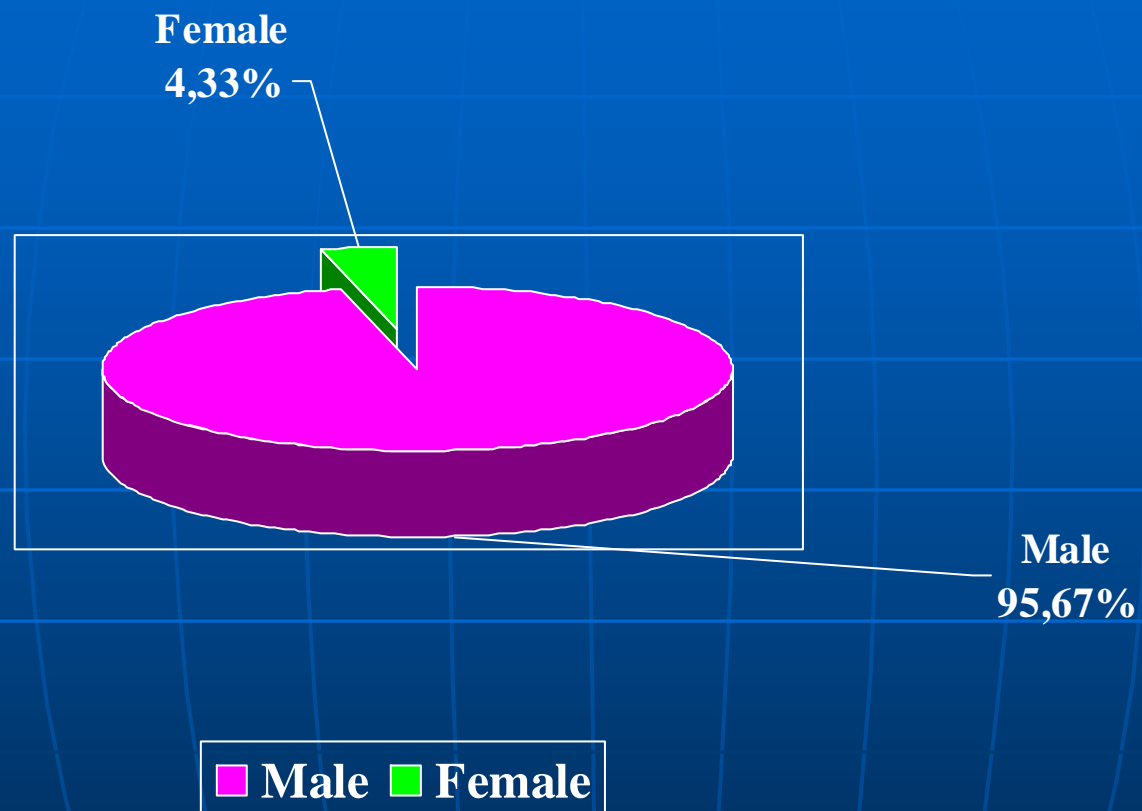
Others
46,18%



Unemployed
53,82

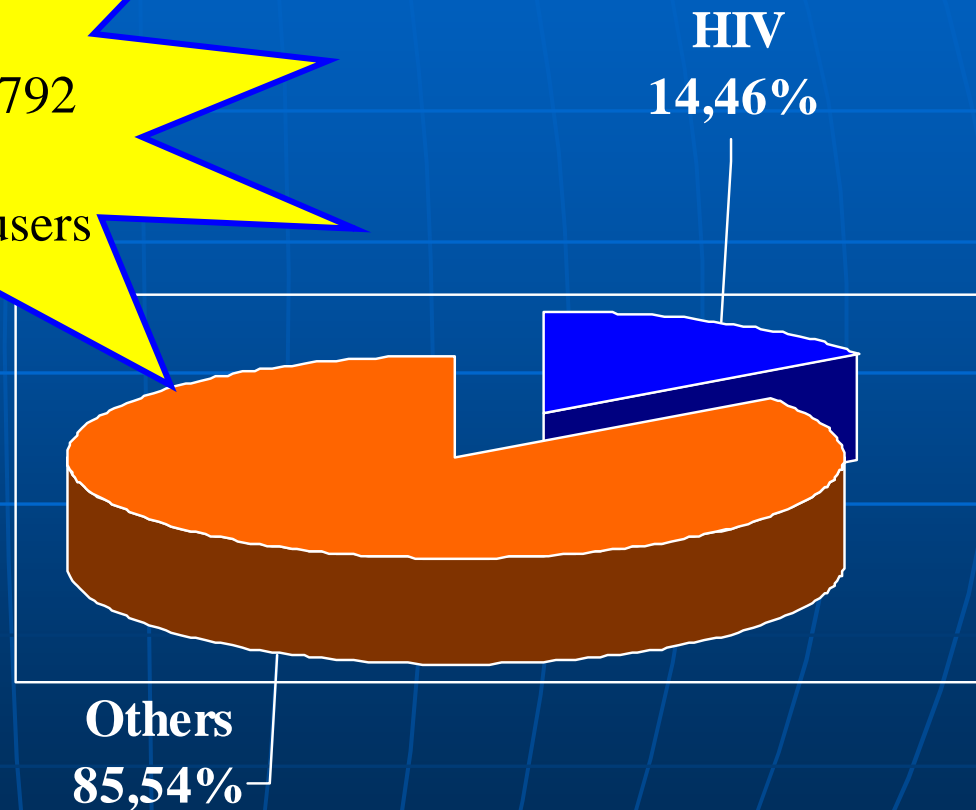
■ Unemployed ■ Others

Component of the drug abusers by sex



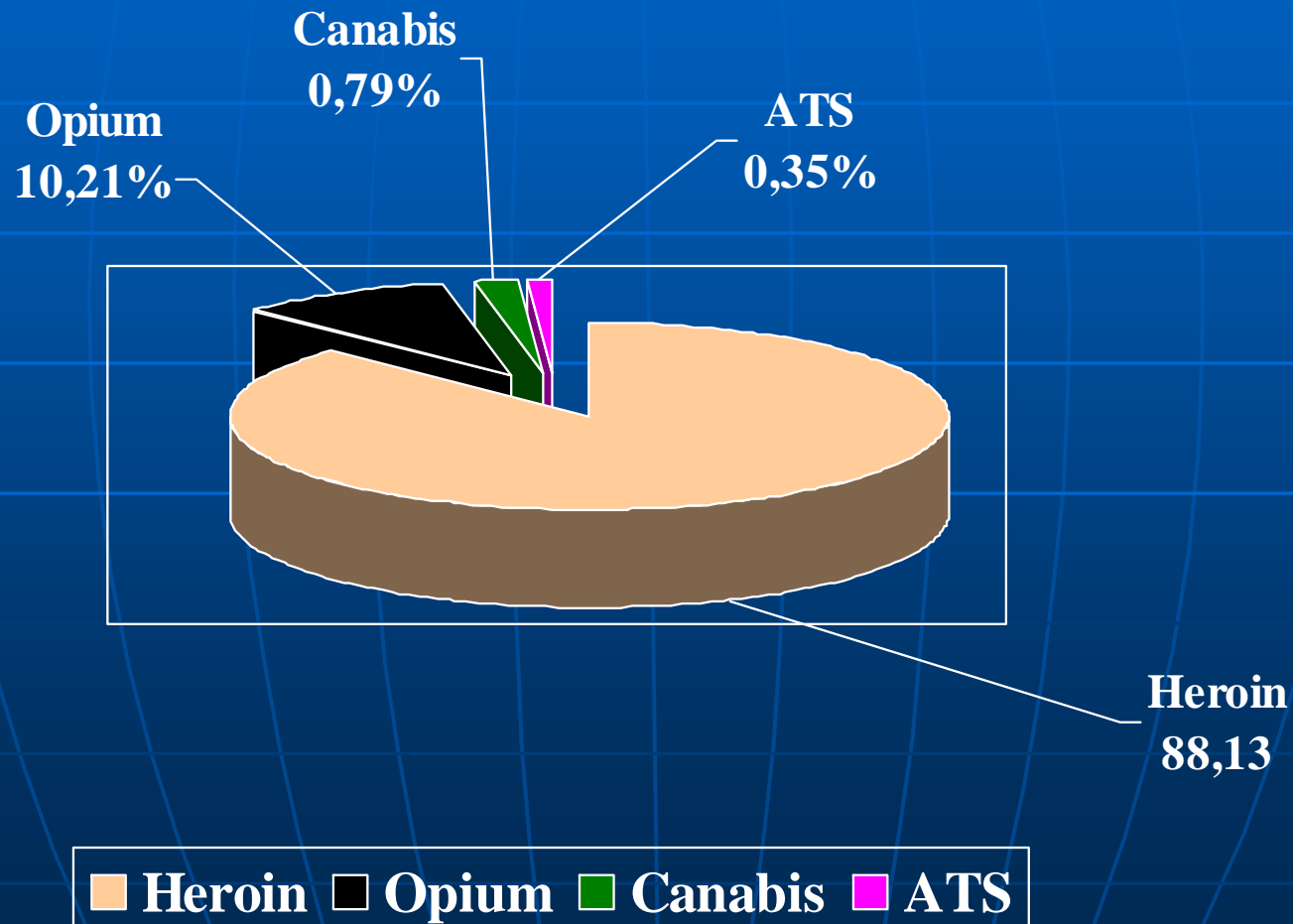
HIV prevalence

Drug abusers who are affected by HIV are 25,792 persons, accounting for 14.46% total of drug abusers

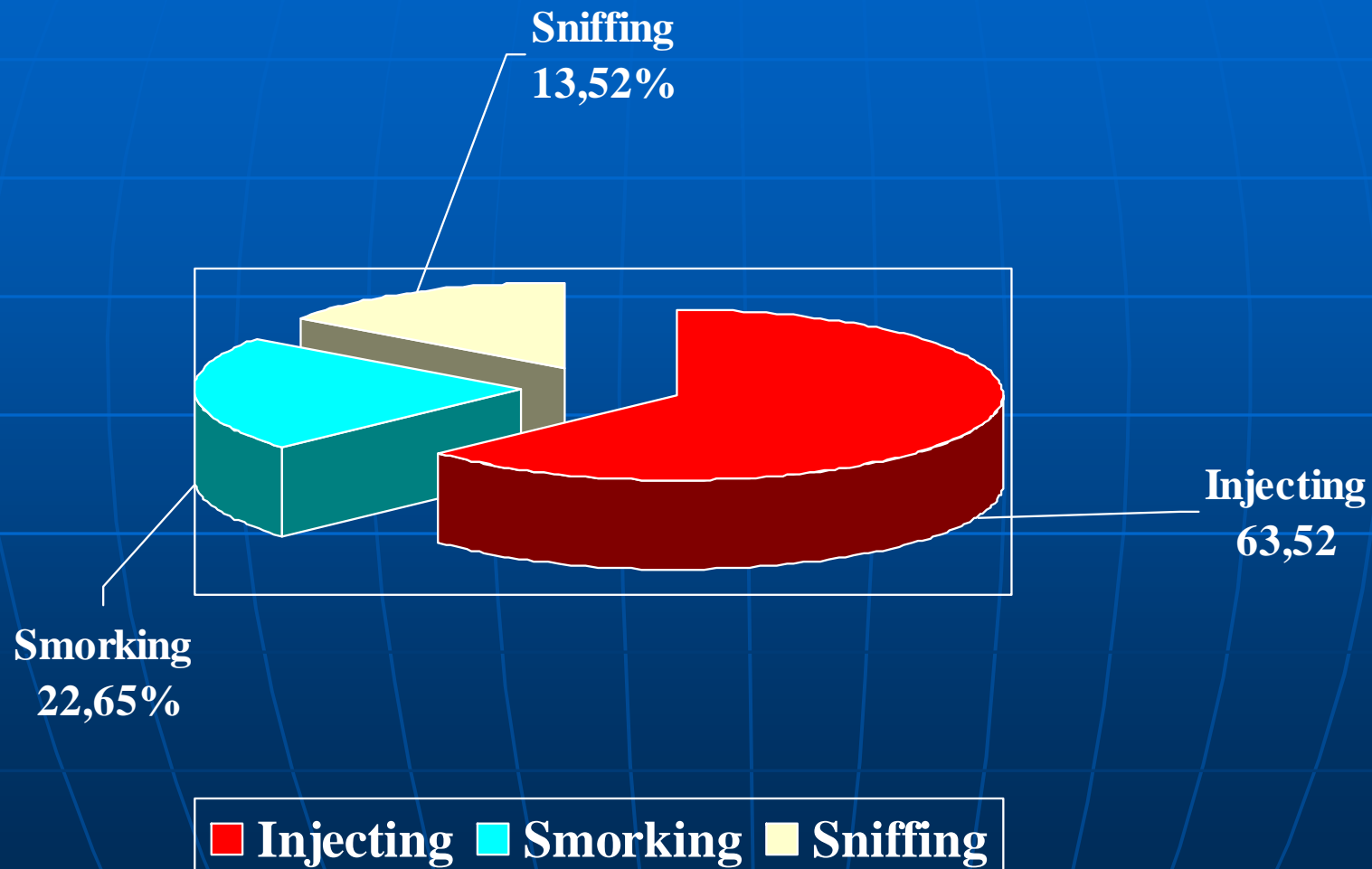


■ HIV ■ Others

Drug abusers by the types of drugs



Using methods



II. Measures and drug control results

1. Building up and implementing drug control strategy and policy

- Continuing to implement the Drug Control Master Plan up to 2010 by focusing on building up projects of the National Drug Control Target Program ratified by the Primer Minister of Vietnam.
- Launching intensive campaigns to suppress drugs crimes on the occasion of the anti-drug month and national drug prevention day (26th June
- Compiled a National Drug Control Strategy period 2010-2015 with the view to 2020.
- Revision of the Drug Control Law and drafting supporting decrees. In the Amended Drugs Control Law, there are provisions that allow the harm reduction activities ;
- Preparation is being made for amendment of the Penal Code;

2. Anti-Drug propaganda and drug prevention campaigns

In the past year, a variety of anti drug activities and drug prevention programs were launched:

- ✓ Live show and direct talks with the TV audience on the drug treatment topic.
- ✓ Some favorite programs were Panorama on drug control issue.
- ✓ Youth Association extended their anti drug propaganda programs to the industrial zone and processing zone .



2. Anti-Drug propaganda and drug prevention campaigns

The central mass media and local mass media also actively participated in drug control activities by spending significant amount of time to broadcast and promote drug control activities ..v.v

Anti drug campaigns have been integrated with other activities such as: holding socio-cultural, sport event with anti drug topics; setting up Mobile anti-drug propaganda groups, outreach groups, etc...



3. Drug crime suppression

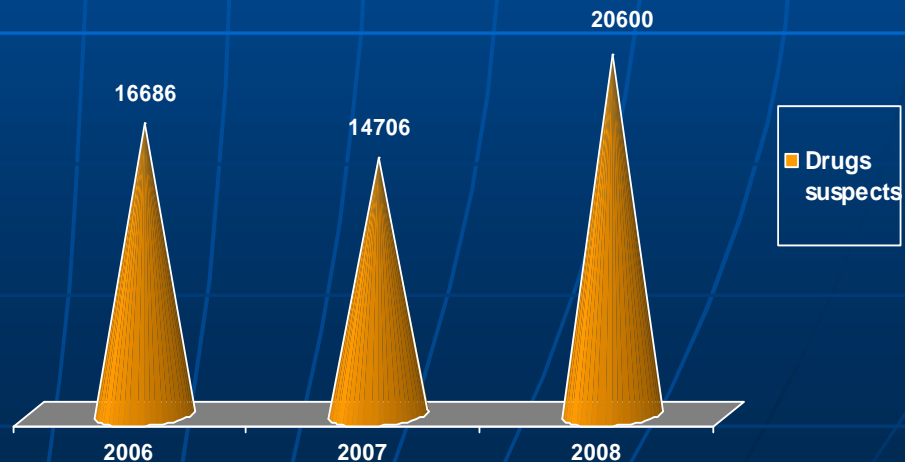
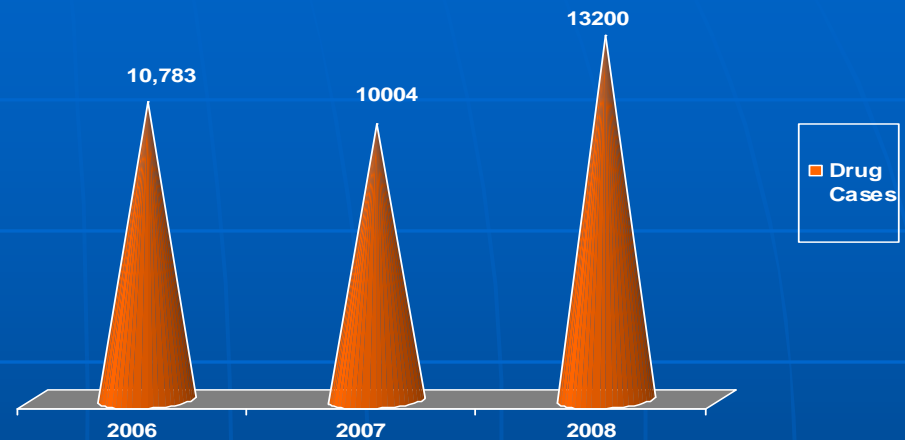
Regularly
launched high peak
drug suppression;
Intensifying
investigation and
eradicating drug
trafficking rings,
hot spots,
particularly
checking night club
places.



Drugs Suppression Results

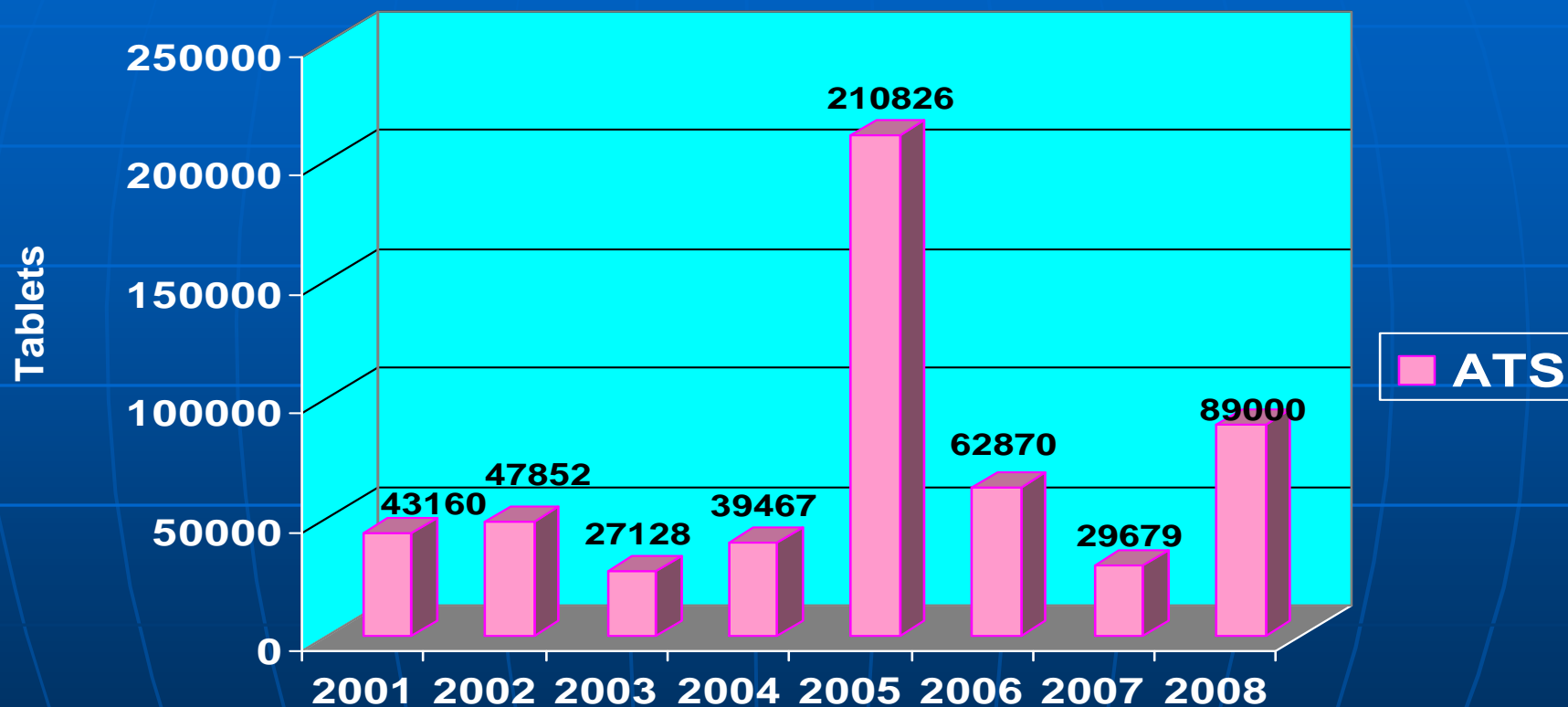
In 2007, more than 10,000 drug cases and nearly 15,000 drug offenders were detected and arrested, seized 160 kg of heroin; 63 kg of opium; 29,679 tablets...

In 2008, specialized drug prevention and suppression agencies have investigated and detected 13,200 cases / 20,600 suspects, seized 205 kg heroin; 39kg opium; 1,120,000 tablets of synthetic drugs

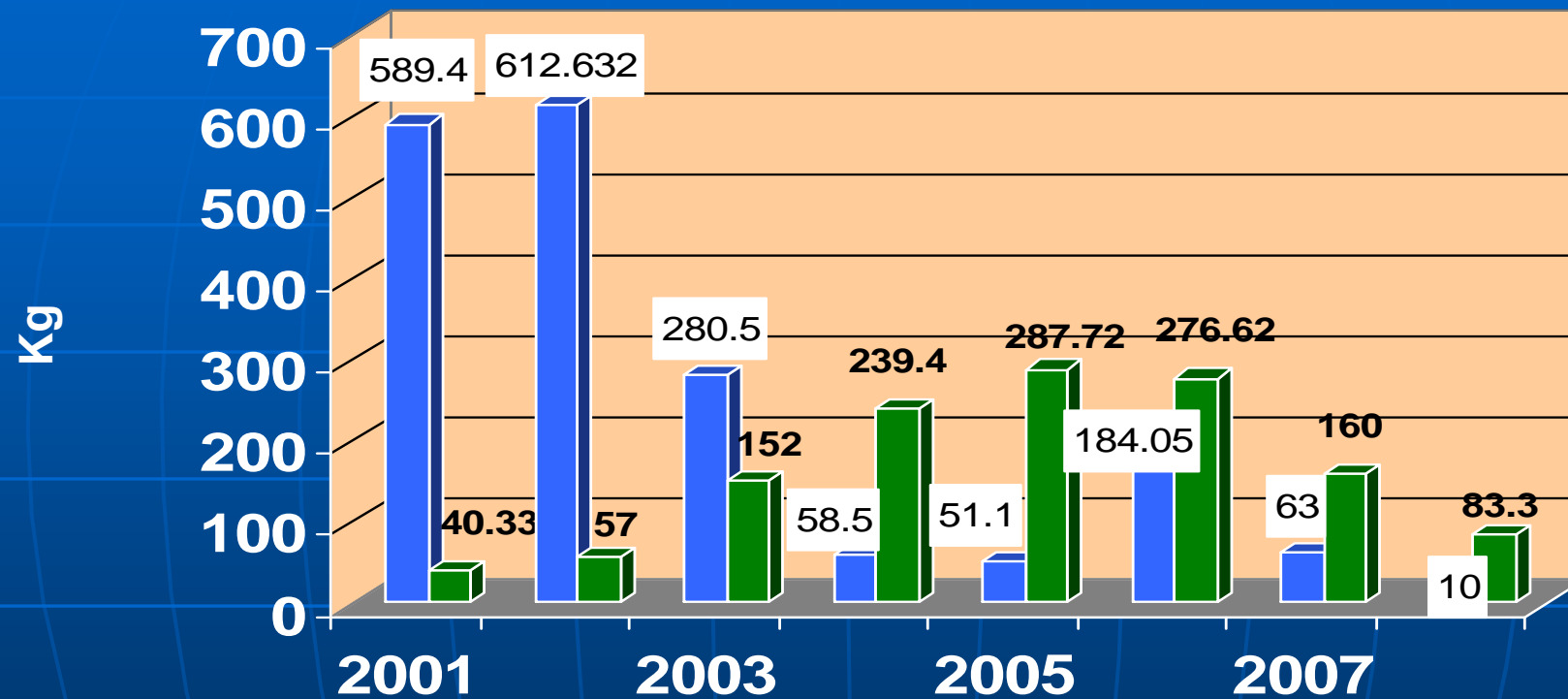


Statistics on drug seizures:

TOTAL VOLUME OF ATS SEIZED 2001 - 2007



Statistics on drug seizures:



■ Opium ■ Heroin



6. Drug control activities at schools

- ❖ Intensifying drug prevention measures and implementation of the Inter-ministerial drug control action plan between Ministry of Education, Training and Ministry of Public Security.
- ❖ Regularly conducted inspection, monitoring drug situation in "hot places".
- ❖ Provided school teachers with anti drug knowledge, skills. integrated drug control matter in the teaching curriculum and so on
- ❖ Encouraged students sign commitment for not using drugs;

5. Poppy eradication and alternative development

In 2007, there were emerging phenomenon of cannabis cultivation in some provinces. The Drug law enforcement of Vietnam seized and destroyed more than 03 tones of raw cannabis, 100 kg of cannabis seeds.

In 2007 - 2008 season, approximately 70 ha opium poppy were detected and destroyed. The re-cultivation of poppy mainly appeared in remote and hinter lands and borders areas



4. Drug treatment, rehabilitation and after care management

- Development of the inter-sector Plan on directing the implementation of the family and community treatment modalities.
- Promote the identification of the new drugs addicts and bring them to treatment centers.
- National Meeting to review drugs treatment and rehabilitation in the 2001-2006 and the development of the drug –free communes.

In 2008, Vietnam has provided treatment for nearly 61,000 addicts in which the treatment in centres accounts for 80% , treatment in community is 20%. Currently, Vietnam has been implementing the pilot project on Methadone Maintenance Therapy in Hai Phong, HoChiMinh, Hanoi City.



5- Detoxification process has 5 stages

- Receiving, sorting
- Detoxification
- Recovering the behavioral health (treatment, counseling, culture, education, work therapy ...)
- Preparing for re-integration into the community (orientation, vocational training, knowledge of prevention and re-addicts....)
- Management long-term community-based (create jobs, loan production, management, consulting, activities clubs, living unions...)

- With 100 detoxification centers are managed by Department of the Labor, Invalids and Social of level provincial with capacity about 60,000 people (big cities like Ho Chi Minh:20 centers, Ha Noi:9 centers, Haiphong:3 centers ... accounting for 70% of the capacity of centers nationwide)
- Detoxification time at center: Mandated treatment from 1 to 2 years, voluntary treatment from 6 months to 1 year
- To create social needs in preserving cultural nation character associated with building up communes without drugs through the mass media and other activities communication

A project "The control drugs abuse based on the community" by the IOGT Sweden funding at 2 mountainous communes in XuanPhu, Phu Xuan of Thanh Hoa province

Results:

- * Models control and prevention new drugs in Vietnam
- * With 100% households (600 households) and the chief, vice village and leaders of level unions are awareness, active, solidarity discussing to resolve the existing problems of the community, particularly the drug problem, not the reliance on

- Formed the team officer for developing community
- Established The Fund of Support social development, support affected members and high risk drug abuse loans
- Dozens of people and families have boldly declared themselves drug abuse
- 5/7 those of people are been detoxification treatment after 3 years have not re-addicted
- No new opium addict
- Model CB-DAC is being extended to hundreds of other communes and wards

Some experiences in detoxification recovery

- Diversification of forms detoxification: mandated and voluntary treatment, detoxification at centers, in community and family, detoxification centers of public and private
- Mobilize the participation of social community: the mass society, businesses, addict family... in the management, counseling, vocational training, create jobs ...
- Combining of supply reduction and demand reduction, criminal prevention, HIV / AIDS prevention, prostitution, the movement to build communes units without drugs
- Combining knowledge of international experiences with real Vietnam

Thank you very much