



DAP
Drug Advisory Programme

FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

STRENGTHENING DDR ACTIVITIES IN **MYANMAR**

SINLEC23LAO326

This document serves as the closure report of the “Strengthening DDR Activities in Myanmar” project, implemented from 17 September 2003 to 28 January 2025. Following the issuance of the immediate stop work order for all United State Government foreign assistance as of 28 January 2025 and the termination notice of the project effective 28 February 2025, the final reports were requested to submitted before 27 August 2025.

This report has been prepared by The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) for the submission to the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the United States Department of State.

August 2025.

FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PROJECT TITLE : Strengthening DDR Activities in Myanmar
2. PROJECT AWARDED NO : SINLEC23LAO326
3. TARGET AREA : Myanmar
4. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP)
5. ADDRESS : M2M Veranda Offices, 34,
W.A.D. Ramanayake Mawatha,
Colombo 02, Sri Lanka
6. FUNDING AGENCY : INL, U.S Embassy in Myanmar
7. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE : 17 September 2023 to 28 January 2025
8. TOTAL PROJECT FUND : USD 496,477.75
9. TOTAL EXPENDITURE : **USD 146,806**
10. INL AOR : Shwe Zin Nyunt, Senior Program Management
Specialist,
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law
Enforcement Affairs
Political and Economic Section
Embassy of the United States of America
11. COLOMBO PLAN FOCAL
POINT : Ms. Oranooch Sungkhawanna
Director – Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme
12. PREPARED BY : Dr. Nyein Zaw Htet Doe
Project Consultant

ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Alliance Myanmar
CBO	Community-based Organisations
CPDAP	Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Drug Demand Reduction
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)
ISSUP	International Society of Substance Use Professionals.
MANA	Myanmar Anti-narcotics Association
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPG	Myanmar Positive Group
NGO	Non-governmental Organisations
MYSN	Myanmar Youth Stars Network
PEER	Peers Experiences Empower Recovery
SARA	Substance Abuse Research Association
WISE	Women's Intervention for Substance Exposure

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW OF KEY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND CONTEXT

This project aimed at strengthening Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) activities in Myanmar, particularly in the wake of dramatic social and economic shifts resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic and political turmoil since February 2021. These events have intensified drug use across the country, especially among marginalized ethnic communities and populations displaced by conflict and have contributed to an increase in injecting drug use and HIV prevalence among drug users.

CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Myanmar faces extensive and evolving drug use, fueled by shifting environmental factors and drug availability. The combined impact of the pandemic and ongoing political instability has led to significant increased drug availability, job losses, business closures, and widespread social dislocation. This has heightened vulnerabilities, pushing many individuals towards riskier drug practices such as injecting and needle-sharing, echoing similar patterns observed during the 1998 uprising. The situation has become particularly acute for internally displaced people and ethnic minorities.

Funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics Law and Enforcement, U.S. Department of State, this project expanded on earlier efforts to strengthen addiction professionals' capacity in Myanmar by expanding trainings for vulnerable population such as women who are using drugs and an innovative approach to help drug using peers. CPDAP also collaborated with Alliance Myanmar to establish an addiction professional society to continue to disseminate drug treatment evidence-based services in the country.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE

Recognizing the gravity of the problem, the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) is intensifying its efforts in workforce development within the DDR sector. The initiative focuses on two primary objectives:

Objective 1: Enhancing the capacity of addiction professionals affiliated with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs) through specialized training and exposure to international conferences.

Objective 2: Establishing a society of addiction professionals in Myanmar. This entity is envisioned to drive capacity building, foster information sharing, and create learning opportunities, thereby improving the quality and quantity of evidence-based, client-centered DDR activities.

To execute these objectives, CPDAP proposes collaboration with Alliance Myanmar, an organization with extensive experience in community mobilization and supporting grassroots organizations. The partnership aims to coordinate among professionals, facilitate the establishment of an addiction professional's society, and provide technical assistance in organizational development and mentoring. This will nurture a culture of knowledge exchange and professional growth among addiction specialists.

KEY CHALLENGES AND RISKS

The project identifies multiple challenges related to its implementation, such as unrest political situation and instability in Myanmar, difficulties in reaching vulnerable populations, and the necessity for effective collaboration among stakeholders. Principal risks include possible social disruptions and limited resources; these are addressed through capacity building and coordination efforts.

The other major challenge encountered was the premature cessation of project funding. The project was designed to implement capacity building initiatives and to organise an addiction professional over two years. This is an innovative approach to establish an independent and leading professional body to lead addiction professionals in Myanmar to reduce demand and setting the standards in delivering evidence-based drug demand reduction services in the country.

CONCLUSION

This initiative represents a collaborative and multi-layered response to Myanmar's drug crisis, focusing on workforce development, organizational strengthening, and the establishment of a professional society dedicated to DDR. Through training, partnership, and technical support, the project seeks to build sustainable capacity and promote best practices, ultimately reducing drug-related harms and improving public health outcomes. There was a significant challenge in providing evidence-based drug demand reduction services in conflict-affected Myanmar, a major international supplier of opium. CPDAP acknowledged the support from the U.S. Department of State and recommended that funding continue to address the ongoing drug use issue in the country.

INTRODUCTION

Drug use in Myanmar is widespread and rapidly changing due to environmental factors and drug availability. The Covid-19 pandemic and ongoing political unrest have led to job losses and displacement, especially among ethnic groups. These conditions have increased injecting drug use and needle sharing, driving up HIV rates among users.

To address the situation effectively, the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) is enhancing its workforce development initiatives. As part of these efforts, CPDAP intends to conduct specialized training courses and establish a team of addiction professionals in Myanmar, ultimately forming the ISSUP National Chapter. CPDAP aimed to deliver the trainings on Women's Intervention for Substance Exposure (WISE) and Peers Experiences Empower Recovery (PEER) which would be instrumental in understanding drug use among vulnerable women and reaching out to the drug using peers as an innovative approach.

Additionally, CPDAP proposes collaboration with Alliance Myanmar—an organization recognized for its expertise in community mobilization and support for community-based organizations—to coordinate with addiction professionals in creating an addiction professional's society. This society will receive technical assistance in organizational development and mentoring, thereby facilitating the exchange of experience and knowledge among its members. This society in a long term will grow into a fully functioning and independent National Chapter to join international addiction professional societies.

With the funding support from the Bureau of International Narcotics Law and Enforcements, U.S Department of State, this project built on the previous project to increase the capacity of addiction professionals in Myanmar that has been initiated since 2015 in Myanmar.

PROJECT GOAL: STRENGTHENING DDR ACTIVITIES IN MYANMAR

Objective 1: To increase the capacity of addiction professionals from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) in Myanmar through training and by providing exposure to international conferences.

Objective 2: To establish a society of addiction professionals that will facilitate capacity building, information sharing and learning opportunities to increase both the quality and quantity of evidence-based, client-centered drug demand deduction activities in Myanmar.

Project Implementation Timeline

This project aimed to deliver capacity building initiatives such as WISE and PEER trainings, and to form a group of addiction professionals with Alliance Myanmar. The initial phase focused on translating materials and organizing meetings to establish an addiction society. In year two, the plan expanded to organise training, participating in international conferences, and fully launch the addiction society.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

This project aimed to deliver capacity building initiatives such as WISE and PEER trainings, and to form a group of addiction professionals with Alliance Myanmar. The initial phase focused on translating materials and organizing meetings to establish an addiction society. In year two, the plan expanded to organise training, participating in international conferences, and fully launch the addiction society.

Activities	Year 1												Year 2												Year 3					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Activity 1.1- Online Training on Delivering Recovery Support Services: The PEER (Peers Experiences Empower Recovery) Model																														
Activity 1.2 Online training on Women's Intervention for Substance Exposure: Comprehensive Care for Substance Use Disorder (WISE)																														
Activity 1.3 Translation of training manuals																														
Activity 1.4 – Attending International Conferences (ISSUP, IRS, ICUDDR etc.)																														
Activity 2.1- Organising Meetings and Workshops																														
Activity 2.2 - Conduct monthly meetings																														
Activity 2.3 - Developing Article of Association																														
Activity 2.4 - Mapping for additional members to expand the association																														

PROGRESS REVIEW

Objective 1: To increase the capacity of addiction professionals from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) in Myanmar through training and by providing exposure to international conferences.

Planned Activities	Achievements
Activity 1.1- Online Training on Delivering Recovery Support Services: The PEER (Peers Experiences Empower Recovery) Model	DAP collaborated with local NGOs, CBOs, and self-help groups to recruit participants. The training is planned for completion in May 2025.
Activity 1.2 Online training on Women's Intervention for Substance Exposure: Comprehensive Care for Substance Use Disorder (WISE)	The full course on WISE Course 1,2,3 and 3 was completed. The training was delivered by conducting two cycles which were conducted by International Trainers such as Dr. Edna Luz Abullon (Philippines) and Ms. Aditi Ganiker. Another cycle of WISE 1 training was also completed which was led by Dr. Anna Dzadey from Ghana. A total of 32 participants from NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs attended training. The second cycle of WISE course 2,3 and 3 was scheduled to be conducted in February 2025.
Activity 1.3 - Translation of training manuals - DAP will translate UTC Basic (1-8) 2020 editions, WISE and PEER courses into Burmese	DAP translated the Peer Experiences Empower Recovery Course. A review was conducted to verify the translation's accuracy and clarity for Myanmar local communities. Due to the funding stoppage, not all translation works were not completed.
Activity 1.4 – Attending International Conferences (ISSUP, IRS, ICUDDR etc.)	Attendance at ISSUP in August 2025 was planned. DAP coordinated with the INL Office in Myanmar to select leaders from CBOs, CSOs, and NGOs for the conference. Afterward, participants were expected to share experiences and foster collaboration on demand reduction with regional and international organizations. Due to the funding cessation, it was not completed.

Objective 2: To establish a society of addiction professionals that will facilitate capacity building, information sharing and learning opportunities to increase both the quality and quantity of evidence-based and client-centered drug demand deduction activities in Myanmar.

Planned Activities	Achievements
Activity 2.1 - Organizing Meetings and Workshops	DAP held meetings with Alliance Myanmar to launch these activities. An MOU was signed on 2nd December 2024 to formalize the implementation. Internal discussions on recruiting participants as core members were initiated.
Activity 2.2 - Conduct monthly meetings.	Internal monthly meetings were conducted
Activity 2.3 - Developing Article of Association	This activity was in the process but due to the cessation of the funding, it was not completed.
Activity 2.4 - Mapping for additional members to expand the association	This activity was scheduled to be completed during the second year of implementation period but due to the cessation of the funding, it was not completed.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation tracked program progress, outcomes, and outputs. Internal systems measured results against targets, and pre- and post-test scores showed improvements. Due to the premature cessation of implementation, many activities remained incomplete. Below table describes the internal monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor the progress and outcomes.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Output/ outcome</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievements</i>	<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Data Aggregation</i>	<i>Reporting Mechanism</i>
<i>Number of WISE training completed</i>	Outcome	0	1 training	3 trainings were completed	Myanmar project Training Report	By Curriculum	Quarterly Reports
<i>Number of PEER Trainings Completed</i>	Outcome	0	1 PEER Training	Incomplete due to early premature termination	Myanmar Project Training Report	By sex and locations	Quarterly Reports
<i>Number of participants who completed the training</i>	Outcome	0	30 participants	32 participants completed the training	Myanmar Project Training Reports	By curriculum	Quarterly Reports
<i>Translation of training manuals - UTC Basic (1-8) 2020 editions, WISE and PEER courses into Burmese</i>	Outcome	8	UTC Basic (1-8) 2020 editions, WISE and PEER courses into Burmese	Peer Experiences Empower Recovery Course only was translated	Quarterly Reports	By curriculum	Quarterly Reports

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Output/ outcome</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievements</i>	<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Data Aggregation</i>	<i>Reporting Mechanism</i>
<i>Number of International Conferences attended</i>	Outcome	0	1 International Conference	Incomplete due to early premature termination.	Myanmar Project Training Report	By regions	Quarterly Reports
<i>Number of meetings/ workshops organised</i>	Outcome	0	5 meeting organized	Incomplete due to early premature termination.	Myanmar Project Meeting reports	By types of meeting	Quarterly Reports
<i>Number of monthly meetings completed</i>	Outcome	0	24 meeting organized	Incomplete due to early premature termination.	Myanmar Project Meeting reports	By types of meeting	Quarterly Reports
<i>Completion of the article of association</i>	Outcome	0	1 article of association	Incomplete due to early premature termination.	Myanmar Project Quarterly Reports	No aggregation	Quarterly Reports
<i>Completion of the mapping for additional members to expand the association</i>	Outcome	0	1 mapping exercise	Incomplete due to early premature termination.	Myanmar Project Quarterly reports	No aggregation	Quarterly reports

FINDINGS FROM INTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Organizations Representation

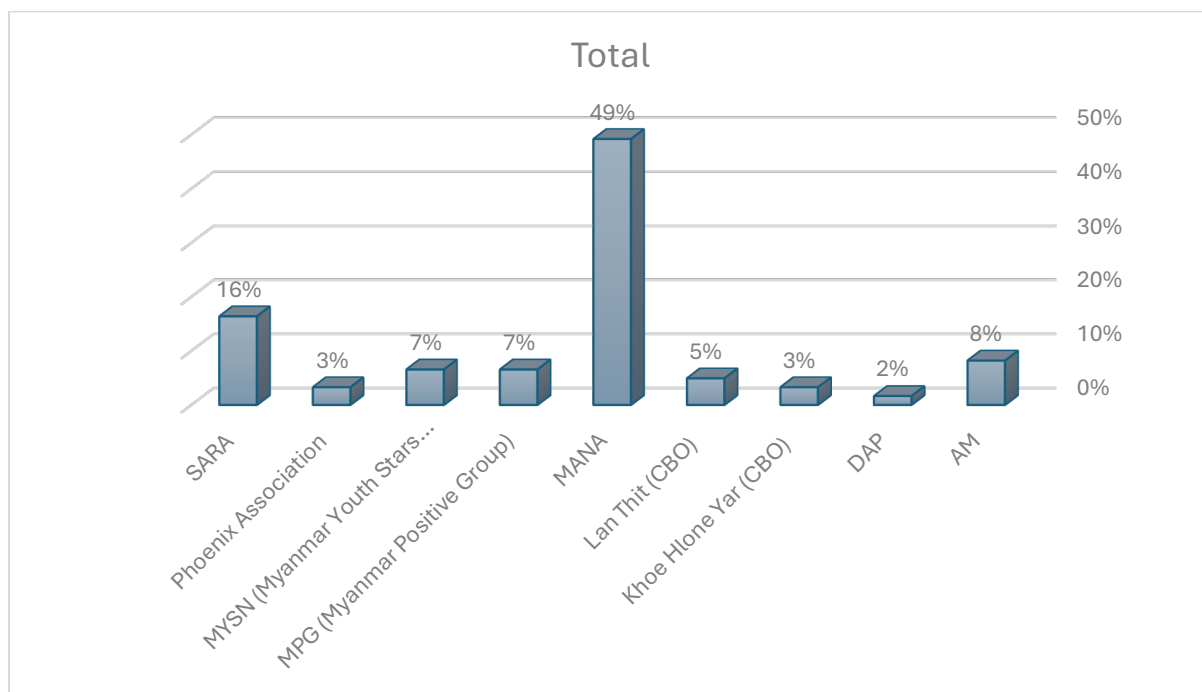


Figure 1 - Organisations that participated in the training.

DAP reached out to local agencies who are at the forefront of delivering demand reduction activities in the community. The participants represented NGOs such as Myanmar Anti-narcotics Association (MANA), Substance Abuse Research Association (SARA), Alliance Myanmar (AM), Myanmar Youth Stars Network (MYSN), Myanmar Positive Group (MPG), Lan Thit, Phoenix Association, Khoe Hlone Yar, and Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) to the complexity of services and availability of staff.

Geographical Representations

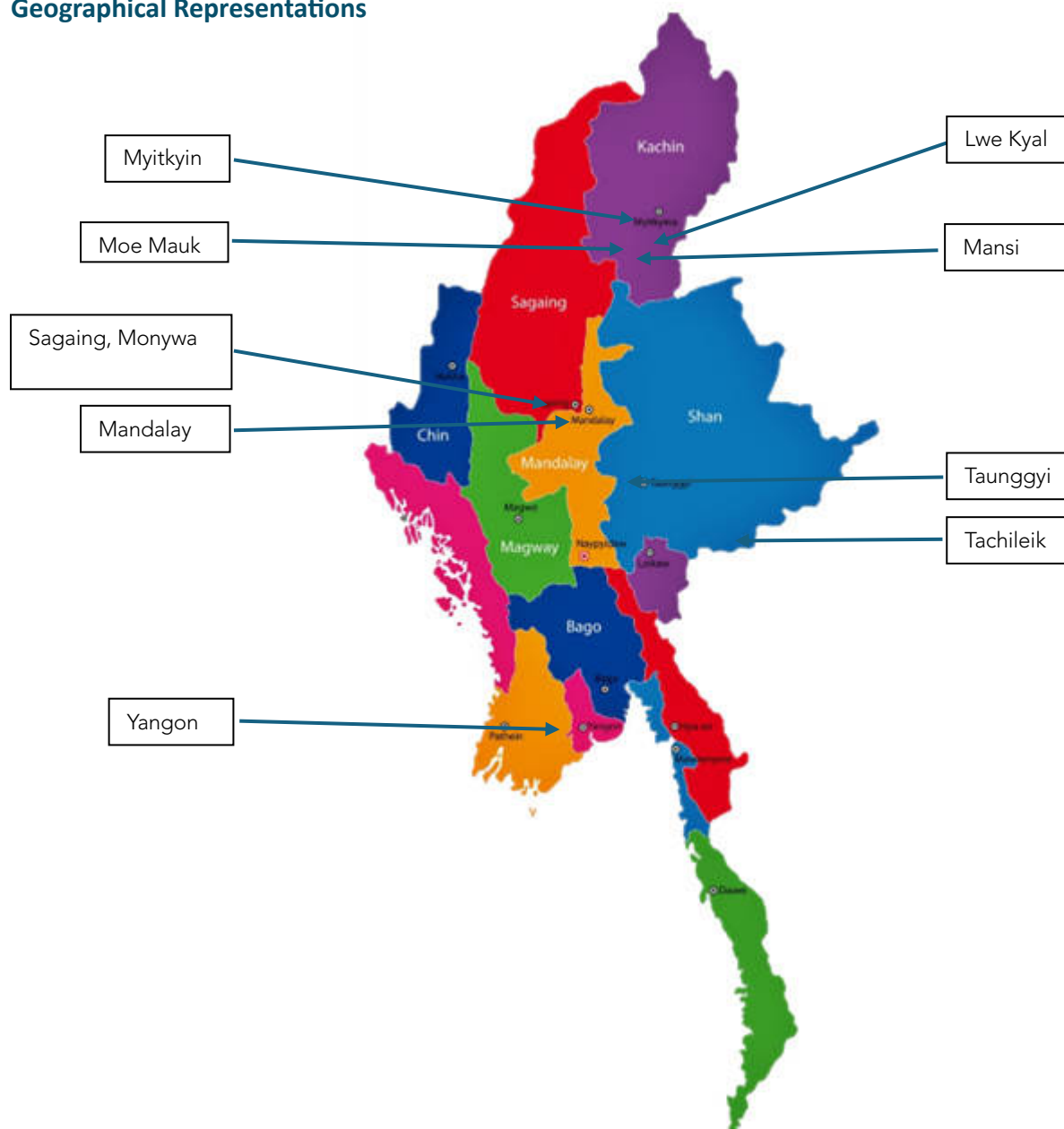
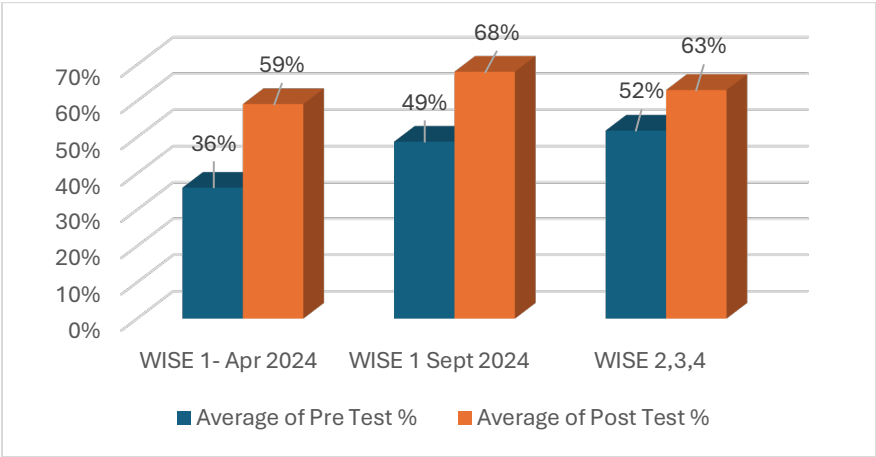


Figure 2 - Geographical representation of participants

Drug Advisory Programme trained participants from different locations across the country. The focus was on professionals working in remote areas. Online training methodology was adopted due to the current situations to train professionals from hard-to-reach areas from Kachin State (Myitkyina, Lwe Kyal, Mansi and Moe Mauk), Sagaing (Monywa), Mandalay, Shan (Taunggyi and Tachileik) and Yangon.

Measurements of training effectiveness

The effectiveness of the training was assessed through pre- and post-training evaluations. Participants completed an initial assessment to establish baseline knowledge and skills, followed by a subsequent assessment upon completion of the training. The comparative analysis of these scores quantified participant improvement and identified areas requiring additional development.



The table indicates that post-test scores increased for all training sessions, with improvements ranging from 11% to 23%.

Training Evaluation

Feedback from participants was gathered after each training session to support ongoing improvement and engagement. The diagrams below show their views on various aspects of the training.

Satisfaction with the online and hybrid training, which effectively reached participants in remote areas. It was noted that 94% of participants were satisfied with the online training methodology.

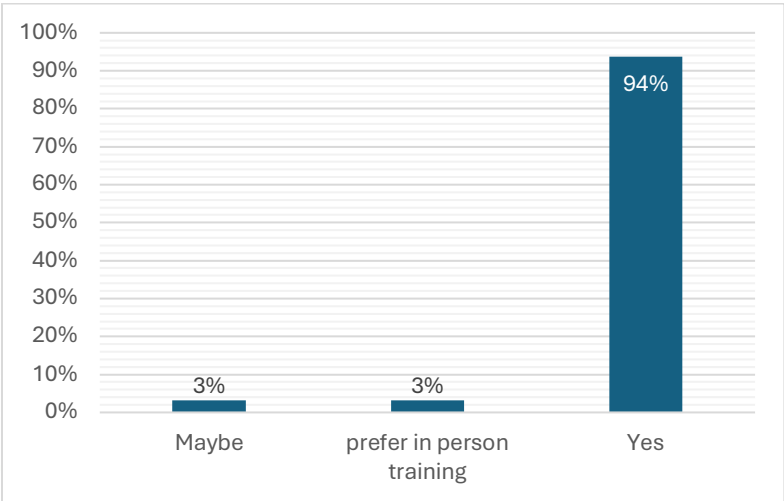


Figure 3- Participant's satisfaction on online training.

Feedback from participants addressed the training content, activities, and level of interactive engagement. Sixty-six percent of participants indicated that the balance between content, activities, and interaction was appropriate throughout the training.

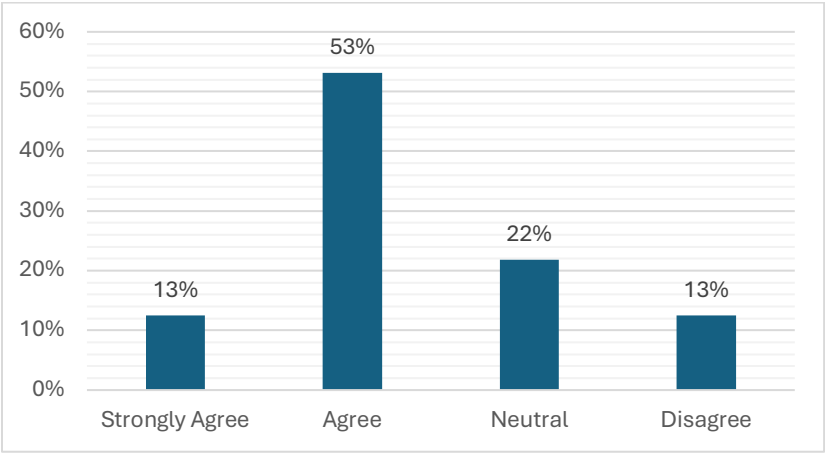


Figure 4 - Participants' feedback on well-balanced training in view of contents, activities and interaction

Time Allocation:

Some respondents thought the 3-week training course was too brief and recommended extending it or adding more in-person sessions. 66% of participants expressed satisfaction with the time allocation for the training session. Additionally, 19% of participants disagreed, citing reasons such as a preference for increased time allocation or existing work commitments.

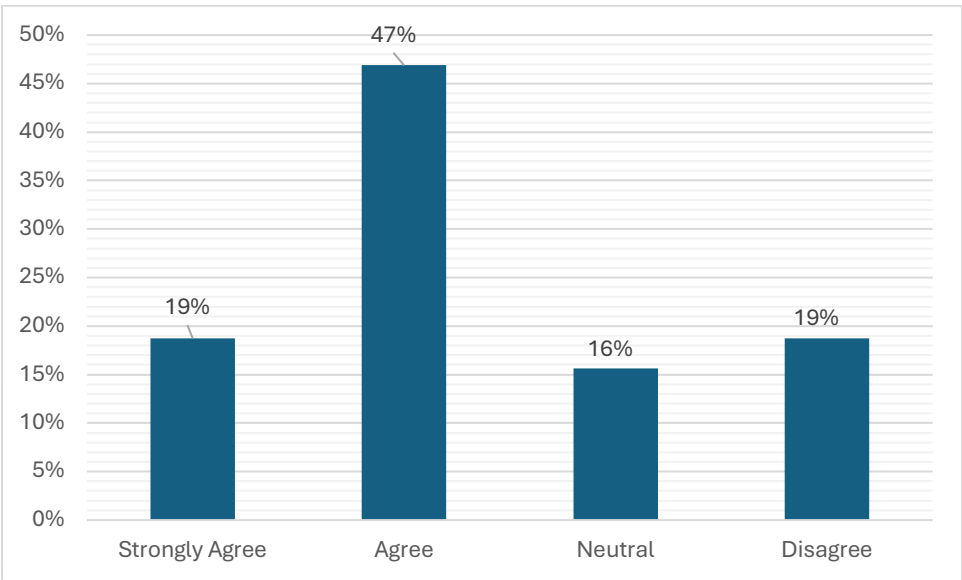


Figure 5 - Participant's satisfaction with Time Allocation to cover the topics and exercises during the training.

Participants were given the opportunity to raise questions and concerns to encourage interaction. The figure below details how these inquiries were addressed. 72% of participants indicated satisfaction with the time provided for their questions.

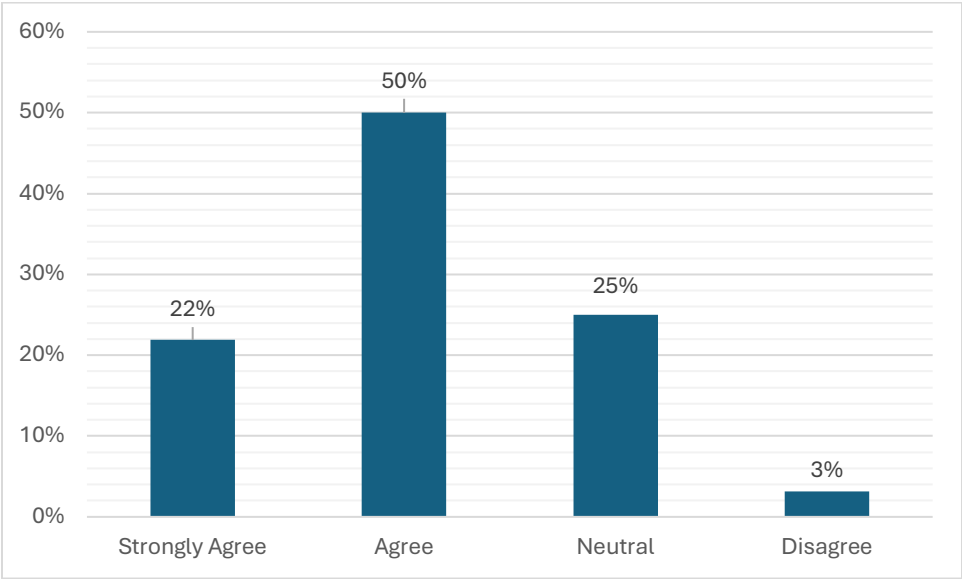


Figure 6 - Participants' opinion on time allocation to their inquiries

Training Environment and Duration:

DAP examined whether the training environment was suitable for learning with the adoption of an online/hybrid approach. While some participants indicated a preference for shorter online sessions lasting about 2 hours to maintain focus, 67% of participants were satisfied with sessions that lasted 2.5 hours.

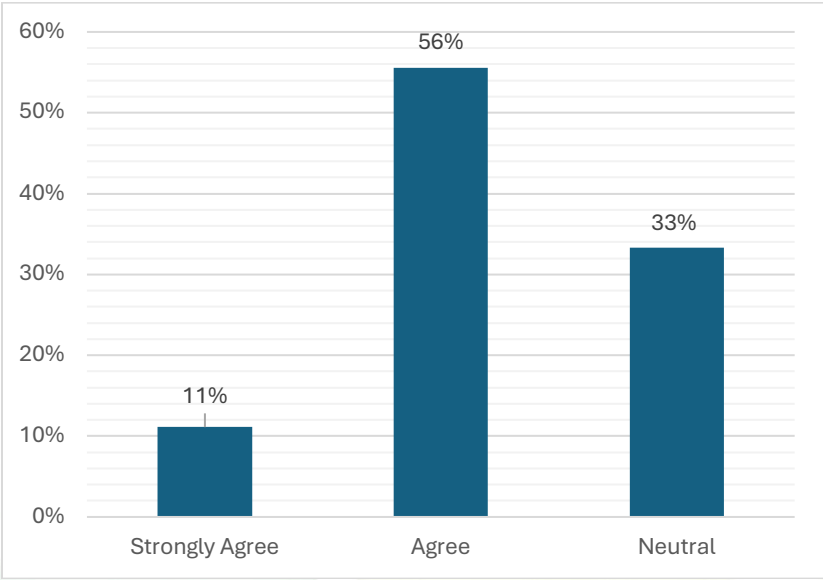


Figure 7 - Participants' response on how well the training environment is conducive for their learning

Training Materials and Approach:

CPDAP distributed printed training manuals to participants. The training utilised Microsoft PowerPoint for content display and facilitated group discussions. Participants reported that the training materials were generally well received, with 60% of participants acknowledging the balance of the materials.

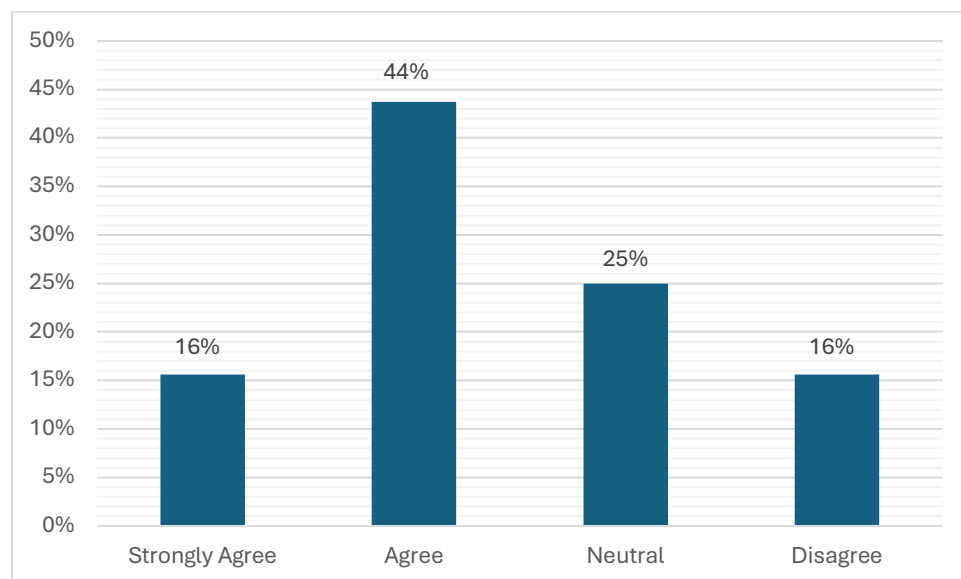


Figure 8 - Participants' opinion on adequacy and usefulness of the training materials.

Online and hybrid approaches were implemented in Myanmar to ensure the safety of participants in remote areas. According to the table below, 67% of participants expressed acceptance of this training methodology.

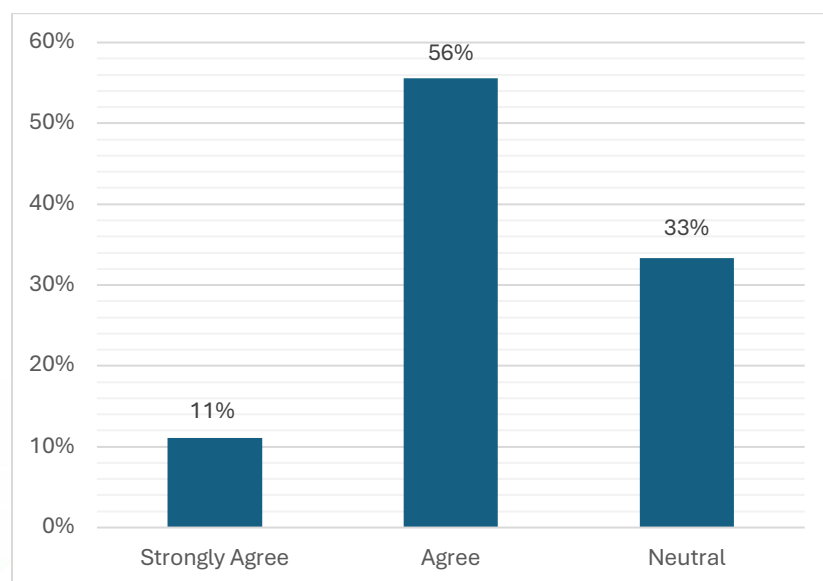


Figure 9 - Participants' opinion on appropriateness of online training approach

Likes and Dislikes:

Participants noted group discussions, interactive activities, and the trainer's expertise as beneficial elements. Reported challenges included internet connectivity problems and a preference for additional in-person sessions.

One participant commented that "What I liked most about the training was the group work and discussions. Collaborating with others allowed us to share diverse perspectives and ideas, enhancing our understanding of the material. It fostered a sense of community and made learning more engaging and enjoyable. The exchange of knowledge and experiences during these discussions really enriched the overall training experience for me".

Another participant also provided their feedback as *"Flexibility: The ability to learn at one's own pace and schedule.*

Practical Content: Clear, actionable insights that can be applied in real-world scenarios.

Interactive Learning: Engaging features like quizzes, group discussions, or interactive videos.

Expert Instructors: Access to knowledgeable facilitators or mentors.

Collaborative Environment: Opportunities to connect with peers and share experiences"

Participants were also encouraged to open their dislikes as well.

One participants did not like *"Case Study and learning"*

Another participant noted concerns about the duration of the training sessions and suggested extending the time allocation. *"What I liked least about the training was the duration of the sessions. While 2.30 hours provided a solid overview, I felt that extending the time would allow for deeper exploration of the topics and more comprehensive discussions. Having additional time would enhance our understanding and enable us to engage more fully with the material and each other."*

Improvements and Extra Activities:

Suggestions for improvement included more interactive activities, shorter online session durations, addressing language barriers effectively, and providing support for in-person training opportunities.

It was also advised to add case presentations by specialists, increasing in-person training days, arranging more group discussions and engagement activities, and sharing international experiences relevant to local contexts.

Participants expressed interest in joining future training sessions and recommended improvements such as providing allowances for travel and living expenses for in-person training.

Overall Satisfaction:

Although certain challenges were encountered, the majority of participants expressed satisfaction with the overall training experience and appreciated the knowledge acquired.

"My overall training experience was incredibly positive! I felt happy and engaged throughout the sessions. The training provided me with a wealth of knowledge, covering various topics that enriched my understanding. I particularly enjoyed the interactive elements and discussions, which made learning enjoyable and practical. Overall, it was a valuable experience that I truly appreciated!"

"Thank you so much for giving me the opportunity to attend the WISE training! It was a valuable experience that greatly enhanced my knowledge and skills. I appreciate the effort put into organizing the sessions. One suggestion I have is to consider offering more time for discussions or breakout sessions, as I believe this would further enrich the learning experience. Overall, I am grateful for this chance and look forward to applying what I learned!"

Offering options that accommodate participants' preferences, such as shorter online sessions and opportunities for in-person training.

KEY CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY CHALLENGES

1. *Premature cessation of funding support*

Research shows that major events such as political unrest and war can increase drug availability, increase harmful drug use, and increase transmission of blood-borne viruses such as HIV and Hepatitis.

2. *Safety of the staff and participants*

Due to Myanmar's political situation and conscription laws, young professionals at risk of mandatory military training had to relocate. DAP responded by delivering training online and hybrid, providing internet access to allow participants to join remotely from any location.

3. *Participant Attendance*

DAP acknowledged that some participants were unable to attend regularly due to busy schedules, electricity issues, and internet disruptions.

4. *Internet access and power cut*

Internet access was disrupted in certain areas, resulting in delays to group activities and assignments during the training.

LESSONS LEARNED

• *Adopting Interactive training approaches*

The training program was originally intended for in-person sessions to promote greater participation and interaction. However, in response to current circumstances, it was transitioned to an online format, which presented difficulties in engaging participants, particularly those from remote locations. Furthermore, staff availability and workload rendered it impossible for all participants to attend the sessions on a full-time basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Continue funding and support*

INL remains the principal provider of support for demand reduction services in Myanmar. The absence of this funding—particularly given the ongoing conflict—may exacerbate the country's drug-related challenges. Continued financial support is therefore recommended to assist in mitigating drug abuse in Myanmar.

2. *Based on this feedback from the trainings, key areas for improvement could include:*

- Increasing the length of training or including additional in-person training days.
- Adding interactive components, such as case presentations and group discussions.
- Managing challenges such as internet connectivity and language barriers.

IMPACT: REFLECTIONS ON CHANGE

The impact of the training and capacity building initiatives was identified through personal stories and reflections.

One of the medical doctor who joined the training told his story.

"I found the training to be very good overall. The content was comprehensive, and I particularly appreciated the opportunity to learn directly from the trainers. It really helped me gain insights into effective strategies for dealing with substance use disorder (SUD) and related issues.

Firstly, I believe that incorporating more in-person training sessions would enhance the learning experience further. The face-to-face interactions and practical demonstrations would be invaluable. Secondly, it would be beneficial to arrange for shorter class times during these in-person sessions. This would ensure that the training remains engaging and focused.

I'd like to extend my sincere thanks to the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) and the Colombo Plan for their efforts in organizing such a valuable training program. It has been immensely beneficial, and I look forward to implementing what I've learned in my work."

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

DAP received essential funding from the U.S. Embassy in Myanmar, enabling the project to adapt training programs and manage activities despite difficult circumstances. This partnership provided strategic guidance, increased flexibility in addressing risks, and helped DAP align its goals with broader community development objectives. Collaboration with the Embassy also improved DAP's credibility and visibility, facilitated regular communication, and created opportunities to demonstrate program impact and secure additional support.

This design of the project was built upon partnership and collaboration with non-governmental organizations who are working in the remote ethnic regional area. To strengthen the partnership, DAP collaborated with Alliance Myanmar (AM) who has the track record of building community-based organisations and improving their capacity. The activities included organising the first addiction professional society in Myanmar, conducting capacity-building workshops for local organisations, and facilitating organisational development workshops. DAP and AM initiated a strong foundation which could have developed into the well-functioning society. However, further development depends on continued funding.

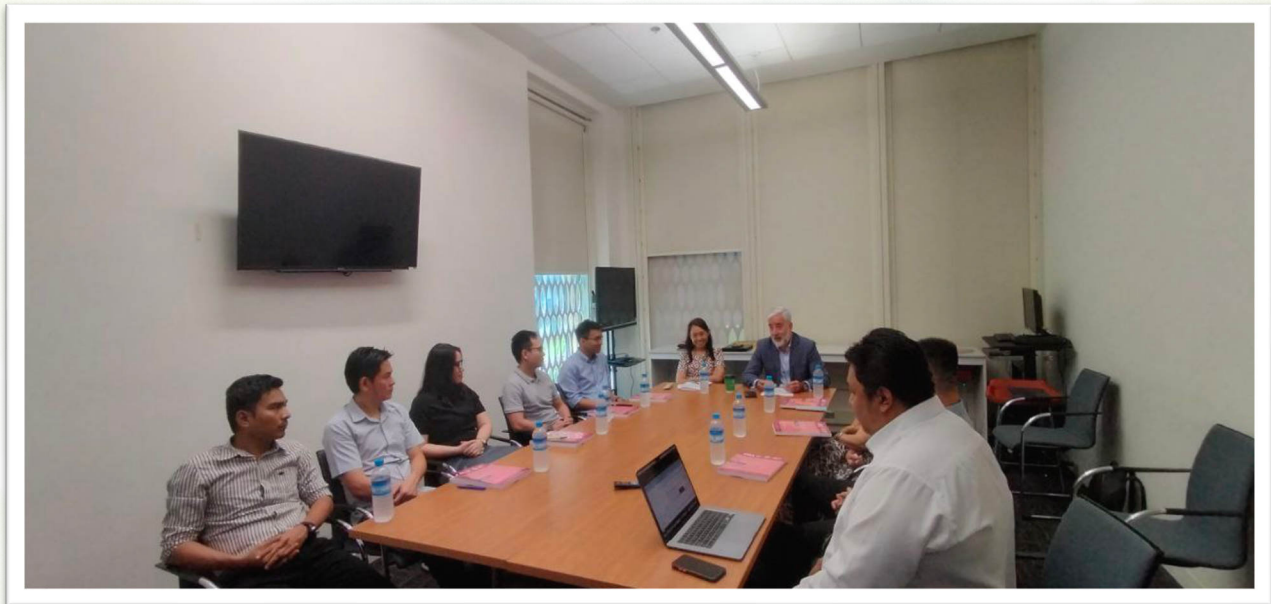
Throughout, DAP also engaged other local organisations to take part in demand reduction activities. Capacity building initiatives were the priority topic in their meaningful participation in the initiatives.

MAJOR RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

SAFETY OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Considering the ongoing instability and conflicts throughout Myanmar, travelling became a major safety concern, and hence the DAP team maintained close and responsive collaboration with the US Embassy's representatives and the participants. Communication channels were kept open and adaptive, allowing for swift changes in planning. As safety remained a top priority, the approach to training was modified from in-person sessions to a hybrid format, combining meetings at the American Center in Yangon with virtual sessions for participants in remote locations. This flexible arrangement ensured that everyone could access the training program regardless of travel restrictions, security concerns, or health risks. By adjusting the format and schedules throughout the training, the training team safeguarded participants' safety while continuing to support capacity-building and the DDR activities in the country.

VISIBILITY SECTION



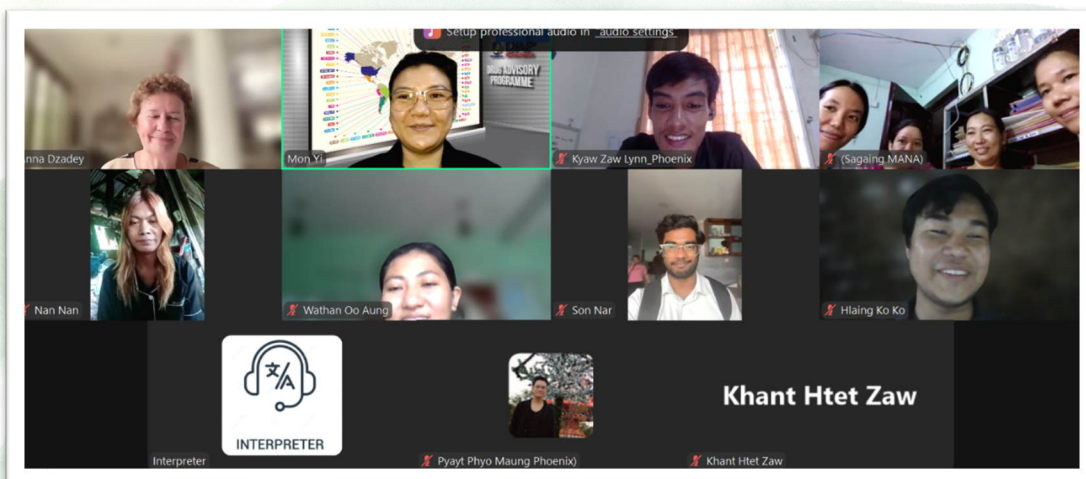
Opening remarks by INL representative Mr. Jonas Wechsler, Political- Economic Counciller, US Embassy – Myanmar.



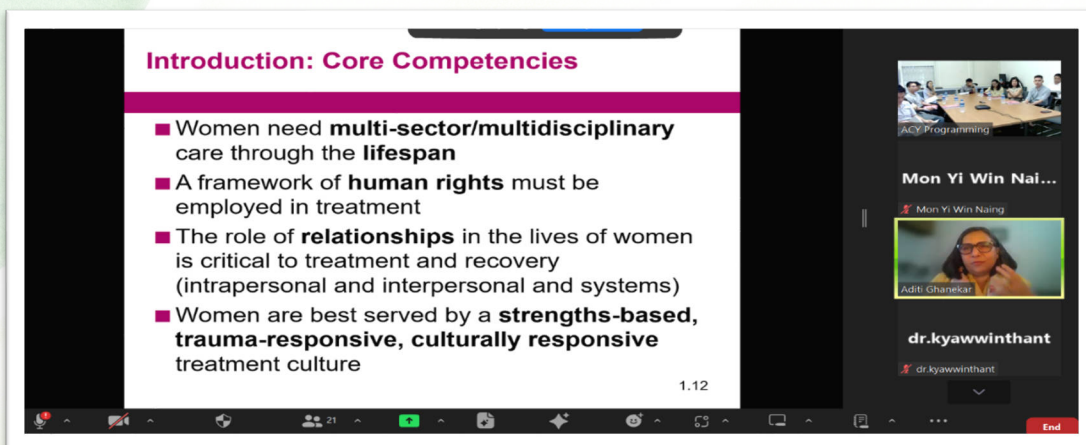
Opening speech by Ms. Oranooch Sungkhawanna made at the WISE Training.



Participants joining In-person (hybrid) at American Center Yangon



Participants from remote locations joining online at the training provided by Dr. Anna Dzadey.



Participants from remote locations join online at the training provided by Aditi Ghanekar.

Mon Yi Win Naing

Anna Dzadey

Son Nar

MANA Aung M... Interpreter_MM...

MANA Sagaing

MANA Aung Myay Tha... Interpreter_MM/EN

MANA Sagaing

Exercise: Thinking About What We Know and Need to Know

Small Group Exercise

- Divide into groups of 4-5 participants. Groups have 15 minutes to discuss what they know and what they need to know about how the following factors influence the treatment of women for substance use disorders in their community. We will have a general large discussion for 15 minutes about the issues.

Issue	What we know	What we need to know
How does citizenship play a role in treatment access and delivery?		
How does religion play a role in treatment access and delivery?		
How does the law play a role in treatment access and delivery?		
How does race and/or ethnicity play a role in treatment access and delivery?		
What are the other factors that play roles in treatment access and delivery		

Participants from remote locations join online at the training provided by Dr. Anna Dzadey.



CPDAP and Alliance Myanmar signed an MOU at a ceremony attended by Ms. Shwe Zin Nyunt, Senior Program Management Specialist from the U.S. Embassy's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.



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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SINLEC23LAO326: Strengthening DDR Activities in Myanmar

1. SUMMARY FINANCIAL TABLE

<i>Budget Category</i>	Approved Budget (USD)	Actual Expenditure (USD)	Variance (USD)	Spent %
<i>Personnel</i>	75,000.00	(48,159.00)	26,841.00	64%
<i>Fringe Benefits</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
<i>Travel</i>	66,708.00	(135)	66,573.36	0%
<i>Equipment</i>	4,000.00		4,000.00	0%
<i>Supplies</i>	600.00	(162)	437.50	27%
<i>Contractual</i>	250,591.95	(59,376.00)	191,215.95	24%
<i>Construction</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	38,606.80	(20,945)	17,661.71	54%
<i>Indirect Costs (14% Admin)</i>	60,971.00	(18,029)	42,942.13	30%
<i>Total</i>	496,477.75	-146,806	349,672	30%

2. BUDGET VS. ACTUAL NARRATIVE

Due to the immediate halt of activities, most of the budget lines were underutilized- with the minimum expenditure of 24% on contractual and maximum 64% on Personnel.

3. FUNDS STATUS SUMMARY

Description	Amount (USD)
Total Federal Funds Authorized	496,478
Total Federal Funds Disbursed	496,478
Total Expenditures Incurred	146,806
Unexpended Balance	349,672
Program Income (if any)	0
Amount to be Returned	349,672



THE COLOMBO PLAN

THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT
5th Floor, M2M Veranda Office,
No. 34, W.A.D. Ramanayake Mawatha,
Colombo 02 | Sri Lanka



www.colombo-plan.org



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