

「ミャンマー麻薬対策・貧困削減プロジェクト形成調査」について国境省との打合せ議事録

1. 日 時：2004年2月6日（金）13:30 - 15:30

2. 場 所：(Natala Village)

3. 出席者：別紙参照

4. 配布資料：

- 調査団員メンバーリスト
- 日程表
- 麻薬対策・貧困削減プログラムツリー

5. 受領資料

- 日本のこれまでの援助実績及びコーカン地区等についての説明資料（パワーポイント）

6. 内 容

(1) 団長挨拶及び団員の紹介

- ・菊地代理より、メンバーリストを用いて調査団員を紹介し、また調査のTOR及び調査日程を説明
- ・調査結果を踏まえ、3月10～12日に予定しているヤンゴンでの会議にて、今後の計画及び進め方についてミャンマー政府へ提案したいことを説明

(2) タンスエ局長による冒頭挨拶

今回は皆さんにお会いできて嬉しく思っている。今回の調査団について伺っていたので、こちらも準備している。国境でのミャンマー側の動きについて説明したい。ミャンマーは国境が長く、5つの国と接し、その長さは3,800マイルにおよぶ。また、海にも1,300マイルの長さで面している。ミャンマーの領土は細長いため国境も長く、また山も多いことから、ヤンゴンからすべてをコントロールすることは非常に難しい。ミャンマーには135の少数民族がある。1948年に独立したが40年内戦が続いて来た。今の軍事政権では、全ての人々の平和を目標に努力している。これまで国境地域での開発に取り組んできたが、最も良好な関係が築けたのはコーカン地区である。英植民地時代でも、コーカン地区はインドと中国の関係で重要な地区であった。コーカン地区の次は、ワ地区、シャン、キンとも良好な関係を築いている。これまでの内戦の中で今の国境省ができた。

国境は内戦のため開発が遅れている。海外からの協力も十分得られない状況にあるが、日本からの援助は多く感謝している。国境省としては、海外からの援助は大歓迎であり、日本の協力は有難い。

(3) タンスエ局長より、日本のこれまでの援助実績等についてパワーポイントを用いて説明（別添4

参照)

(4) 玉光事務官より、対ミャンマー経済協力方針の説明

対ミャンマーにおいては、これまで40年以上に渡り援助を続けている。5月の事件以来、新規の案件はストップしているが、継続中の案件はそのまま続けている状況にある。現在は、人道支援の案件、民主化・経済構造改革に資する案件、ASEANあるいはCLMVの枠で捉える案件を主な対象としており、今後も個々に検討し良い案件については実施したいと考えている。今回のプロジェクト形成調査は3月末までであるが、その後の具体的な支援についても検討している。コーカン地区に対しては、保健医療の改善、教育の改善、インフラ整備等を含め包括的に取り組むことを計画している。97年から始まったソバ栽培の技術協力によってソバの品質も向上し、日本の関係者も喜んでおり、国境省の努力も評価している。販路の問題が解決されることを期待している。今後も色々よろしくお願ひしたい。

→ タンスエ局長のコメント

コーカン地区及びヤンゴンそれぞれにおいて、教育、保健医療等の関係者とのアレンジも行いたい。これまでも日本とミャンマーは理解しプロジェクトを実施してきた。

(5) 佐々木所長より、国境省への要望

- ・他の省庁とのタイアップに関して、国境省の調整を期待する。
- ・国境省と一緒にプロジェクトを進めていくことによって、JICAの協力が終了した後も、コーカン地区の生活が維持されて行くようにしたい。
- ・今回の調査を終えミャンマー側から要請書を頂ければ、早い段階でプロジェクトを実施することが出来る。ミャンマー側においても諸手続きがあると思うが、今後、相談したい。
- ・3月の佐藤部長訪越時に3日間程度コーカンに行きたいと考えているが、国境省の同行及び交通手段について相談したい。

→ タンスエ局長のコメント

関係省庁との面会は相手の意向にもよるが、こちらから準備できることは行いたい。まとめて関係省庁に会うことも可能である。また、諸手続きには時間がかかるかもしれないが、他の省庁よりは早い。佐藤部長への同行については大臣と副大臣に相談中である。分かり次第連絡する。

(6) その他質疑応答

菊地代理：2月16,17日に再度ヤンゴンでの協議は可能か。

タンスエ局長：予定に入れておく。

菊地代理：今回同行される、U NYI NYI がヤンゴンに戻るのはいつか。

タンスエ局長：2月15日を予定。

菊地代理：CCDACの動きを把握して、それを踏まえ、どういう支援が出来るか考えたい。

菊地代理：2月12日に農業開発（栽培）及び農業インフラのコンサルがヤンゴンに来るため意見交換して頂きたい。

タンスエ局長：了解した。2月13日で調整したい。

菊地代理：日本では政府が法人を作って、そこを経由して援助を行う方法があるがミャンマーはどうか。

タンスエ局長：そのようなシステムはあるが、一般的には行っていない。

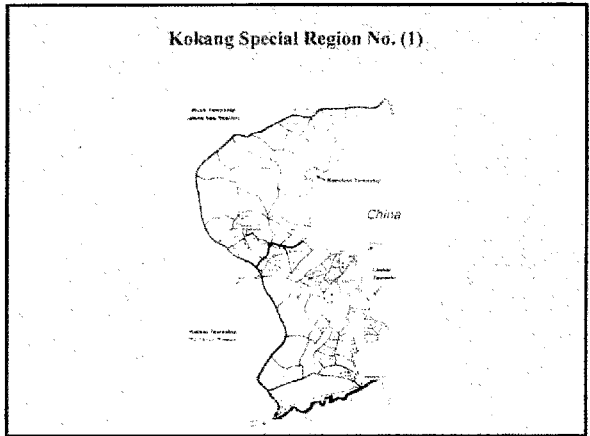
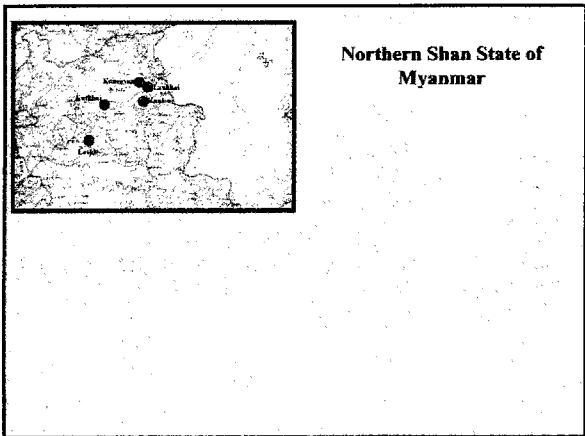
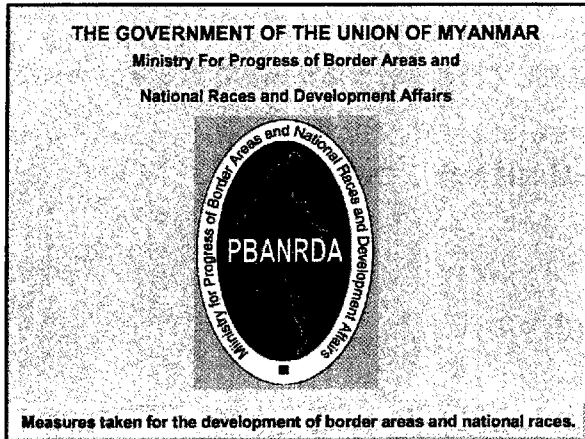
柴田氏：キタワセが高く売られている理由は。

タンスエ局長：苦い味がすると中国に買ってもらえるから。

以 上

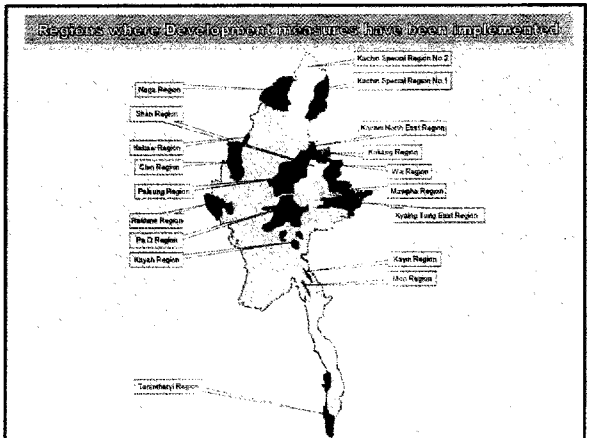
平成16年2月6日

国境省側資料



Kokang Region located in the North Eastern Shan State where Kokang, Wa, Shan, Kachin, Palaung, Lahu, Lisu and Myaungzee national races are residing. The population of Kokang Region is estimated to be 105,370.

Background - Kokang Region was under the Frontier Administration during the British Colonial Era. It was occupied by the Koumingtang troops in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The Burma Communist Party dominated the area from 1968 till early 1989. In March 1989, the Kokang leaders revolted against the BCP leaders and came into the legal fold to work for the development of the region together with the Government. Kokang Region was designated as the No. 1 Special Region.



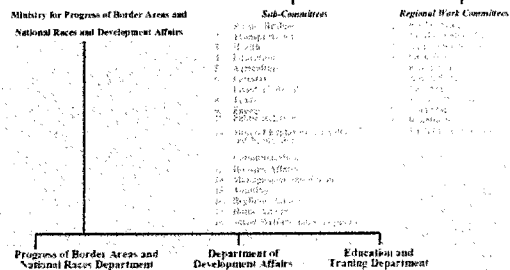
Objectives

The Objectives of the Ministry are as follows:-

- (a) To develop the economic and social works and roads and communications of the national races at the border areas, in accordance with the aims which are:-
 - (i) Non-disintegration of the Union;
 - (ii) Non-disintegration of the national solidarity;
 - (iii) Perpetuation of the Sovereignty of the State.
- (b) To cherish and preserve the culture, literature and customs of the national races;
- (c) To strengthen the amity among the national races;
- (d) To eradicate totally the cultivation of poppy plants by establishing economic enterprises;
- (e) To preserve and maintain the security, prevalence of law and order and regional peace and tranquillity of the border areas.

Management Structure for the Implementation of the Development of Border Areas and National Races

The State Peace and Development Council
Central Committee for the Development of Border Areas and National Races
Work Committee for the Development of Border Areas and National Races



Measures already taken for the development of border areas (as of 31-12-2003)

(1)	Earthen road	35277	miles/ furlong
(2)	Gravel road	1735/0	miles/ furlong
(3)	Asphalt road	334/1	miles/ furlong
(4)	Bridges (big/small/suspension)	67/811/16	Nos.
(5)	School (Primary/Middle/High)	627/61/62	Nos.
(6)	Hospitals	52	Nos.
(7)	Dispensaries/ Rural Health Center	82/29	Nos.
(8)	Diesel generators/Supply of Electricity (Places)	251/186	Nos.
(9)	Hydro power station	8	Nos.
(10)	Agriculture office/Farm	31/115	Nos.
(11)	Dam/ Canal	40/4	Nos.
(12)	Tractor Depots	11	Nos.
(13)	Livestock farm/ Veterinary office	19/41	Nos.
(14)	Post offices	47	Nos.
(15)	Telephony	80	Nos.
(16)	TV relay station	97	Nos.

Cooperation with Japan

2KR Increase of Food Production	1995	1 billion Yen
2KR Increase of Food Production	1998	800 million Yen
Provision of buckwheat seeds (Grass root Grant Aid)	1998	0.1 million US \$
Project for Improvement of Kokang Living Environment in Northern Shan State	2001	800 million Yen

Extension of Buckwheat Cultivation and Export to Japan

Buckwheat Season	Cultivated Acreage	Buckwheat Procurement		Export to Japan	Price US\$ per MT
		target	actual		
1997	4	-	-	-	-
1998	208	-	-	-	-
1999	2145	240	43	18	300
2000	3110	200	169	54	280
2001	4160	250	154	54	250
2002	4160	300	409	75	150
2003	4160	260	171	100	230

Cost of cultivation per acre of buckwheat

	Kyats
1. land preparation for cultivation	2700
2. sowing	300
3. weeding / security	5000
4. seed	6000
5. fertilizers	
Urea	300
T Super	2013
MOP	1700
6. harvesting	1000
7. threshing / bagging	1000
8. transportation	500
9. plastic bags	250
10. storage (fumigation)	200
Total	20963

Average yield of buckwheat per acre	-	10 baskets
Selling price 1 basket	4000 Kyats	
10 baskets	40000 Kyats	
Profit gained by farmer on 1 acre of buckwheat		
40000 - 20963	=	19037 Kyats
	=	19 US dollars

1 acre of opium poppy cultivation	4.6 Kilo opium gum
1 Kilo of opium gum	150 US \$
∞ 4.6 Kilo	690 US \$
Buckwheat Average yield 10 baskets/acre	
to get 1 metric ton, you will have to cultivate 5 acres	
(47 baskets 1 metric ton)	
buckwheat 5 acres	150 US\$
∞ 1 acre	150/5= 30 US\$
690 ÷ 30= 23 times.	
income of one acre of opium poppy cultivation	= 23 times more than buckwheat.

Successful points and weaknesses of failures of buckwheat cultivation as an opium poppy substitute crop

Sr. No.	successful points	Sr. No.	weaknesses or failures
1.	Cultivation itself is successful.	1.	Need to work for increase in yield of Japanese standard of 1 metric ton per hectare.
2.	Japanese Kitawase variety can be harvested in 60 days where local varieties takes 90 days.	2.	Local variety buckwheat fetches higher price in local markets.
3.	Promote friendship understanding and cooperation between Myanmar and Japanese Governments	3.	Transportation cost of buckwheat from Kokang to Yangon Port costs 75 US \$ per metric ton.
4.	Can compete the quality of Chinese buckwheat and export to Japan.	4.	Cannot compete the price with Chinese buckwheat due to high transportation charges and takes longer time in transport that deteriorate the quality during shipment.

Sr. No.	successful points	Sr. No.	weaknesses or failures
5.	Buckwheat can be cultivated to be consumed for food security.	5.	Cannot compete the income of opium poppy, and cannot be cultivated as a cash crop.
6.	Buckwheat can be successfully cultivated in Kyaukse area and Southern Shan State where transportation is easier than Kokang region.	6.	Buckwheat cultivated in Kokang region cannot compete the price of buckwheat cultivated in Kyaukse and Southern Shan State.
7.	Natala + JICA has been subsidising the seed, fertilizers, transportation charges so as to promote and encourage buckwheat cultivation and eradicate opium poppy cultivation.	7.	Farmers relying on subsidies provided by Natala and JICA and are not working according to the market base and market drive.

Sr. No.	successful points	Sr. No.	weaknesses or failures
8.	Fertilizers were provided to the farmers from the 2KR Grant Aid provided by the Japanese Government in 1995 and 1998.	8.	As there are no more 2 KR Grant Aids after 1998 it is difficult to provide fertilizers to the farmers.
9.	In 2003 the Government and the Kokang Authority totally banned the opium poppy cultivation in the whole of Kokang region. It creates more interest to cultivate buckwheat by the former poppy farmers. The interest of the farmers is at the highest since the start of the buckwheat project.	9.	When the interest of the former poppy farmers is at the highest, the price of buckwheat in the international market has been falling and Nichimenrem stopped procuring buckwheat from Myanmar. This affected very much on the project and Natala had to procure the buckwheat from the farmers using budget ment for other development allocations.
10.	The farmers of Kokang wants to extend buckwheat cultivation in 2003 season.	10.	To promote local consumption and food security Natala bought only 5 baskets per acre in 2003 season.

Findings and Lessons Learnt

1. Need to work for the increase of yield to Japanese standard of 1 metric ton per hectare.
2. Need to find sustainable markets other than Japan in the region.
3. Not feasible as opium substitute cash crop but only as food security crop in Kokang Region.
4. Cannot compete with Chinese buckwheat in price in international market.
5. Transportation charges are very high when exporting buckwheat from Kokang to Japan via FOB Yangon or via FOB Muse through China.

6. Need to find domestic sustainable markets.
7. Need to promote local consumption by substituting the wheat which Myanmar has been importing a lot from abroad.
8. Need to produce value added products out of buckwheat such as instant noodles, dried noodles, biscuits, alcohol, etc.
9. The main bottle neck encountered at present is in milling the buckwheat.
10. Need to acquire milling technology and small milling machines.

11. Need to establish factories for milling and making value added products very close to the cultivation area eg. in Laukkai, Lashio or Mandalay.
12. As road networks in the Kokang region is not in good condition, perishable fruits and products cannot be transported efficiently. Therefor Chestnut, Walnut, magadamia nut and coffee should be planted by each house hold for income generation of the former poppy farmers.
13. Natala nor JICA should not subsidize the seeds, fertilizers and transportation charges to the farmers not more than two more years and work for market base and market driven process by the private entrepreneurs.

New Destiny

New Destiny project was implemented by CCDAC with a pre emptive approach by setting up seed banks and free distribution of substitute seed and seedlings to the poppy farmers before the poppy season. The budget for New Destiny project was funded by Natala.

One of the most important interventions of the New Destiny project is the destruction of opium seeds that were surrendered or give in voluntarily by the farmers from their stock to be planted in the coming poppy season.

A total of 165956 Kilograms of poppy seeds have been put to torch in front of the public, invited dignitaries, diplomats and journalists. This intervention enabled the prevention of about 41128 hectares of illicit poppy cultivation that could produce 44.17 tons of opium or equivalent to 4.4 tons of heroin.

Seed distribution under New Destiny Project (2003-2004)

Paddy	11000	acres
Maize	5200	acres
Corn	5417	acres
Wheat	916	acres
Beans and pulses	1066	acres
Groundnut	111	acres
Niger	1040	acres
Oil Mustard	1040	acres
Vegetables	908	acres

What we are in need in Kokang Region.

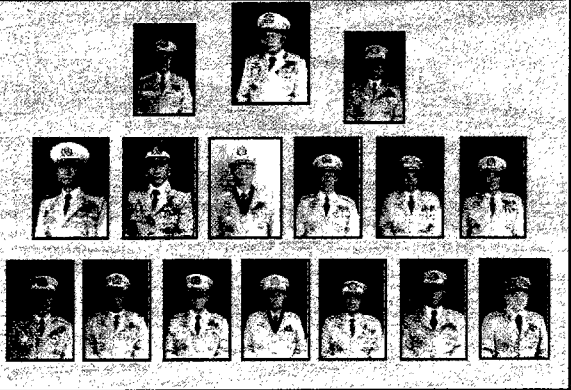
- ❖ Only one cash crop will not be able to substitute the income of the opium poppy. We must encourage the farmers to engage in multiple cropping of a variety of cash crops together with livestock breeding and income generating cottage industries of handicrafts.
- ❖ To conduct income generating activities, we need to establish revolving funds or micro credit schemes to help the rural poor.
- ❖ To uplift the education standard of the Kokang people, we need to construct schools with the assistance of the international community. In this context only roofing materials such as G1 sheets or Aluminum Zinc sheets, training aids, furniture, fencing barb wires are needed. The government can provide other necessary items and labour costs.

- ❖ To upgrade the health facilities of the Kokang people we need medical equipments and essential drugs and medicines for the rural poor farmers.
- ❖ To conduct income generating and cottage industries, and to uplift the standard of living of the farmers, we need rural electrification.
- ❖ To upgrade existing roads and construct feeder roads we need road constructing equipments.
- ❖ To foster small scale irrigation we need excavators and bulldozer or crawler tractors.
- ❖ To encourage and disseminate the farmers with scientific and in modern farming techniques and substitute crops, we need Research and Training Centre in Kokang Region.

Strategy for the Development of Border Areas

- (1) Promote the development of social and cultural centres and clubs.
- (2) Encourage the growth of local societies and administrative organisations such as village committees, co-operatives, and women's groups.
- (3) Encourage the growth of local industries and handicrafts.
- (4) Encourage the growth of local agriculture and forestry.
- (5) Encourage the growth of local transport and communication services.
- (6) Encourage the growth of local health and education services.
- (7) Encourage the growth of local recreation and sports.
- (8) Encourage the growth of local media for public opinion.

Central Committee for the Development of Border Areas And National Races.



Regions where Development measures have been implemented

Development of Border Areas and National Races have been implemented in the following regions:-

- (1) Kachin Special Region No.1;
- (2) Kachin Special Region No.2;
- (3) Kokang Region;
- (4) Wa Region;
- (5) Mawpha Region;
- (6) Kachin North East Region;
- (7) Kyaing Tong East Region;
- (8) Palaung Region;
- (9) Shan Region;
- (10) Pa -O Region;
- (11) Kayah Region;
- (12) Kayin Region;
- (13) Mon Region;
- (14) Tanintharyi Region;
- (15) Rakhine Region;
- (16) Chin Region;
- (17) Kahaw Region;
- (18) Naga Region.

Regions where Development measures have been implemented

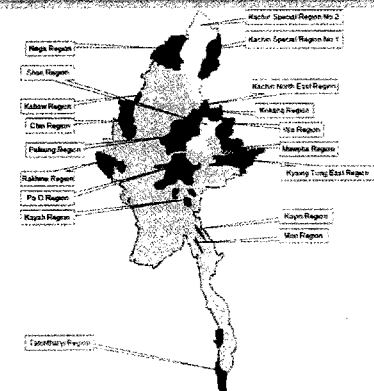


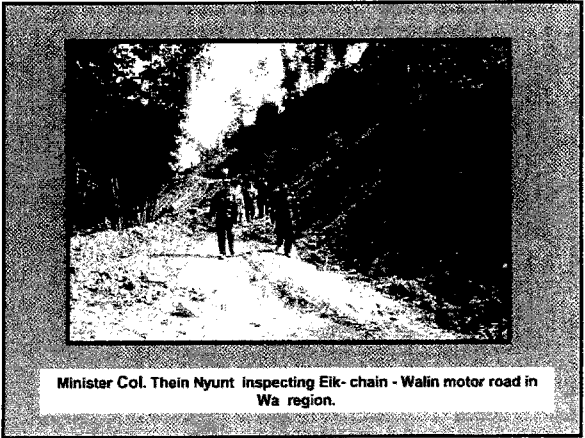
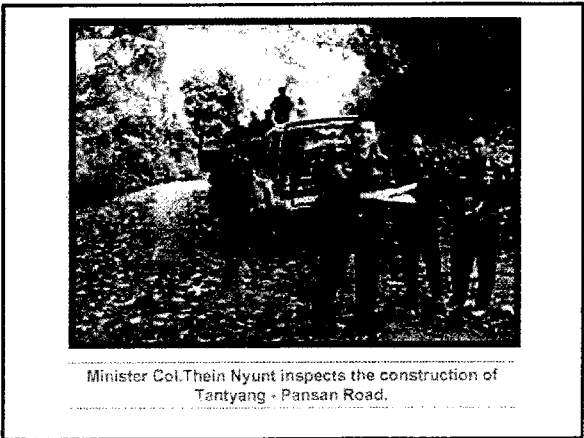
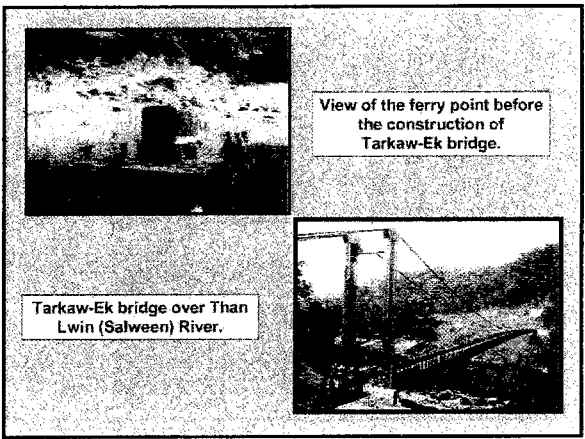
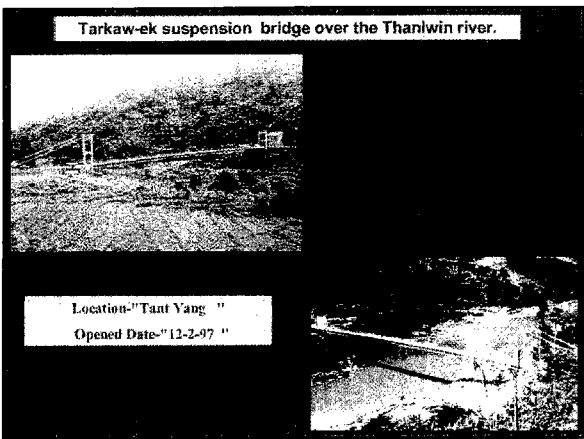
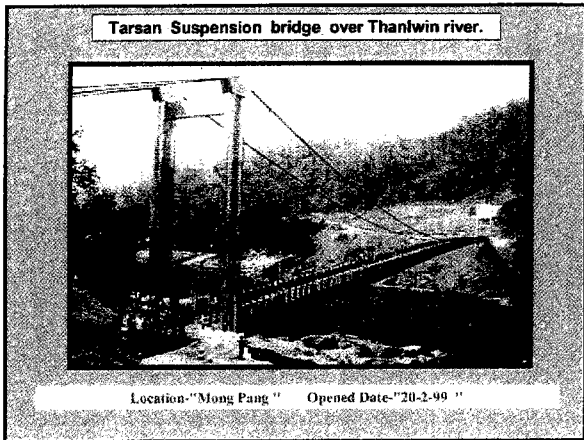
CHART OF EXPENDITURE UP TO 31-12-2008 ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS FOR BORDER AREAS AND NATIONAL RACES

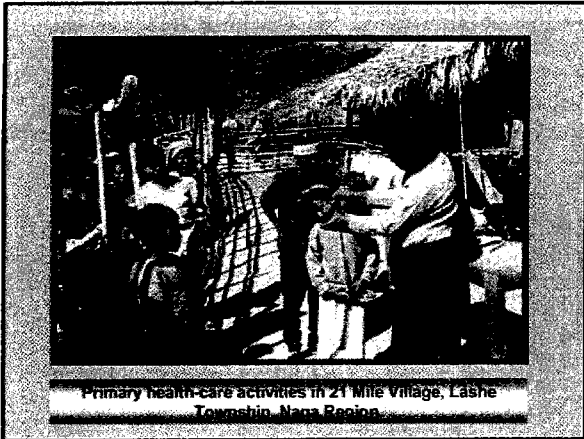
SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	Kvans in Millions	
		BORDER AREAS FUND	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1	Branch Offices	3529.68	3529.68
2	Agriculture & Forests	485.29	839.90
3	Forests (from 1985-86 budget)	3.75	38.67
4	Livestock Breeding & Husbandry	47.91	538.32
5	Roads & Transport	9938.57	17310.00
6	Communications	161.66	863.63
7	Social Welfare & Co-operatives	15.60	9.63
8	Trade	122.88	50.76
9	Housing	923.09	22.50
10	Energy	199.92	800.01
11	Health	280.71	1180.87
12	Education	579.91	2702.50
13	Public Relations	647.83	173.78
14	Mineral Exploration & Mining		168.94
15	Administration and Budgetary		254.37
16	Auditing		
17	Home Affairs	104.31	433.39
18	Religion Affairs	249.71	45.86
19	Comm. Dev. Project	25.58	
20	Department of Education & Training	855.04	855.04
21	Miscellaneous	115.53	115.53
22	Grant	6542.76	6542.76
23	Total	14829.73	28180.92

Chairman of SPDC Senior General Than Shwe at the inauguration ceremony of the Bala Minhtin Bridge in Myitkyina.

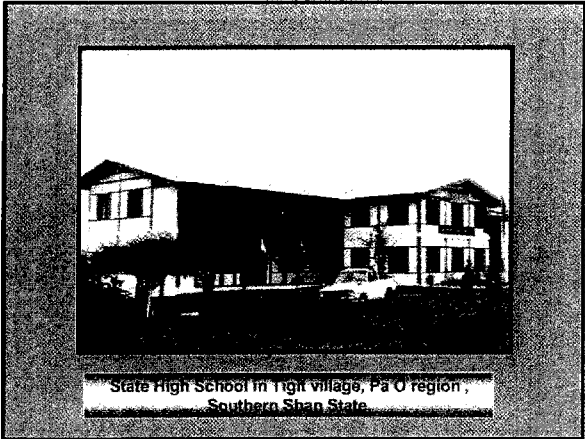


Location: "Myitkyina" " Opened Date: "14-11-98"

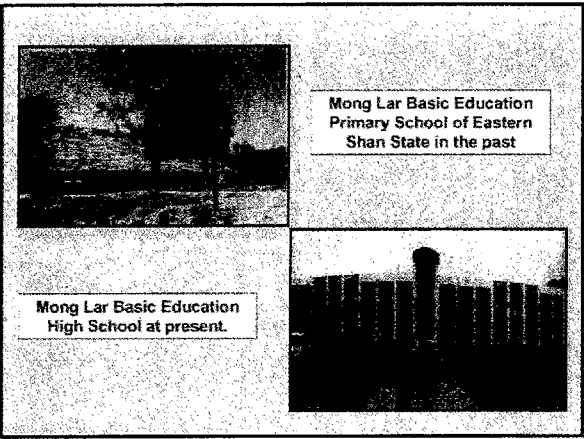




Primary health-care activities in 21 Mile Village, Lashe Township, Nana Region



State High School in high village, Pa'O region, Southern Shan State

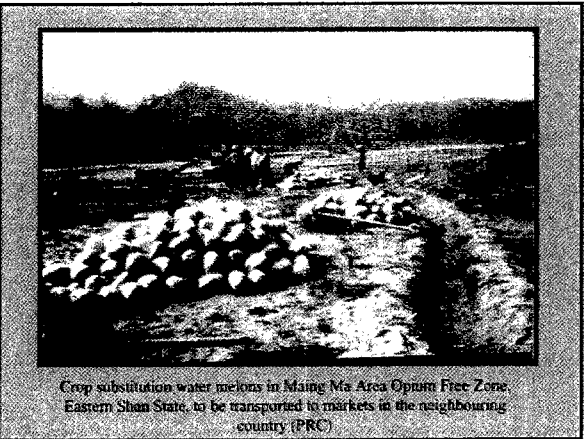


Mong Lar Basic Education Primary School of Eastern Shan State in the past

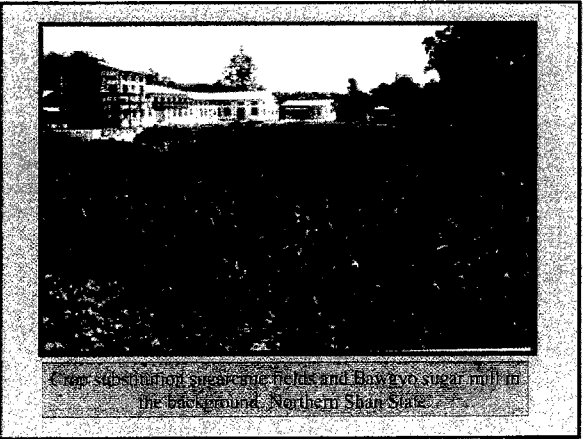
Mong Lar Basic Education High School at present.



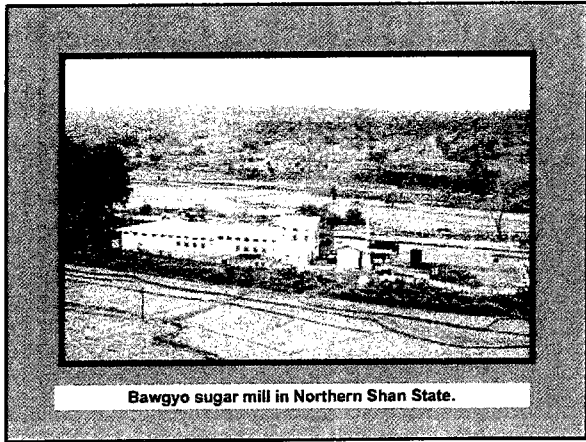
Crop substitution terrace farms in Mong Paik area of Wa Region, India, Eastern Shan State



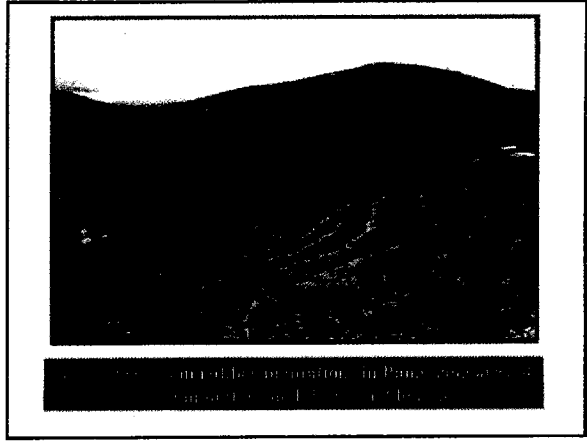
Crop substitution water melons in Maing Ma Area Opium Free Zone, Eastern Shan State, to be transported to markets in the neighbouring country (PRC)



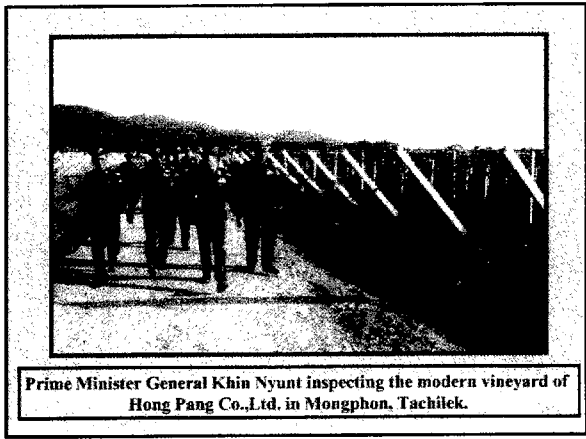
Crop substitution sugarcane fields and Hsawo sugar mill in the background, Northern Shan State



Bawgyo sugar mill in Northern Shan State.



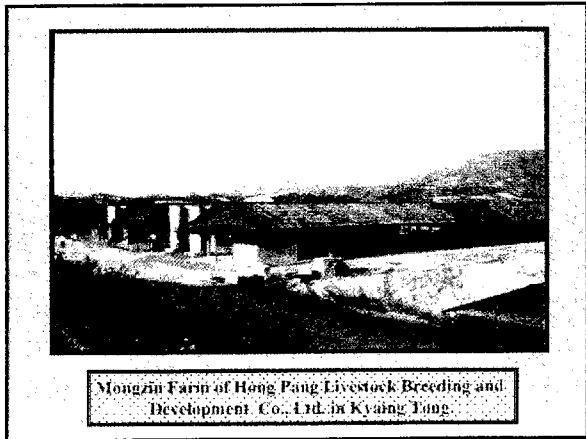
Plantation of rubber in Pangong area of Kachin State.



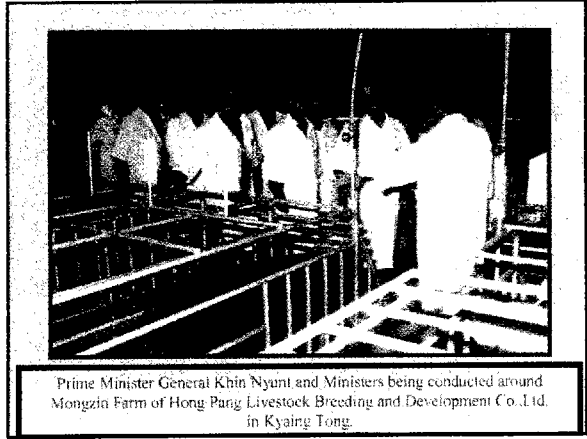
Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt inspecting the modern vineyard of Hong Pang Co., Ltd. in Mongphon, Tachilek.



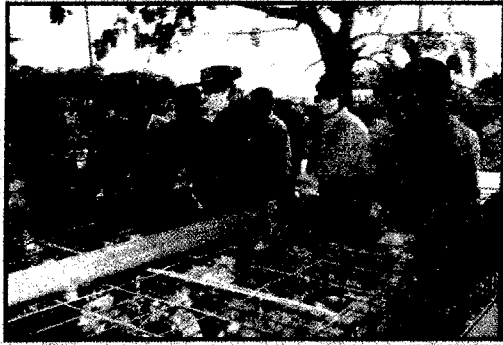
Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt and Ministers being conducted around Mongzin Farm of Hong Pang Livestock Breeding and Development Co., Ltd. in Kyaing Tong.



Mongzin Farm of Hong Pang Livestock Breeding and Development Co., Ltd. in Kyaing Tong.



Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt and Ministers being conducted around Mongzin Farm of Hong Pang Livestock Breeding and Development Co., Ltd. in Kyaing Tong.



Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt inspecting the Mongzin Poultry Farm, Tachilek.



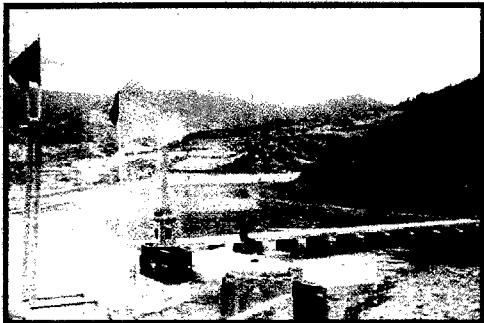
Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt inspecting the Mongzin Poultry Farm, Tachilek.



Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt inspecting the Mongzin Fish Farm, Tachilek.



Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt inspecting the Mongzin Poultry Farm, Tachilek.



Diversion Weir of Namt-saung-chaung hydel power station in Hopang, Northern Shan State.



Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt on arrival at the Wauhon poppy substitute



Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt on arrival at the Waunhoon poppy substitute crop



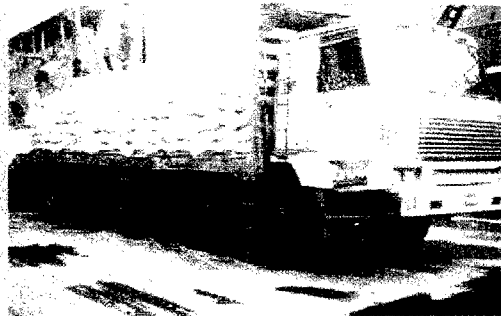
Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt Friendly Meet the Pa O National leader
U Aung Kham Hti



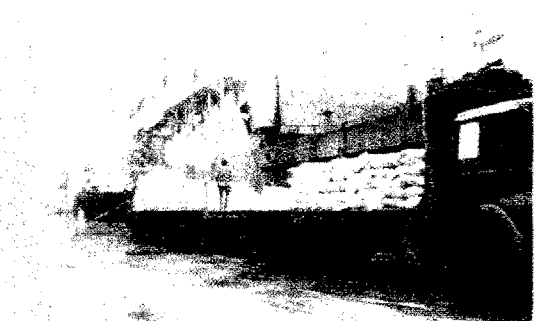
Minister for PBANRDA Col. Thein Nyunt presenting gifts to
U Saw ThamuHe and members.



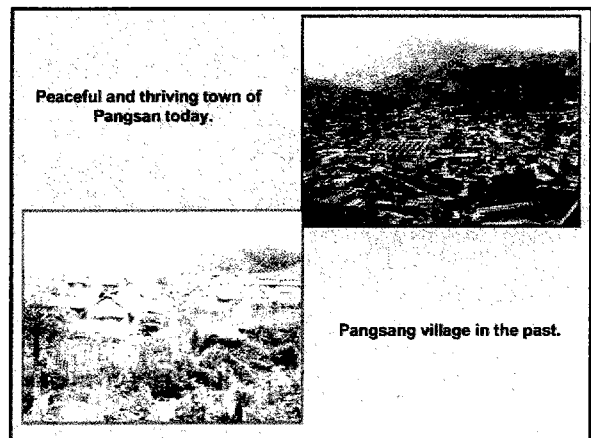
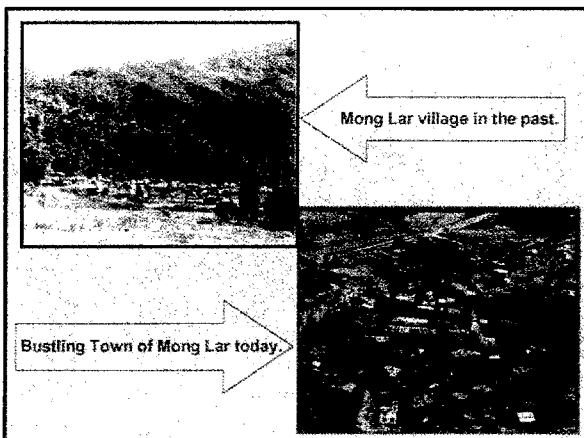
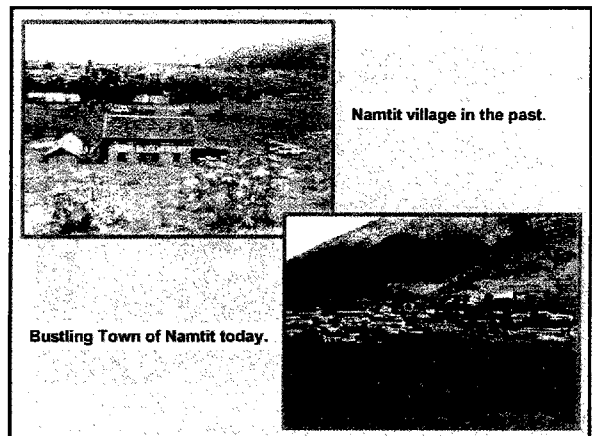
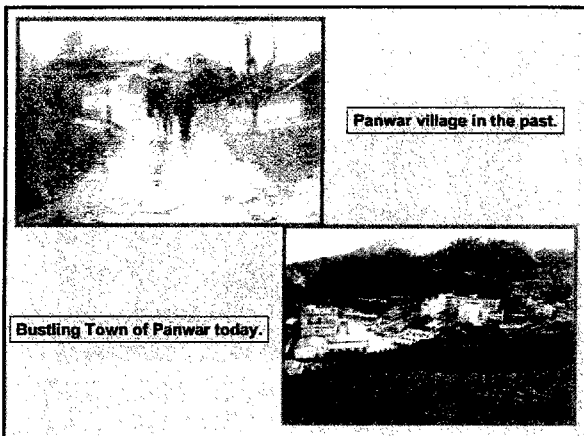
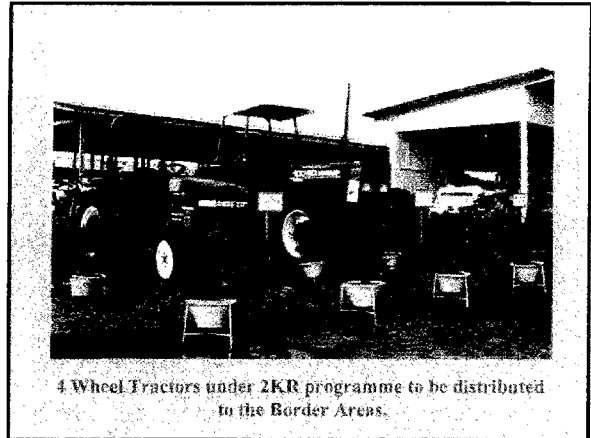
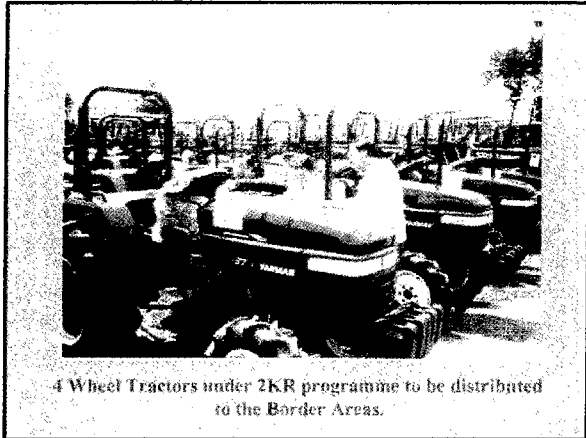
Vehicles and machines arriving at Yangon port to be used in
border areas development works.

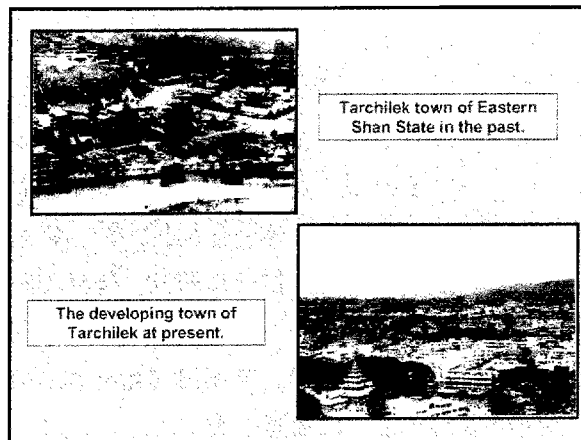
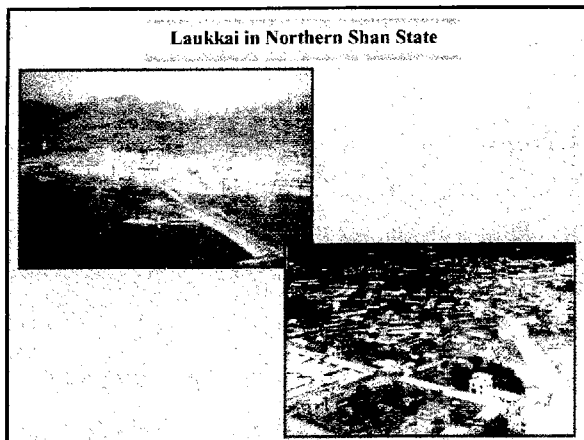


Fertilizers being unloaded at Yangon Port to be distributed
to the Border Areas



Fertilizers being unloaded at Yangon Port to be distributed
to the Border Areas





The Three Main National Causes:

- (a) Non dis-integration of the Union;
- (b) Non dis-integration of the National Solidarity;
- (c) Perpetuation of the Sovereignty of the State.

**To Foster
the Speedy Development of
Border Areas and National Races.**