



The Mid-Term Review ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025





The Mid-Term Review:
ASEAN Work Plan on Securing
Communities Against Illicit Drug
2016-2025

FINAL

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THE MIDTERM REVIEW :

ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drug 2016-2025

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LIST OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

AADK	: Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan / National Anti-Drug Agency (Malaysia)
AAITF	: ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force
ACCORD	: ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs
ACCPJ	: ASEAN Conference on crime prevention and criminal justice
ADEC	: ASEAN Drug Enforcement Conference
ADLOMICO	: Anti-Drug Liaison Official Meeting on Drug Matters
ADMN	: ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network
AIPA	: ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly
AIPACODD	: AIPA advisory council on dangerous drugs
AMD	: Annual Monitoring Drug
AMMD	: ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters
AMS	: ASEAN Member State
AMWAL	: Anak Muda Wawasan Lestari (Malaysia)
APICC	: Asia Pacific Information and Coordination Center for Combating Drug Crimes
ASCCO	: Coordinating conference for the ASEAN political-security community
ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-NARCO	: ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre - a platform for ASEAN Member States to share data and information on drugs, drug situation and to identify early warning signs of emerging drug problem, and to establish a network of drug information
ASITF	: ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force
ASOD	: ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters
ATS	: Amphetamine Type Stimulants
BIMSTEC	: The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BLOs	: Cross-Border Liaison Offices
CBO	: Community-Based Organizations
CNB	: Central Narcotics Bureau (Singapore)
CND	: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CNS	: Central Nervous System
COVID-19	: Illness caused by a novel coronavirus called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; formerly called 2019-nCoV), which was first identified amid an outbreak of respiratory illness cases in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China
DAINAP	: Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific
HIV - AIDS	: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-Threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
HONLEA	: Head of Nationals Law Enforcements Agencies
IDEC	: International Drug Enforcement Conference

IEC	: Information, Education and Communication
INCB	: International Narcotics Control Board
INEP	: Integrated Narcotics Enforcement Programme (Singapore)
IT	: Information Technology
LCDC	: Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (Lao PDR)
LECP	: Law Enforcement Cooperation Programme (Singapore)
MANA	: Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Association
MDA	: Misuse of Drug Act
MIS	: Management Information System
MLA	: Mutual Legal Assistance
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	: Mid Term Review
NACD	: National Authority for Combating Drugs (Cambodia)
NADA	: The Network of Alcohol and other Drugs Agencies
NCB	: Narcotic Control Bureau (Brunei Darussalam)
NCS	: Narcotics Crop System
MoH	: Ministry of Health
NCADA	: National Council Against Drug Abuse
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NPS	: New Psychoactive Substances
ONCB	: Office of the Narcotics Control Board
PADS	: Philippine Anti-Illegal Drug Strategy
PCG	: Police Coast Guard
PDE	: Preventive Drug Education (Singapore)
PDEA	: The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PT boat	: Patrol Torpedo boat
SAMHSA	: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
SANA	: Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association
SCP	: Singapore Cooperation Programme
SMART	: Skills Mastery and Resistance Training
SMCC	: Safe Mekong Coordination Centre
SOP	: Standard Operating Procedure
SU boat	: Sport Utility boat
TOR	: Terms of Reference
TV	: Television
UN	: United Nation
UADC	: United Against Drugs Coalition
UNODC	: The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
WHO	: World Health Organization
WP	: Work Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The 2007 ASEAN Charter states one of the main goals of ASEAN is to maintain and enhance peace, security, and stability as well as to strengthen peace-oriented values in the region (ASEAN, 2007). This goal principle has become the main pillar of all of the ASEAN policies, plans, strategies and activities. Transnational crime and its dangerous threats have the potential to undermine these fundamental beliefs that impact regional cooperation in political-security, economic, and socio-cultural terms (Douglas, 2018; Hammond, 2018).

The 39th ASOD Meeting in August 2018 held in Brunei Darussalam discussed the first internal review of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 (ASEAN, 2018). The internal review led by Brunei Darussalam provided inputs to the Executive Summary and the Matrix of the Implementation of the above ASEAN Work Plan.

The 6th AMMD Meeting recommends that the review of the ASEAN and national drug free program activities should refer to the Matrix of work plan implementation (AMMD, 2018). The ASEAN member states should provide their own summarized assessments of their drug free progress and achievements to the Matrix. This Executive Summary describes the extent implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 from January 2016 to April 2019. As of 1 April 2019, sixty-four out of 81 planned activities (79%) were conducted, while the other 17 recommended activities are yet to be addressed.

Indonesia, assisted by the ASEAN Secretariat, lead the mid-term review activities. The mid-term review was phased sequentially: (a) development of the mid-term review concept and plan; (b) development of the mid-term review indicators including the data collection instruments; (c) data collection activities; (d) the mid-term review analysis and reporting; (e) discussions to validate the mid-term review findings and recommendations; and (f) finalization of the mid-term review report.

THE MID-TERM REVIEW ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

1. Identify and map the ASEAN and the ASEAN member countries' drug free program activities for the mid-term period of 2016-2025.
2. Review the ASEAN drug free program progress and achievements for the mid-term period of 2016-2025 by country, by 7 focused program sections (General, Preventive education, Law enforcement, Treatment and rehabilitation, Research, Alternative development, and Extra-regional cooperation), by 26 program components, and 81 program sections.

3. Identify and explore strategic factors facilitating or hindering the ASEAN drug free program progress and achievements for the mid-term period of 2016-2025.

METHODS

The mid-term review employed quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection and analysis. Data were obtained through multiple ways: (1) a self-administered closed-structured questionnaire; (2) a self-reported open-ended form; and (3) relevant secondary data sources. Both the closed structured questionnaire and the open-ended form were sent and filled-out by the AMS. Questions attached to the self-administered closed-structure questionnaire and to the self-reported open-ended forms followed the structure of the ASEAN drug free work plan implementation matrix 2016-2025. The questionnaire was sent to each ASEAN country via email, and each country took about 2-4 weeks to complete it completely. Furthermore, the completed questionnaire must be sent back to BNN Indonesia, as the person in charge of the Midterm Review.

Data for qualitative approach were obtained by means of virtual Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meeting involving all the AMS. The FGD meeting would have validated the mid-term review tentative results and recommendations. activities is to confirm and validate the data and analysis contained in the draft report. The FGD meeting also gathered the AMS feedbacks to improve the mid-term review report.

RESULTS

We scored from zero to 5 inclusive at the most possible the extent of progress and achievements by section-component of the ASEAN and the AMS drug free program activities 2016-2025 (See the ASEAN drug free work plan implementation matrix 2016-2025). The higher the score the higher the progress and achievements.

GENERAL

The progress and achievements under the General section could be considered successful. Three out of 5 components have been executed. Two components need to be strengthened, namely, (1) recognizing the need to address the ongoing threat posed by the production and distribution of related illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle, and (2) Integrating improvement understanding among national drug agencies regarding the economic impact of regional connectivity on drug supply and demand. UNODC has warned that The Golden Triangle continues to be a hot spot for poppy and synthetic drug production in the region and the world (UNODC, 2020).

Preventive Education

The preventive education progress and achievements have been good. All the AMS have implemented the preventive education work plan. Representing ASEAN, Singapore has built the web-based preventive education services, cited as the "ASEAN Preventive Drug Educational Portal." The Portal as a proof-of-concept was presented at the 37th ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) in August 2016, and endorsed by the ASEAN Secretariat in December 2016.

Most AMS reported the preventive education is a routine national program. The preventive education in several AMS, including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Singapore, has gained a strong support from the related sectors including the private sector. All the AMS cited the need to enhance the multi-sector involvement of preventive education activities.

Law Enforcement

The law enforcement sector needs to be strengthened. Three out of 5 law sector components have been successfully executed. The other two components need to be strengthened: (1) Work towards the improvement of access to equitable justice for all individuals in the ASEAN region while respecting the sovereignty, national legislation, and policies of each country, and (2) Improve levels of governance by adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws. Addressing these two components face many challenges. The threat of drug trafficking and abuse has been increasing. The East and Southeast Asia countries have collectively witnessed steady increases of methamphetamine seizure over the last decade, which is more than in other world regions (UNODC, 2020).

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Several components of the treatment and rehabilitation section need to be strengthened. First, some countries have not yet provided treatment and rehabilitation services for specific and vulnerable groups due to the less program priority, the limited resources available, and / or the lack of treatment and rehabilitation service guideline.

Aftercare program, a continuation of the treatment and rehabilitation service, requires the family involvement and support. The aftercare program goal is that the rehabilitated drug abusers feel accepted by their environment. Some AMS seemed not yet put priority on the aftercare program. The aftercare program should also monitor the extent of the former drug abusers integrated with their society.

Research

The research sector should be strengthened to produce knowledge and evidence on strategic ways to address issues of illicit drug trafficking and use. Some AMS cited that they have not yet been aware of the ASEAN drug free clearing house existence and its role in research. The clearing house definition and terms among AMS are not yet fully understood. ASEAN-NARCO, the institution that oversees the clearing house, should socialise to all the AMS the clearing house existence and role in drug free research, in particular in the ASEAN environment. The ASEAN-NARCO through the clearing house coordinate data reports, research results, and drug free knowledge and evidence.

Not all the AMS have surveys or research on illicit drug use prevalence. The ASEAN Monitoring Drug (AMD) publishes and circulates annually ADM Report that estimate the drug problem magnitude in each AMS. The reporting format of illicit drug use submitted, however, is not yet uniformed across countries. The different format might indicate the different way and ability of the AMS in providing the illicit drug use data.

Alternative Development

The alternative development program might not apply in all the AMS, such as Singapore. Only 4 countries cited they have alternative development program. For countries that do not have alternative development program did not provide reason whether it is due to the absence of cannabis cultivation, production of any other illicit drugs, or something else. Strengthening the alternative development program should at the same time also strengthen its management information system.

Extra Regional Cooperation

The review indicates the extra regional cooperation is in a good progress. Only one out of the 6 program components need to be strengthened. The joint program funding mechanism should be improved. The skills on joint program planning and budgeting, management and monitoring should be enhanced. All the AMS participation and contribution on the joint program in particular on controlling transnational narcotics smuggling crimes should be encouraged.

Conclusion

Referring to the ASEAN drug free workplan implementation matrix 2016-2025, all the program sections in general run well. However, almost all the 7 sections need to be strengthened. Almost half of the 26 components (46%) received the highest score 5, which means the component has been implemented well, especially those under sections 1, 2, and 3. Only 8% of the 26 components received low score 3 or below, mainly in sections 5 and 6. Research and alternative development program require strengthening. The ASEAN-NARCO should socialise to all the AMS on the clearing house existence and role in research and development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General

- The ASEAN Secretariate should encourage all the AMS to participate in and contribute to the joint efforts to handle the Golden Triangle issues.
- Enhance the AMS commitment to provide adequate resources, infrastructure and equipment for the illicit drug control program.

Preventive Education

- Encourage the AMS to routinely conduct persuasive communication, information, and education activities to prevent illicit drug use among the younger generation.

Law Enforcement

- Advocate the AMS to review periodically national drug free policies and regulations while to ensure the availability of resources.
 - Encourage the AMS to ensure quality of data and information on illicit drug production and trafficking.
- Treatment & Rehabilitation

- Encourage all the AMS to develop treatment and rehabilitation services to specific high risk-groups.
- Encourage the AMS to strengthen the treatment and rehabilitation service information.
- Encourage the AMS to involve communities and families in the drug addicted aftercare program.
- Encourage the AMS to plan and manage national and local training for the drug agency officers.

Research

- Encourage the ASEAN-NARCO to socialize the clearing house existence and its role in drug use research and development.
- Encourage the AMS to conduct community-based surveys of illicit drug use at least once every 5-year.
- For the AMS to publish and share the drug use study results through the ASEAN-NARCO clearing house.

Alternative Development

- Encourage the AMS to develop, document, and research on alternative development programs. Extra Regional Cooperation
- Enhance cooperation among AMS and the AMS with the United Nations organizations on illicit drug control program and research.
- Increase the AMS commitment to provide fund for extra regional and international cooperation to address the illicit drug issues.

BACKGROUND

The number of drug abusers in ASEAN was relatively significant and stable, estimated at 64, 77, and 66 per 100.000 population by 2015, 2018, and 2019 respectively. Of these, 74% were ATS (Amphetamine Type Stimulants), 15% were opiate/opioid, 5% were marijuana, and 1.5% were NPS (New Psychoactive Substances) users (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020). Eight types of illicit drugs were found in ASEAN to include ATS, opiates/opioids, marijuana, NPS, cocaine, Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, and hallucinogens. ATS was the most common type of illicit drug used in ASEAN. Opiates/ opioids and marijuana were the second common substance abused. The increasing abuse of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) has created concerns. Treatment for NPS was recorded in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. Thailand recorded the highest number of NPS users.

By 2019, as many as 492,461 drug offenders were reported across ASEAN. The drug offenders were reported to decrease in Malaysia, Myanmar and Indonesia but increase in Thailand and Lao PDR (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020). The number of drug offenders arrested in 2018 and 2019 was 85 and 75 per 100.000 population respectively. Of these, 75% were ATS traffickers, while 9.5% were opiates/ opioid traffickers, 9.3% were NPS traffickers, and 4.8% were cannabis traffickers. Compared to the previous year, the number of drug crimes committed by foreign nationals in the ASEAN region has increased more than tripled in 2019. The majority of these perpetrators, more than 90%, are Southeast Asians. The rest are from more than 70 nationals from other Asian and European countries, including Africa and America (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020).

To recover the drug abusers, more than four hundred thousand drug users admitted to being in the treatment in 2019. Such numbers as compared to 100.000 population of drug abusers is relatively low with Indonesia has the lowest admission rate at 5.3, whereas Thailand has the highest rate at 332. Lately over years, the treatment admission rate has increased in most countries (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020).

The above data illustrate the magnitude and threats of illicit drug use and drug trafficking in the ASEAN region. Southeast Asia is considered a drug hotspot worldwide, as it is one of the world largest drug trafficking markets and is a transit point for drugs en route to other markets in East Asia, South Asia, North America, and Oceania. The massive smuggling of narcotics is also a major threat to human security in the Southeast Asian region. Prevention and control of illicit drug production, sale, transportation, and use should therefore become one of ASEAN's top development program priorities (Binh, 2019). The ASEAN regional organization could become an important forum for coordination of member countries to addressing illicit drug use and trafficking (Prayuda, Warsito and Surwandono, 2020).

RESPONSES

The 2007 ASEAN Charter has stipulated that one of the ASEAN main goals is to maintain and enhance peace, security and stability as well as to strengthen peace-oriented values in the region (ASEAN, 2007). This principle has become the main pillar for all ASEAN policies, plans, strategies, and activities in the process of a collective community building. The transnational crime and its dangerous threats have the potential to undermine the fundamental beliefs that impact on regional cooperation in political-security, economic, and socio-cultural terms (Douglas, 2018; Hammond, 2018).

Acknowledging the abuse and trafficking of illegal drugs has created transnational crimes with their detrimental effects on human health and security, the ASEAN members since the early of 1970s have affirmed the extensive efforts to prevent and control of illicit drug use and trafficking, including the drug related transnational crimes. ASEAN member countries have a common commitment and objective to free their communities from the threat of illicit drugs. Although the 2009-2015 Work Plan ended its role, it has created the main legal framework for carrying out collaborative prevention and control of illicit drug use and trafficking in the region (Binh, 2019).

The Fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) held in Singapore on 19-20 October 2016 has adopted the ASEAN work plan on securing communities against illicit drugs 2016-2025 (ASEAN, 2017). This work plan is in essence a continuation of the ASEAN work plan on securing communities against illicit drugs 2009-2015 and developed based on the Report of Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Evaluation and Recommendations Post-2015" and the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025. The work plan (2016-2025) comprises 7 sections, broken down to 26 program components and 81 program activities (See Appendix 1). For the ASOD to evaluate the work plan (2016-2025) implementation, a series of reviews (two internal reviews in 2018 and in 2022, one mid-term review in 2021 and one end-term review in 2025) planned to be conducted. The review results shall be reported to the AMMD.

The first internal review, led by Brunei Darussalam in 2018, provided results that were discussed at the 39th ASOD Meeting in Brunei Darussalam in August 2018 and used as inputs in reshaping the Executive Summary and Matrix of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025.

Outcomes of the first internal review were reported to the Sixth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (6th AMMD), held in Hanoi, Vietnam, on 18 October 2018. The 6th AMMD recommends use of the matrix of the ASEAN work plan implementation (2016-2025) to review the drug free program activities (AMMD, 2018). For the review, the ASEAN member countries should provide first their own summarized assessments of progress and achievements of their drug free program as the work plan matrix. As of 1 April 2019, sixty-four (64) out of 81 planned activities or seventy-nine per cent (79%) were conducted, while seventeen (17) recommended activities are yet to be addressed (See Executive Summary: Implementation of ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, January 2016 – 1 April 2019).

MID-TERM REVIEW: THE ASEAN SECURING COMMUNITIES AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS 2016-2025

OBJECTIVE

On behalf of ASOD, Indonesia assisted by the ASEAN Secretariat, reviews the mid-term progress and achievements of the ASEAN securing communities against illicit drugs 2016-2025. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the mid-term review timing has been postponed from the originally planned of 2020 to this year of 2021. The review has been conducted collaboratively to involve all the ASEAN member states. Results of the mid-term review will be reported to the coming AMMD meeting, scheduled tentatively in October 2021. Hopefully, the mid-term review could provide evidence to guide the way to improving strategies of the ASEAN drug free program for 2016-2025. Below are the mid-term review activity objectives:

1. Identify and map the drug free program activities of ASEAN and the ASEAN member countries 2016-2025.
2. Review the progress and achievements of the ASEAN drug free program 2016-2025 by country and by 7 focused sections (General, Preventive education, Law enforcement, Treatment and rehabilitation, Research, Alternative development, and Extra-regional cooperation);
3. Identify and explore factors facilitating or constraining the ASEAN drug free program progress and achievements.

METHODS

Framework

The mid-term review framework refers to the matrix of ASEAN work plan on securing communities against illicit drugs 2016-2025 (See Appendix 1). The workplan composed of 7 program sections, 26 program components, and 81 program activities. The mid-term review activities were phased sequentially: (1) develop the review concept and protocol; (2) develop the review indicators and the data collection instrument; (3) conduct data collection and analysis; (4) draft and validate the mid-term review results and recommendations; and (5) finalize the mid-term review report.

Indicators of program activities

Indicators of drug free program activities for the mid-term review were developed, as displayed briefly in Table #, and used to guide construction of a structured AMS survey questionnaire to collect drug free program related data.

Table 1. The AMS general indicators for ASEAN drug free program activities 2016-2025

No.	Indicators	Themes measured
1	Participation in drug free meetings at international, ASEAN, and national levels	Collaboration, coordination, integration
2	Contribution to the ASEAN drug free program development	Commitment to the ASEAN partnership and collaboration
3	Quality assurance for the drug free program	Commitment for the drug free program
4	Multi-sector collaboration	Coordination and partnership to delivering program
5	Fieldworkers for preventive education	Community-based oriented program
6	Singapore Green White Ribbon strategy for preventive education	Commitment to prevention
7	Preventive education media, messages, sites, and target groups	Comprehensiveness of prevention
8	International and national collaboration of law enforcement	Eliminating transnational crimes
9	Involvement in ASEAN NARCO	ASEAN partnership and collaboration
10	Advanced technologies for drug control	Program effectiveness
11	Statistics of activities, services, and achievements	Program performance and effectiveness
12	Guidelines of drug control (production, importation and trafficking, and use)	Quality assurance
13	Prevention and control of personnel corruption	Clean government
14	Legislative measures to prevent and combat all forms of drug-related crimes	Justice
15	Access and quality of treatment and rehabilitation services	Program effectiveness
16	Standard operating procedures for treatment and rehabilitation	Quality assurance
17	Drug free program management information system	Transparencies and accountability
18	Community participation in drug control	Community empowerment
19	Training of drug control personnel	Quality assurance
20	ASEAN and AMS clearing house of resource materials	Research, monitoring and development
21	Drug research and survey activities	Research, monitoring and development
22	Research use and dissemination	Research contribution to program development
23	Alternative development program to reduce illicit drug production and trafficking	Program comprehensiveness

Sources of data

As cited above, the mid-term review conducted a survey of AMS using a structure questionnaire to collect data of drug free program related activities and achievements. To complement, other related data were gathered from the AMS related reports and documents, and also the mid-term review Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). One important type of secondary data sources was the AMS submission of drug free program related activities to the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report (ADMN) from 2015-2020.

The mid-term review analysis

The mid-term review analysis is thematically conducted to refer to the matrix workplan of ASEAN drug free program 2016-2025, structured to include 7 sections: (1) General issues, (2) Preventive Education, (3) Law Enforcement, (4) Treatment and Rehabilitation, (5) Research, (6) Alternative Development, and (7) Internal Cooperation. For each theme, the review evaluates progress and achievements, and to the extent possible identifies facilitating and constraining factors of such progress and achievements.

The mid-term review validation and finalization

The mid-term review results and recommendations will be validated by all of the ASEAN member states through focus group discussions. Three focus group discussions will be organized with each would address one or two themes or sections as cited in the workplan matrix. FGD would assess and importantly provide corrections and inputs to clarify and enrich the review analysis, results, and recommendations. AMS would appoint their relevant national drug agency personnel to be involved in the focus group discussions. Corrections and clarifications and inputs which would appear in the FGDs will be used to finalized the mid-term review report, in particular the review results and recommendations.

RESULTS

Below are the mid-term review analysis and results by program sections (7), components (26), and activities (81) (See the workplan matrix in Annex 1).



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Reflecting the commitment, all the ASEAN member states had actively participated in the scheduled regular ASEAN drug free collaborative meetings. On the 6th AMMD in Hanoi 2018, the Deputy Minister of Public Security of Viet Nam, as the meeting chairman, cited significant achievements made since the first AMMD for the ASEAN to resolve against drug abuse. The meeting had renewed the ASEAN commitment towards drug free aspiration. On that meeting, the ASEAN member state ministers commended for the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) and its five working groups to continue strengthening their efforts in addressing the regional drug trafficking and abuses.

1.1 Strengthen the role of The AMMD in coordinating a coherent, comprehensive, and effective ASEAN strategy in realizing the aspiration of a drug-free ASEAN.

a. Convene the AMMD biennially on rotational basis

The ASEAN State/ Ministerial meeting on drug matters (AMMD) is the highest-level meeting to reflect the ASEAN commitment and partnership in achieving a 'Drug-Free ASEAN'. Two AMMD were conducted during the mid-term review period, the 5th in 2016 in Singapore and the 6th in 2018 in Hanoi, Vietnam. All AMS did participate actively in the above meetings. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the 7th AMMD planned in 2020 in Cambodia was postponed to late 2021 but to be conducted on online basis and subjected to approval of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)'s chairman. The AMMD produces a mutual cooperation agreement among ASEAN member states to tackle illicit trafficking of narcotics and its precursors. To ensure political impetus for the drug control effort, the AMMD has been institutionalized.

The ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) is the main ASEAN body to handle drug-related matters. The ASOD, through meetings and other communications, manages and monitors implementation of the ASEAN Workplan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025. The ASOD meetings discuss the ASEAN drug free issues and solutions. At the meeting, the AMS reported their country drug free progress and achievements. The ASOD should report the ASEAN drug free progress and achievements to the AMMD. To function, the ASOD is supported by four technical coordination mechanisms: (1) ASOD Working Groups; (2) ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF); (3) ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF); and (4) ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO). The ASOD working groups address specific themes of drug issues. There are five working groups, namely, Preventive Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Law Enforcement, Research, and Alternative Development. The AAITF, established in 2011, serves as a sharing platform to enhance joint operations and investigations of ASEAN drug law enforcement agencies on controlling drug trafficking at the international airports. The ASITF,

established in 2016, serves as a sharing platform to enhance joint operations and investigations of ASEAN drug law enforcement agencies on controlling drug trafficking at the international seaports and waterways checkpoints. The ASEAN-NARCO, established in 2014, serves as a coordinating platform for ASEAN drug control focal agencies to work together addressing drug-related cases, specifically developing information databases on anti-drug activities of the ASEAN Member States.

The 40th ASOD meeting held in Cambodia in August 2019 was the last offline meeting. The 41st ASOD meeting, hosted virtually by Indonesia in December 2020, adopted several documents including Technical Guidelines for the ACCORD (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) Fund via UNODC and the ASOD work Terms of Reference. Hence, the meeting encourages the ASEAN's commitment to implementing the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 and the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2020-2022. The ASEAN should commit to a Zero Tolerance approach to drugs, and thus commit to taking collaborative and cooperative steps to prevent and eradicate drug trafficking. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the AMS at the 41st ASOD agreed not to conduct the 5 working group meetings. Following the 41st ASOD meeting, other three meetings were held virtually, namely, the 10th ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AATIF) organized by Malaysia, the 5th ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASTIF) organized by Brunei Darussalam, and the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) organized by Thailand twice a year. The participation of all of the AMS in all of the meeting's despite the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates commitment of the ASEAN member countries in fighting illicit drug trafficking.

b. Collaborate with other sectoral bodies, including sharing information on drug matters, such as drug trafficking, transnational crime and drug-related health issues

The meetings reflect collaborations with other sectoral bodies in addressing illicit drug trafficking. Most AMS delegations at the AMMD meeting attended sessions discussing three major topics: (1) drug trafficking, (2) trans-national crime, and (3) drug related health issues; while at the ASOD meetings the sessions attracted were: (1) drug trafficking; (2) information system, monitoring and evaluation; (3) trans-national crimes; and (4) drug related health issues. In the working group/ technical meetings, most frequent topics discussed respectively were (1) drug trafficking; (2) trans-national crime; (3) information system monitoring and evaluation; (3) drug related health issues and research. The 40th ASOD related meetings that collaborate with other sectoral bodies included: The 2nd ASEAN Conference on crime prevention and criminal justice (ACCPJ), 27-28 Feb 2020; The 3rd Meeting of the AIPA advisory council on dangerous drugs (AIPACODD), 29 June 2020; Multi-sectoral discussion on the ASEAN community vision post 2025, 20 July 2020; ASEAN cross pillar consultation on the narrative of ASEAN identity, 31 Aug 2020; 12th Coordinating conference for the ASEAN political-security community (ASCCO), 1 Sep 2020.

1.2. Recognize the need to address the continuing threat posed by the production and related distribution of illicit drugs from The Golden Triangle

a. Collaborate on information gathering in the Golden Triangle

The Golden Triangle is a border area of three Southeast Asia countries: Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, which happen to be the largest opium producer in the region. Opium is a narcotic drug that is extracted from the Opium poppy plant similar to red poppy. Located in the highlands of the fan-shaped relief of the Indochinese peninsula, illicit drugs continued to be smuggled across the Myanmar and Thailand

border as well as Myanmar and Lao PDR border and pursued its route towards Cambodia and Viet Nam. Crimes emerging in Southeast Asia are due to illicit drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle. To address this illicit drug trafficking, the Southeast Asia countries should cooperate internationally. Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Lao PDR, and Indonesia are the AMS that most frequently attended the Golden Triangle related meetings during the period 2016-2020. These meetings were also attended by UNODC and China.

Thailand proposed the concept paper at the 5th AMMD held on 18-19 October 2016 in Singapore, the AMMD assigned the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) to further discuss in detail about the Cooperation Plan. Thailand drafted the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle (2017-2019) and the ASEAN Cooperation Plan was adopted by the 38th ASOD Meeting hosted by Viet Nam in 2017 and was extended for another 3 years from 2020 to 2022 as adopted by the 40th ASOD hosted by Cambodia in 2019. The objective of the Cooperation Plan is to mobilize the cooperation of the AMS in interdicting the illicit drug production in and trafficking from the Golden Triangle as well as to enhance the cooperation with the Safe Mekong Operation Center of SMCC of which 5 AMS are members and also China.

The CNB (Central Narcotics Bureau (Singapore)'s division in close contact with their counterparts from the other AMS to facilitate shared information on illicit drug control activities. Two CNB officers were attached to SMCC (Safe Mekong Coordination Centre) from 24 April to 5 May 2017 to share knowledge and experiences on drug interdiction and operational analysis. The CNB arranged an English-language course for SMCC officers from 8 to 30 January 2018. On March 2020, Singapore through the CNB and the PCG (Police Coast Guard) donated three decommissioned patrol boats to the Mekong Delta countries (Thailand, Lao PDR and Myanmar) to enhance capacity for drug control in the Golden Triangle. The timely sharing information of illicit drug trafficking among 6 ASEAN member countries via ADMN (ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network) and SMCC leads to timely effective interception and interdiction of illicit drug smuggling.

b. Enhance regional cooperation to address this threat (in Golden Triangle)

On 11-13 January 2017, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand organized a meeting in Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai of ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle. The Meeting which discussed technical and management details of such cooperation, was attended by heads of national narcotics control agencies and senior officials on drug matters of ASEAN Member States as well as representatives from ASEAN Secretariat. To effectively implement the cooperation, the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle (ASEAN Cooperation Plan) was established. distributed a matrix of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to be filled by the AMS as a follow-up to this plan (MTR data, 2021).

In Myanmar, 'Operation 1511' was conducted to eliminate illicit drugs trafficking from January 1st-March 31st of 2020. This operation follows the recommendations of the consensus agreement cited in "The Ministerial Meeting Signatories to the Mekong Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control" amongst Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and China, held in Bangkok Thailand, 13-15 November 2019. During the 'Operation 1511', 1173 offenders were arrested along with 955 seizures of narcotics drugs worth of K (Kyat in Myanmar) 644.856 billion. The operation found the changing narcotic drug trafficking routes (MTR data, 2021)

c. Golden Crescent

The Golden Crescent is an area located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia. The area overlaps three nations, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, whose mountainous peripheries define the Crescent. The Crescent areas are used as centers of cultivation, production, and trade of world opium. The Golden Crescent is the largest opium producer in the world, whereas Golden Triangle in Southeast Asia is the second largest opium producer in the world (UNODC, 2013). The AMS actively involved in the Golden Crescent related meetings, 2016-2020, were Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the UNODC and the UN representative. Other countries involved were Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, and Kyrgyz Republic. The golden crescent meetings were more led by UNODC than the ASEAN.

d. Golden Peacock

For the North American market, cocaine is typically transported from Colombia to Mexico or Central America by sea and then onwards by land to the United States and Canada. Cocaine is trafficked to Europe mostly by sea, often in container shipments. Colombia remains the main source of the cocaine found in Europe, but direct shipments from Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia are far more common than in the United States market. Most illicit drugs in the United States came from Mexican drug cartels where around 195 cities have been infiltrated by the Mexican originated drug trafficking. In the early 1990s, so much as 50% of the cocaine available in the United States market originated from Mexico, and by the 2000s over 90% of the cocaine was imported from Mexico. Between 1996 and 2000, the U.S. cocaine consumption dropped by 11%.

Between 1993 and 1999 Colombia became the main producer of coca (as a shrub) in the world along with cocaine (as a drug product derived from Coca), and one of the major exporters of heroin. The value of the cocaine trade is assessed at \$10 billion per year in U.S. dollars. Colombia's share of coca production is estimated at 43% of global production. Cocaine production in Colombia reached an all-time high in 2017. There was a fall of the major Columbia drug cartels in the mid-1990s.

On the ASEAN involvement in addressing the Golden Peacock related issues, there were 6 AMS that had participated in several Golden Peacock related meetings, namely, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, together with other institution/regions such as UNODC and China.

1.3. Management of risks and national standards on drug control measures in order to reduce the threat of drugs

a. Review the national drug control plans to identify challenges to drug control and develop responses appropriate to the circumstances of each country

Most AMS during the mid-term review period (2016-2020) have improved their national strategic plan to control illicit drug trafficking and use. For Cambodia, the Law on Drug Control that was first enacted in 1997 has been amended in 2005 and in 2012. The Five-Year National Plan on Drug Control (2019-2023) has been reviewed to be the drug free program through holistic and multifaceted approaches. In Myanmar, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law was amended in 1995. Decriminalization of drug

use, improvement of evidence collection, and the budget needed are included in the new amended drug law. The Philippines conducts quarterly reviews to identify challenges and opportunities to strengthen the drug control program. Singapore conducts regular reviews of the Misuse of Drug Act (MDA), and amends the MDA regularly to enhance the drug free program efforts. The reviews also improve detection and regulation of NPS, including regular updating list of NPS that have emerged in the market. For Malaysia, the five years national drug control policy cited as “Controlled Drug Demand and Supply 2020- 2025” was established.

b. Consider increasing resources to meet the identified challenges in (a)

The Malaysian government has allocated RM 497 million to strengthen the drug free program efforts. Malaysia strategies to address challenges of drugs problems include (1) Provide sufficient budget to the responsible ministries to implement relevant initiative in curbing the community drug problem; (2) Provide grants to NGOs to implement specific drug free programs; and (3) Strategic Partnerships with NGOs and community members.

The Philippines had submitted an annual Work and Financial Plan to the Department of Budget and Management and requested an additional budget for the drug abuse prevention and control efforts. A workshop of budget harmonization for possible convergence of drug free program implementation has been conducted. The national drug focal agency, as the lead implementer of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drug Strategy (PADS), provides financial assistance to agencies or organizations that implement the drug free program strategies.

c. Increase and enhance partnerships between public and private sectors and civil society organizations in response to the abuse of illicit drugs.

Singapore national drug agency cooperates with the National Council Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) and the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (SANA) – a Special Consultative Status member of the United Nations economic and Social Council – provide counselling and case management services for the first-time drug offenders, placed under the CNB supervision. Cambodia practices public-private partnerships including the civil society organizations in the yearly national drug free campaigns. Brunei Darussalam, as the 39th ASOD Chair, participated actively in the annual meeting of AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD), the 2nd meeting held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, 13-14 March 2019, and the 3rd meeting held virtually in Vietnam on June 29, 2020. The Brunei’s Narcotics Control Bureau continuously work together with the Brunei Legislative Council in addressing illicit drugs issues.

d. Workplan, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Financial/ Resources

All AMS participated in or had contributed to the ASEAN drug free program development. Almost all AMS participated in or had contributed to the coordination and management of the ASEAN drug free program, including monitoring and evaluation. Most AMS provide partial financial and/ or resource contributions to the ASEAN drug free program. Three countries are not yet clear in the financial and resource contribution.

Table 1.1 The AMS contribution to the ASEAN Drug Free Program

Description	AMS	%
Contribution to the drug free workplan	10	100
Coordination and management of the drug free program	9	90
The drug free program monitoring and evaluation	9	90
Partial financial and/ or resource contribution	7	70

1.4. Integrate an increased understanding among national drug agencies in relation to the economic impact of regional connectivity on the supply and demand of drugs

a. Governments of the ASEAN Member States shall facilitate greater cooperation between relevant national agencies and authorities by conducting and participating in cross-sectoral seminars, workshops, and/or trainings

As previously described, most AMS are actively involved in each national and regional drug free related meeting, and deeply cooperate with other related agencies. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most cooperation was halted and conducted using online methods such as video conferencing. Malaysia and Myanmar, like any other AMS, are actively participating in AMMD, ASOD, ASOD working group, ADMN, AAITF and ASITF workshops and conferences. During 2020, Myanmar's officials has attended drug Control Meeting 5 times, Workshop 4 times, occasions 2 times, drug survey visit 1 time and drug training 2 times, respectively. Other AMS like Philippines, had already conduct webinar specifically discussing on pandemic era adjustment, which topic is Rethinking Preventive Drug Education in the New Normal: The ASEAN Experience.

Singapore has succeeded to launch Integrated Narcotics Enforcement Programme (INEP), an ongoing collaborative effort by both Singapore CNB and Australian Federal Police (AFP) with the objective of enhancing regional capacity-building. The training programme is jointly sponsored by MFA under the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) and the AFP under the Law Enforcement Cooperation Programme (LECP). It is also a project under the auspices of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)

Active participation on national drug free related meetings has shown by Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia. Brunei Darussalam emphasizes on conducted workshops and training program with other relevant national agencies such as Royal Customs and Excise Department, Attorney General's Chambers, Authority Monetary of Brunei Darussalam. Whereas Cambodia, the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) coordinates 27 ministries/ institutions to control illicit drug trafficking and use. NACD conducts regular national meeting twice a year and provided workshops/training to relevant ministries /institutions. Along with the COVID-19 pandemic such meetings are conducted online.

b. Exchanges of information through ASOD-related meetings/activities

In addition of the annually ASOD meeting which has been actively participated by AMS countries, various ASOD-related meetings were held according to 4 technical coordination mechanisms. Cambodia

as its capacity as the 40th ASOD chair, Philippines and Myanmar stated that they have actively involved in ASOD meetings and coordinated the various consultation among cross-sectoral and cross-pillars meetings and activities. In particular, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam regularly attend ASOD related meetings and activities, among others: Attended 7th ADMN Operational Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand (4 – 8 March 2019) and 8th ADMN Operational Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand (2 – 5 July 2019) and online 9th ADMN meeting held from Jakarta and attended annually ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) and ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF).

c. Monitoring of illicit drug trends on both supply and demand through the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN).

ADMN as a platform to aimed at collecting information over time from existing and archival data systems of ASEAN Member States, proven to have reflect the situation of drug abuse issues, as well as research and policy development in each AMS. Thailand as the one which establish ADMN expected outputs in Annual ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) report, to be: 1. The collaboration and academic sharing among ASEAN Member States for drug prevention and solving in ASEAN, 2. ASEAN Member States have a same standard of manual of ADM Report System, 3. The chance for sharing the drug situation and drug trends to monitor the drug situation in ASEAN.

All AMS have already taken part in every ADM report by provides valid and reliable statistical data and information whenever available and attended the ADMN meeting that takes place twice a year. Singapore, Cambodia, Myanmar, Brunei Darussalam appears to state it in the MTR matrix. Moreover, The Philippines, revealed that the data submitted to ADMN were from the National Household Survey on the current Trends and Patterns of Drugs, which determine the prevalence of drug use in the country every 3 years. On the other hand, Malaysia describes that their monitoring is ongoing using methods that suit the current situation of COVID-19 pandemic by referring to international websites such as the UNODC. Malaysia and most AMS have admitted that the development of the ADM Report System enables information sharing on drug trafficking activities within ASEAN countries, and increased networking relationships with international drug enforcement agencies. For Malaysia, better understanding of the drug situation in the region through sharing of information by other ASEAN countries happens especially with Thailand on the routes used by international syndicates to smuggle drugs into Malaysia.

d. Internal condition within AMS National Drug Agencies

It is no doubt that the main concern of AMS is drug abuse countermeasures, however the commitment from the drug control agencies of each country were vary. From Figure 1.1 we can see that in some points, all AMS have already fulfilled the efforts. All AMS had a written document of the National Strategic Plans on Securing Communities against Illicit drugs, have guidelines for managing the country's drug free program, and each drug agencies had conduct regular advocacy to related sectors, stakeholders, and local governments on the need to secure communities against illicit drugs.

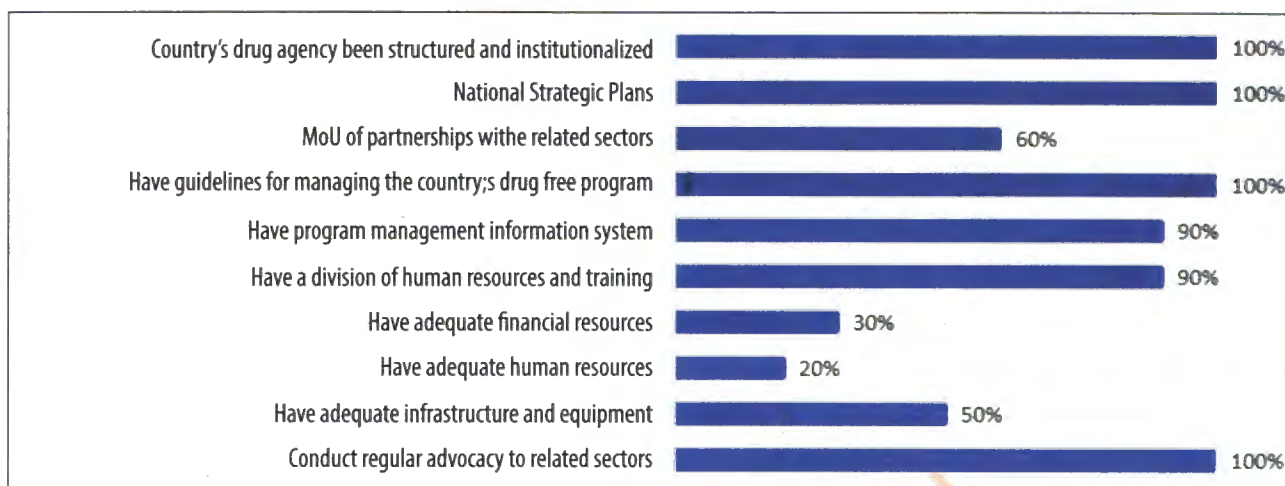


Figure 1.1 National Drug Agencies within AMS

All AMS's drug agencies have been structured and institutionalized to be capable of effectively planning, budgeting, managing, and monitoring the national drug free program, have a country drug free program management information system, and have a division of human resources and training or the like.

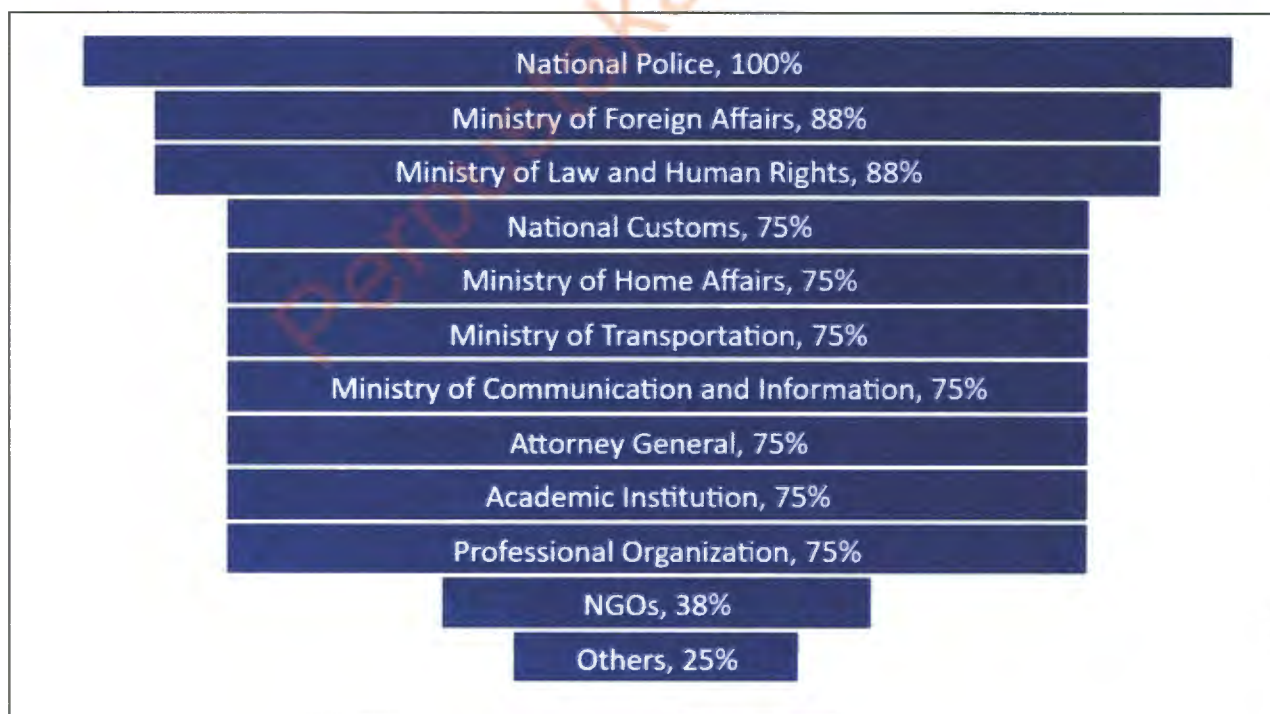


Figure 1.2 Sectors/Organizations Having Partnership with AMS

All AMS except Brunei Darussalam, have already a written document of the National Strategic Plans on Securing Communities against Illicit drugs, but only more than a half AMS already had a legal MoU of partnerships with related sectors. Among those sectors/organizations having partnership with AMS can be seen on Figure 1.2. National Police becomes the main organization that have been chosen by all AMS (Cambodia missed filling out the questionnaire in this specific question on organizations having partnership with AMS). Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Law and Human Rights becomes sectors the second most chosen by AMS to have a legal partnership. Moreover, in the same preference by 6 AMS, other sectors/ organizations having partnerships are Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Communication and Information, Attorney General, academic institutions and professional organizations.

In terms of resources owned by each AMS drug agency BNN, it can be seen in Figure 1.1 that only 3 AMS 's drug agencies have adequate financial (Brunei, Philippines, Singapore) and 2 AMS's drug agency has adequate human resources (Philippines and Singapore) to effectively deliver the country's drug free program activities and services. The rest of the AMS stated that they have financial, and HR needed available, but not adequate. Moreover, only half than total AMS drug agencies (50%) acknowledge that they have adequate infrastructure and equipment to support effective drug free program activities, namely Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore.

1.5. Increase participation among relevant National Agencies

- a. Coordinate with other relevant Ministries/agencies in anti-drug efforts, which may include drug enforcement, education, health, drug and food control, social and family agencies as part of an overall drug management strategy**

As previously describe that approximately more than half total AMS were having cooperation agreement between AMS drug agencies and relevant ministries/agencies in anti-drug efforts. The National Authority for Combating Drugs of Cambodia (NACD) is a national coordinating policy agency responsible for drug-related matters comprising 27 ministries/institutions. Cambodia also has the 5 Year National Plan on Drug Control encompasses holistic approaches and shall be implemented by the 27 ministries / institutions. Implementation of the National plan by the members and subjected to evaluation two times per year.

In Myanmar, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control were organized under the direction of Union Minister of Ministry of Home Affairs and law enforcement sector, Alternative development sector, Prevention for drug use sector and education sector, Rehabilitation sector and international relations sector were undertaking with relevant ministries, members of each working group sector, and other civil social organizations.

CNB Singapore works closely with external parties. They are other government agencies such as Health Sciences Authority, Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, Ministry of Education, Singapore Prison Services, and the Singapore Police Force. CNB also works with SANA (Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association). The same great efforts happened with NCB Brunei Darussalam which works closely with other relevant ministries or agencies in carrying out drug preventive and rehabilitation efforts. Involvement

in National Framework on Child Protection in relation to drug abuse. Sharing research findings on drugs prevalence study with relevant agencies.

b. Conduct Cross-Ministries/agencies workshops, trainings and/or seminars

Fascinating picture given by Malaysian AADK, they had organized a Committee of Engagement in Prevention and Publicity Meeting with other relevant government agencies and NGO in addressing drug abuse and discussing efficient drug preventive education and program. Drug Preventive Education program in schools such as: 5-Minute Drug Program (Drugs, Alcohol, Cigarette, Inhalant, HIV), Short Video Contest (Antidrug Creative Inspiration), Anti-drug Carnival, Urine Screen Test, Special Program under 12 pioneer areas Integrated Initiative; and School Practice Rating (Resource Room/ PPDA alley). A total of 4,734,760 Malaysian students (7,772 primary and 2,438 secondary schools) have received and comprehended the input regarding drug prevention education through Drug Prevention Education Program organized by JPN/ PPD with collaboration with the schools.

Perpustakaan BNN

From the review, it can be seen that all of the ASEAN member states had actively participated in the Comprehensive Preventive Education for ASEAN drug free program. All of component in preventive education were joined by 100% of ASEAN member states.

2.1. Promote awareness through the convening of education campaign

All ASEAN (10) countries have carried out 'Awareness' activities or awareness of the dangers of drugs. These activities are conducted very good in all of ASEAN member states through media campaign in some important events and routine preventive awareness activities. They produce and display many warnings media about the danger of the illicit drug and the law consequences.

The table below showed the summary of data from instrument and secondary data that showed that off all of the ASEAN member states actively participated in carried out awareness activities and involved in cooperation and collaboration in the preparation of work plans, making guidelines, actively support management to program monitoring.

Table 2.1 Promote Awareness through The Convening of Education Campaign

Description	AMS	%
Carried out 'Awareness' activities or awareness of the dangers of drugs.	10	100
Involved in cooperation and collaboration in the preparation of work plans, making guidelines for budgeting, activity management to program monitoring	10	100

a. Announce the prohibition and serious punishment of drug smuggling in

For committing at awareness, Malaysia has display of warning on bunting at entry points so that foreigners are more aware of the domestic drug laws. Foreigner are deterred from breaking the law against drug possession and trafficking (AMS WP implementation, 2020). While Myanmar has distributed pamphlets to promote drug awareness and to know the prohibition and punishment of drug trafficking and abuse at the land/sea border checkpoints (AMS WP implementation, 2020).

Philippines has display of anti-drug posters in international airports/flights (AMS WP implementation, 2020). While Example Lao PDR has LCDC mobilize communities through effective civic awareness campaigns to prevent drug abuse, production, and trafficking. The authorities concerned have worked actively towards drug prevention by means of drug education and anti-drug campaign to raise drug awareness in society, primarily among youth population of negative impact and danger of drugs. LCDC and local authorities have strived for establishing families, villages, educational institutions, firms, and other organization to be drug-free places. Attention has been made to awareness raising and dissemination in different forms to create awareness amongst people in the society to acknowledge and understand the rule of law and understand the danger of drugs (ADM Report, 2019).

In addition of display awareness in country check point/port, the activity of promote awareness and serious punishment to General Population are conducted very good in all of ASEAN member states through media campaign in some important events and routine preventive awareness activities. They produce and display many warnings media about the danger of the illicit drug and the law consequences, example from Lao PDR. Lao PDR has LCDC (Lao PDR Commission on Drug Control) that mobilize communities through effective civic awareness campaigns to prevent drug abuse, production, and trafficking. The authorities concerned have worked actively towards drug prevention by means of drug education and anti-drug campaign to raise drug awareness in society, primarily among youth population of negative impact and danger of drugs. LCDC and local authorities have strived for establishing families, villages, educational institutions, firms, and other organization to be drug-free places. Attention has been made to awareness raising and dissemination in different forms to create awareness amongst people in the society to acknowledge and understand the rule of law and understand the danger of drugs (ADM Report, 2019).

For their awareness activity, Myanmar reported (matrix of WP implementation 2020) that the Mass Media Sector carried out the activities such as activities of information and public relations in 1455 times (frequency of display), transmission activities from Myanmar radio and television in 12428 times and activities of news and periodicals enterprise in 1220 times from January to December 2020.

b. Integrate prevention curriculum program into the national educational system and/or other educational institutions.

All AMS (10) have been actively involved in cooperation and collaboration in the drug prevention education section since the preparation of work plans, making guidelines for budgeting, activity management to program monitoring. All ASEAN (10) countries have used various media to channel IEC on drug prevention. Drug prevention activities have also been integrated into the school curriculum. All countries have also carried out routine drug prevention campaigns. These activities are conducted very good in all of ASEAN member states through various and innovative strategies.

The element of promoting awareness through the convening of education campaign is already very good. All ASEAN country has a routine and significant education campaign in their country through various strategy and activities. All ASEAN (10) countries have used various media to channel IEC on drug prevention. Drug prevention activities have also been integrated into the school curriculum. All countries have also carried out routine drug prevention campaigns at school directly.

2.2. Develop and implement regional programs on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups.

All ASEAN member states do prevention program with cover all important targets not only student at school but also general population and specific target groups such as out-of-school youth and highly at-risk groups. The campaign at out-of-school youth and highly at-risk groups also uses various innovative activities and various media.

Table 2.2 Develop and implement regional programs on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups.

Description	AMS	%
Preventive education programs which target the high-risk groups	10	100%
Use any communication media to deliver preventive education activities	10	100%
Conduct regular anti-drug mass-campaigns	10	100%
Preventive education programs which target the high-risk groups	10	100%

Singapore United Against Drugs Coalition (UADC) continues to be an effective anti-drug alliance that rallies support from local firms to raise awareness on drug abuse in our society. As of December 2019, there were 67 organizations in the UADC (ADM Report, 2019). Malaysia reported that they have been done drug education effort in targeted areas which has been identified as specific target group areas based on area profiling tabulated by NADA. The high-risk areas which are located particularly in low-housing cost areas, fishery villages, federal land development areas and suburb areas are identified based on several measures. Those measures are social aspect (population, facilities, NGOs, community center and social issues), the participation of local community, local authority commitment (RMP, MOH and others) and geo-anthro-social areas. Given that NADA has already implemented four strategies to focus on different target group through PDE. NADA has collaborated with various agencies and private sector such as in transportation, health, industry and other fields in delivering awareness campaign to both employers and employees (ADM Report, 2019 and Matrix of WP implementation, 2020).

Myanmar reported has the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control were organized under the direction of Union Minister of Ministry of Home Affairs and law enforcement sector, Alternative development sector, Prevention for drug use sector and education sector, Rehabilitation sector and international relations sector were be undertaking with relevant ministries, members of each working group sectors, and other civil social organizations (Matrix of WP implementation, 2020).

Philippines conducted Webinars on various topics for the general population (Legal Consequences of Drug use, Preventing Overseas Workers to be a victim of Illicit Drug Trafficking/Drug Couriers. The country also Formulated and issued Board Regulation on the "STEP-UP Program for the Youth (Matrix of WP implementation, 2020).

a. Continue sharing experience and best practices among ASEAN Member States

Most of all countries have been actively involved in cooperation and collaboration in the drug prevention education section since the preparation of work plans, making guidelines for budgeting, activity management to program monitoring. They not only share through meetings but also through online portal. Shared best practices among AMS through ASEAN Bulletin produced by the ASEAN Training Centre on Preventive Drug Education based at the UP College of Education and through the ASEAN Portal managed by Singapore reported by Philippine (Matrix of WP Implementation, 2020).

Another example of activity is the collaboration program such as UNODC Youth Forum 2019. In March 2019, one of CNB's Anti-Drug Advocates Mr Javier Ng from ITE College Central, represented Singapore at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Youth Forum to share Singapore's drug control strategy with other youths. He was selected for his passion and dedication in advocating for a drug-free Singapore (ADM Report, 2019).

The ASEAN member states also have done a series-online discussions about "Rethinking Preventive Drug Education for New Normal", this ASEAN Experience Online Webinars was conducted in October and November 2020. These webinars have been organized by the Philippines. 5 participants from the Drug Enforcement Division attended the said webinar. To share new approaches of drug abuse prevention and to explore in prevention of the spread of amid COVID19, reported by Myanmar and Philippine on their matrix (matrix WP implementation, 2020).

Shared best practices among AMS also has been done through ASEAN Bulletin produced by the ASEAN Training Center on Preventive Drug Education based at the UP College of Education and through the ASEAN Portal managed by Singapore reported by Philippines (matrix WP implementation, 2020).

b. Collaborate with national agencies and social organizations, where relevant, in conducting workshops and/or seminars on developing program on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups

Table 2.2 Collaborate with national agencies and social organisations

Issue/Topic Collaboration	n	%
Collaborate with national agencies	10	100
Collaborate with private companies to gain their support to preventive education activities	10	100
Collaborate with social agencies	10	100

All ASEAN (10) countries have carried out preventive education activities in high-risk groups with highly collaboration activity with other organization within the countries. For example, Vietnam, The National Committee for AIDS, Drugs and Prostitution Prevention and Control continues to direct the effective implementation of Decision No. 2140/QĐ-TTg dated December 30, 2017 of the Prime Minister on approving the "Project of Coordinating propaganda on HIV, drugs and prostitution prevention and control until 2020" between 03 standing agencies, including: Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health and 03 media agencies consist of Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam and

Vietnam News Agency. In 2020, Vietnam's ministries and branches implemented many anti-drug propaganda activities with encouraging results. The Ministry of Public Security coordinated with media agencies in promoting propaganda on drugs prevention and suppression to ensure social safety for the Lunar New Year 2020; building news and reportage for propaganda on the occasion of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2020 (June 26); maintaining the operation of the website: pcmatuy.bocongan.gov.vn to inform and propagate the results of law enforcement on drugs, international cooperation activities on drug control, exemplary models, receiving and responding to citizens' comments. The Ministry of National Defense organized more than 1,500 propaganda sessions for more than 200,000 people, distributed more than 40,000 leaflets, posters, slogans on drug prevention. The press agencies had 659 news and articles reflecting information related to drug prevention and control activities, produced 02 documentaries on drug control to broadcast on television. and Voice of Vietnam. Vietnam News Agency carried out 1,200 news, photos and video news to broadcast on News Television channel.

c. Collaborate with national agencies and social organisations, where relevant, in conducting workshops and/or seminars on developing program on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups

Some ASEAN countries have a routine and significant cooperation with the private sector such as Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Vietnam and Singapore. For example, Cambodia continues to disseminate the Law on Drug Control. Cambodia has an Alert of Drugs' Harm Messages to all mobile phone users, public websites, movies and religious publication (ADM Report, 2019). Cambodia has also Inputs Drugs' Harm Messages to 5th of Women Work Plan (NEARY RATANAK) (2019-2023) of Ministry of Women. It has conducted Seminar on HIV/ AIDs, Drugs, Working Condition, Hygiene Measures and Safety to all Enterprises, Entertainment Premises, to all Management, Workers and Staffs of Vocational Training Departments 14 provinces. It also continues to conduct education outreach to promote public awareness about the dangers of drugs for target at risk and vulnerable population such as youth, mobile workers, migrant workers, construction workers, factory workers, informal workers, truck and bus drivers and entertainment workers, as well as enhancing the training of trainees and expanding the training to all the officers in its respective agencies (ADM Report, 2019).

Table 2.3. Collaborate with National Agencies and Social Organization

Country	Collaborate with private companies to gain their support to preventive education activities	The extent of private company engagement
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Significant and routine
Cambodia	Yes	Significant and routine
Indonesia	Yes	Significant, but not routine
Lao PDR	Yes	Significant, but not routine
Malaysia	Yes	Not-significant, and not-routine
Myanmar	Yes	Not-significant and not routine
Philippines	Yes	N/A
Singapore	Yes	Significant and routine
Thailand	Yes	Significant, but not routine
Vietnam	Yes	Significant and routine

Furthermore, Singapore United Against Drugs Coalition (UADC). The United Against Drugs Coalition (UADC) continues to be an effective anti-drug alliance that rallies support from local firms to raise awareness on drug abuse in our society. As of December 2019, there were 67 organizations in the UADC (ADM Report, 2019).

Additional example of close collaboration with national agency is like in Myanmar. Myanmar has the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control were organized under the direction of Union Minister of Ministry of Home Affairs and law enforcement sector, Alternative development sector, Prevention for drug use sector and education sector, Rehabilitation sector and international relations sector were be undertaking with relevant ministries, members of each working group sectors, and other civil social organizations (Matrix of WP implementation, 2020).

The youth education for prevent drug in Malaysia as reported at Matrix Implementation of ASEAN WP (AMS WP implementation, 2020) are Drug Preventive Education program in collaboration with Ministry of Education for students: a).PINTAR, b).SHIELDS, c).Tomorrow's Leaders, And Drug Preventive Education program in collaboration with other Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development for family: Family seminar and lectures And - Drug Preventive Education program in collaboration with other government agencies and private sector employers: a).TEKAD (Drug Free Work Place) – Government, private and agronomy sector, b).Drug Preventive Education program in collaboration community: a).Community Empowerment, b).Programs by Antidrug Squad (Skuad Anti-dadah), a volunteerism movement appointed by NADA and c) SMART. Philippines has Integrated the drug prevention concepts into the national educational system, K-12, through the National Drug Education program (matrix WP implementation, 2020)

d. Consider to include self-resilience component in early intervention program for highly at-risk groups including out-of-school youth.

In this mid-term review, not all country reported this component yet, but actually some of them actively and significantly do this kind of component for example; Thailand has Environment for Drug Prevention that is the creation of drug prevention environment at the area- based was carried out in every district in provinces, every district in Bangkok with totally 78,704 villages/ communities or 96.09 percent of villages/ communities in Thailand. Moreover, there are various activities which were public relations campaigns on drugs, preventive education among the youths at risk of drug abuse, developing the youth leaders as well as the mechanism of work in communities/ villages, organizing 'TO BENUMBER ONE'. (ADM Report, 2019). Malaysia has We CARE (K.A.M.I Prihatin) that is the guideline especially developed for volunteers in NADA, known as Anti-Drugs Squad to implement awareness and social to establish a drug-free community (ADM Report, 2019).

Another example is from Lao PDR. A number of people of all ethnicities have been mobilized to participate in drug control and prevention. To contribute to the implementation of the Government Policy on Three Builds Directive connected with the development of the village as a development unit, each locality has actively paid attention to the implementation of the drug free village development plan. Up to now, drug free villages cover 68% of the total villages throughout the country (ADM Report, 2019).

Malaysia has also been done good effort in this area. NADA emphasized on Drug-free Workplace Strategy (TEKAD) whom the target group consists of employers and employees in government organization, private and agronomy sector. The implementation of TEKAD is considered vital since 14.99 million of Malaysian are employed, which made up about 46% of the total population. This group of population also consists of parents, youth and community members in the society who can be deemed as productive agents in spreading the anti-drug messages among family circles and significant others. Malaysia has Sustainable Family (*Keluarga Kami Lestari Harmoni*) - to strengthen the role of family and create productive families that are free from any risky behaviors including drug abuse (ADM Report, 2019).

Philippines reported that the country Produced IEC materials under the new normal (video and Infographics), infographics on preventing drug abuse and associated risk during the pandemic (Matrix WP implementation, 2020). Also conducted Webinar on Enhancing Resiliency Skills and enhancement of life skills for the Youth.

Cambodia carries out the outreach education activities via distribution of leaflets, books and posters particularly publication of Slogan of Samdach Krolahorm SAR KHENG: 1. Not Engaged, 2. Not diverted, Note Intervened, and 4. Must Report of any suspicious case related to drugs in all Ministries, Entities, Manufactures, Enterprises, Education Institutions, Construction Sites, Workers' Accommodation and Garages. Continue to organize educational outreach activities through distribution of leaflets, educational pamphlets, posters and other educational messages at schools, factories, enterprises, construction sites, farms, worker dormitories, and on vehicles (ADM Report, 2019).

2.3 Formulate and implement, where appropriate, family- based, school-based, community-based, workplace-based and environment-based prevention, intervention and policies based on scientific evidence.

a. Adopt evidence-based prevention intervention and policies based on international standards in prevention, where applicable, to each ASEAN Member State's unique situations

This part is already implemented well by the ASEAN member states. Most ASEAN countries have adopted "evidence-based prevention and policies in the implementation of education and drug prevention activities. Some countries claim to have fully adopted, namely: Brunei, Lao PDR, Singapore and Thailand. Meanwhile, Indonesia and Myanmar have only partially adopted it. Myanmar reported that the country has a new drug policy adopted and issued on 20 Feb 2018. In order to implement the new drug police, the National strategic Plan has been drawn up to implement for 5 year and prescribed under the meeting No 3/2020 of the Government of the Union (matrix implementation WP, 2020).

Philippines also do the awareness at general population such as at Webinars on various topics for the general population (Legal Consequences of Drug use, Preventing Overseas Workers to be a victim of Illicit Drug Trafficking/Drug Couriers. The country also Formulated and issued Board Regulation on the "STEP-UP Program for the Youth (Matrix of WP implementation, 2020).

Moreover, the example of program evidence-based prevention that adopted by ASEAN member states was the UNODC-Singapore Workshop on Drug. Use Prevention in Educational Settings, 24-26 September

2019, Singapore. This training was a joint undertaking of the Government of Singapore under the domain of Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The aim of the regional workshop is to improve the capabilities of ASEAN, the Pacific Islands and South Asian countries to adopt evidenced-based prevention strategies in educational settings. Philippines also highlight that to achieve drug-free communities through supply reduction efforts involving aggressive law enforcement with strong adherence to the rule of law and observance of human rights, they coupled with comprehensive demand reduction initiatives and supported by strong international ties (ADM Report, 2019).

Eight countries have adopted “the Singapore White-Green Ribbon strategy” in the implementation of education and drug prevention activities, except Malaysia and Cambodia. Malaysia reported that program implemented are based on international standards and recommendation with capacity building through the Universal Prevention Curriculum adaptation (AMS WP implementation, 2020)

Four countries reported that the countries have fully adopted the Singapore White-Green Ribbon strategy” in the implementation of education and drug prevention activities, namely: Brunei, Lao PDR, Singapore and Thailand. Meanwhile, Indonesia and Myanmar have only partially adopted it.

Philippines reported (in the matrix WP implementation, 2020) that the country have adopted the White-Green Ribbon strategy” through the activity of Advocacies and capacity-building programs for all sectors of society and in various settings. From ADM report, it is mentioned that Philippines conducted training on Universal Prevention Curricula (Introduction to prevention Science, Workplace-based, Family-based and School-based. The trained program planners/educators and other professionals on evidence-based prevention policies and interventions for various settings (ADM Report, 2019).

In adopting international best practice, Myanmar reported that the country has A guideline for prevention of the drug abuse that was published with the intention to distribute to Drug Law Enforcement officers, representative from education services, mass media sector, and other relevant sector which has been carrying out to prevent the people and youth from the danger of narcotic drug (Matrix WP implementation, 2020). Furthermore, Myanmar raise awareness of the danger of drug among the community, Public Relations and Psychological Welfare Directorate Office are carrying out its activities by monthly televising short program, and songs at Myanmar Military Television centers 1 And 2, Myawaddi and Yadanar Bon Information centers by broadcasting 1044 news, 104 TV spot, 23 short stories, 605 songs, and 33 program. The Ministry for Information is in charge of raising awareness among the general population on the perils of narcotic drugs and the need to avoid abuse of it. Educational programs on this menace are disseminated nationwide using all forms of media including radio, television, newspapers, journals, articles, cartoons and posters with members of Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Association (MANA) travelling far and wide within the country holding preventive education talks and distributing educational booklets that are published on a monthly basis. Additionally, narcotic drugs preventive interventions are also undertaken in cooperation with various UN Agencies, NGOs and CBOs (ADM Report, 2019).

In addition, every country has created a mechanism to monitor the quality of the implementation of drug prevention education activities, except for Lao PDR.

Drug trafficking is an organized and transnational crime that is very worrying for countries, especially countries in ASEAN. ASEAN in dealing with this has several agreements between countries and formed the ASOD (ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs Matters) agency as an institution that accommodates ASEAN countries to cooperate in tackling the abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs. To reduce the problem of drug trafficking and drug-related crimes, it is necessary to commit each country to adequate law enforcement.

The following are some of the activities that have been and continue to be carried out by ASEAN member states:

3.1. Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction

a. Collaboration with other Countries

Commitment from ASEAN members in law enforcement, one of which can be seen from the involvement in cooperation meetings between countries. This collaboration aims to control transactional drug related crimes. Participation from all ASEAN countries is quite high. 9 of 10 countries have collaborated between ASEAN countries and also with non-ASEAN countries such as China, India, Australia etc.

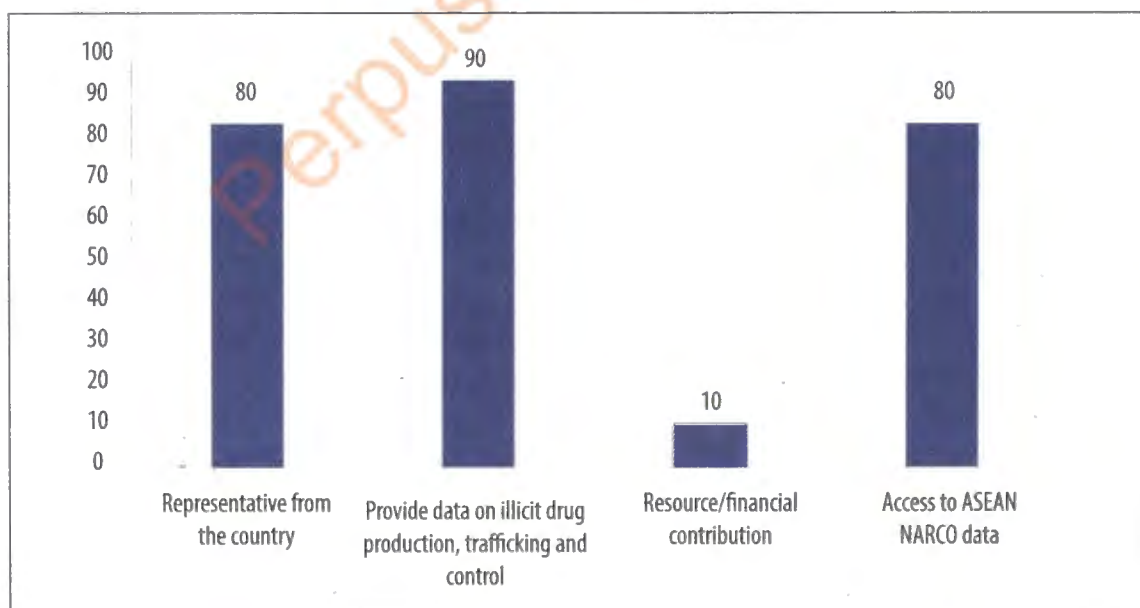
Where are topics discussed during the meeting were NPS control and tackling, Addiction of Illicit drugs, Chemical Expertise on Narcotic substance Tracing, Data sharing (Profile of trans-national drug syndicate; Watchlist of trans-national drug activities), Intelligence Analyst Expert, Laboratory/ Precursor identification/ Drug signatory analysis, NPS control and tackling, Security/ Trans-national, Cross-border law enforcement, and Training on illicit drug control. And of these topics that are most frequently discussed are data sharing (profile of trans-national drugs syndicates, watchlist of trans-national drug activities), security/ transnational, cross-border law enforcement, Training on illicit drug control, and Laboratory/ Precursor identification/ Drug signatory analysis (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Topic Discussed among Collaboration

Issue Topic Collaboration	n	%
NPS control and tackling	3	30
Addiction of Illicit drugs	1	10
Chemical Expertise on Narcotic substance Tracing	1	10
Data sharing (Profile of trans-national drug syndicate; Watchlist of trans-national drug activities)	8	80
Intelligence Analyst Expert	1	10
Laboratory/ Precursor identification/ Drug signatory analysis	5	50
Security/ Trans-national, Cross-border law enforcement	8	80
Training on illicit drug control	6	60

b. ASEAN NARCO involvement in each ASEAN country

ASEAN NARCO is a digital platform used to exchange information related to drugs and carry out comprehensive coordination in the field of drug management. Based on data collected shows almost all ASEAN member states are already involved in the platform, where is 9 out of 10 countries have involved ASEAN NARCO in drug law enforcement. The involvement by each country includes representatives from the country, provide data on illicit drug production, trafficking and control, Resource/ financial contribution, Access to ASEAN NARCO data. The types most frequently mentioned by each ASEAN country are representative from the country and Provide data on illicit drug production, trafficking and control and access to ASEAN NARCO data. In detail, we can see on Figure 3.1

**Figure 3.1. Type of Involvement**

c. Availability of advanced technology

Technology is an important support in implementing law enforcement. This technology will help facilitate coordination and support to control the production and trafficking of dangerous drugs, precursors and essential chemicals owned by each country is quite good. 8 of 10 countries are already using more advanced technology. Some countries also use more than one type of technology used to control the production and trafficking of illegal drugs, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. In detail we can see on Figure 3.2

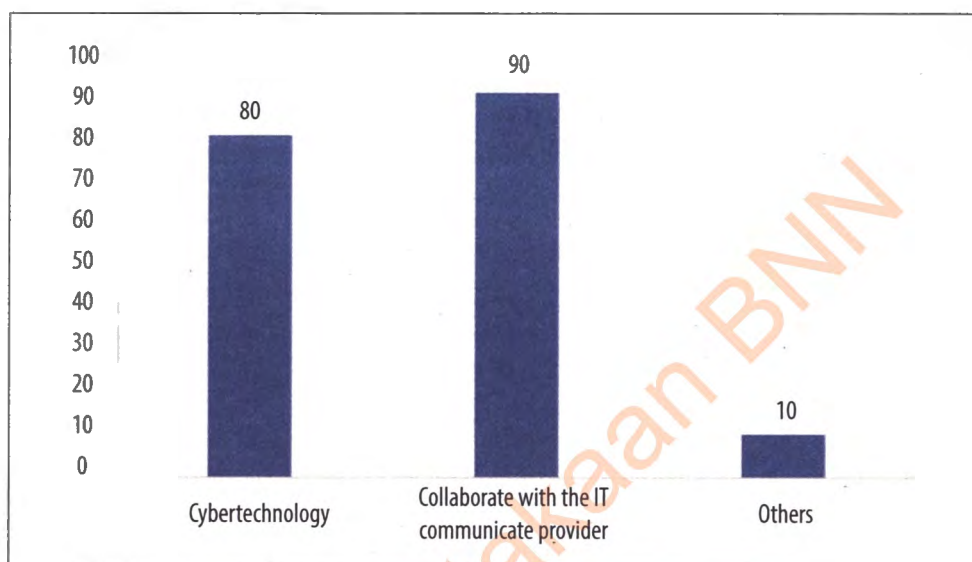


Figure 3.2. Advanced Technology Used

3.2. Work towards the improvement of access to equitable justice

Improving access to justice is increasingly recognized as a critical dimension of inclusive growth and as a mean for tackling inequality. Commitment to improve access to justice, one of which can be seen from reviewing national or local policies on drugs and ensuring available resources to fulfil equal justice. Seven countries that filled out the questionnaire stated that they had conducted a drug policy review and ensured resources.

3.3. Adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws

a. Publish statistic of drug

The target of this program is that all statistical data on law enforcement can be published such as BNN's Annual journal and website of BNN and INP and can be access for public. The data statistics include: number of cases convicted, types of drugs seized, and all data related to law enforcement in ASEAN countries. Based on data obtain, more than half of ASEAN countries have published data related to drugs specifically for law enforcement. There are seven out of ten countries have published data related to drug law enforcement on the drug agency website of each country.

For confiscated drug data, almost all countries fill out and claim to have statistics on drugs seized. However, only 3 countries filled in types of confiscated drugs in the questionnaire. Based on ADM Report 2019, eight drug type found in ASEAN, namely Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), opiates/opioids, cannabis, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), cocaine, Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, hallucinogens, and others. In 2019, ATS was the most commonly abused drug type among ASEAN drug users admitted for treatment account for three quarters, the second common substances were opiate/opioids and cannabis. The number of cases caught in Cambodia and Malaysia has increased every year compared to the previous year. Brunei Darussalam cases convicted tend to be stable.

Prevalence rates are commonly used to describe the magnitude of the drug problem in country, but based on the data collected not all countries have drug prevalence rates. 6 countries who report having drug prevalence data. There are several countries that do not have drug prevalence rates, including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

b. Availability communication message to secure communities against illicit drugs

This program aims to campaign messages related to law enforcement regarding drugs such as drugs are enemies of the state and society, report to the authorities if there is evidence of drug production and illicit trafficking, it is the right of every citizen to be safe against illegal drugs or to say no. there are illegal drugs, others. by cooperating with print, electronic media and at point locations such as airport public areas, terminal ports etc.

The message being campaigned also varies in each country. The message most campaigned by each country through the media are It is the right of every citizen to secure against illicit drugs or to say no illicit drug and illicit drugs are an enemy of the country and communities (Figure 3.3). All ASEAN countries also have specific messages on target, such as to the general population, students and workers with various communication media are used by ASEAN countries to deliver advertisements related to secure drugs such as posters, leaflets, Billboards, TV, YouTube, social media and Radio programs.

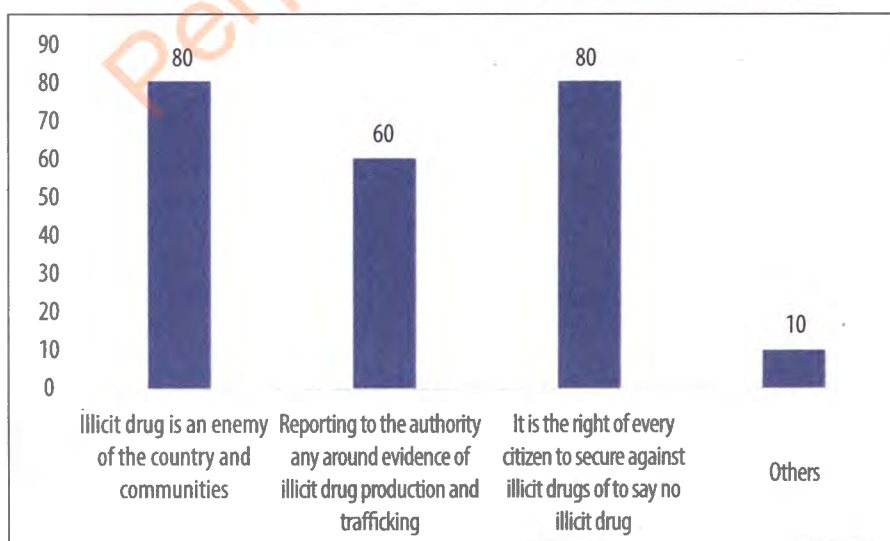


Figure 3.3. Percentage message related to law enforcement

3.4. Tackle the problem of corruption and the direct impact of corrupt practices on illicit drug production

Drugs and corruption are one of the extra-ordinary crimes which are transactional organized crimes and can be serious threat because they can damage the joints of a nation's life. To tackle this, strict law enforcement is needed and must also be balance with firm law enforcement instruments so that it can be carried out properly and on target. Commitment from each country have to guidelines/policies, so that the handling refers to the SOP. All countries already have these guidelines/policies. Where more than half of countries have guidelines/policies related on drug production, in health implications and on social and criminal implications. The institution responsible for developing drug-related policies vary. The agency that is often mentioned is the Narcotics Drug Agency. In some ASEAN countries, agencies that are also often mentioned are the President/Prime Minister/State Secretariat Office, State policy office, Ministry of justice, and others.

The commitment of ASEAN countries to combat all forms of drug-related crimes such as asset seizures and money laundering practices is quite good. 9 of 10 countries have implemented legislative measures to combat drug-related crimes. But there are still a few countries that report number of confiscated assets in each country where are only 2 countries filled out the details of the number of cases of asset forfeiture assets.

3.5. Strengthen and expand existing arrangements & develop intelligence

In implementing drug-related law enforcement effort, it cannot only by one institution, but it takes support and cooperation from various parties to carry out supervision. ASEAN member state have collaborated to strengthen and expand existing arrangements and develop intelligence related to drug handling, such as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), Cross border liaison offices (BLOs), ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF), ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF), Others. where are most countries have signed MoU on Cooperation with bilateral parties. Several countries have cooperated with more than 1 and the average length of MoU for each country is more than 4 years. In detail we can see in Figure 3.4.

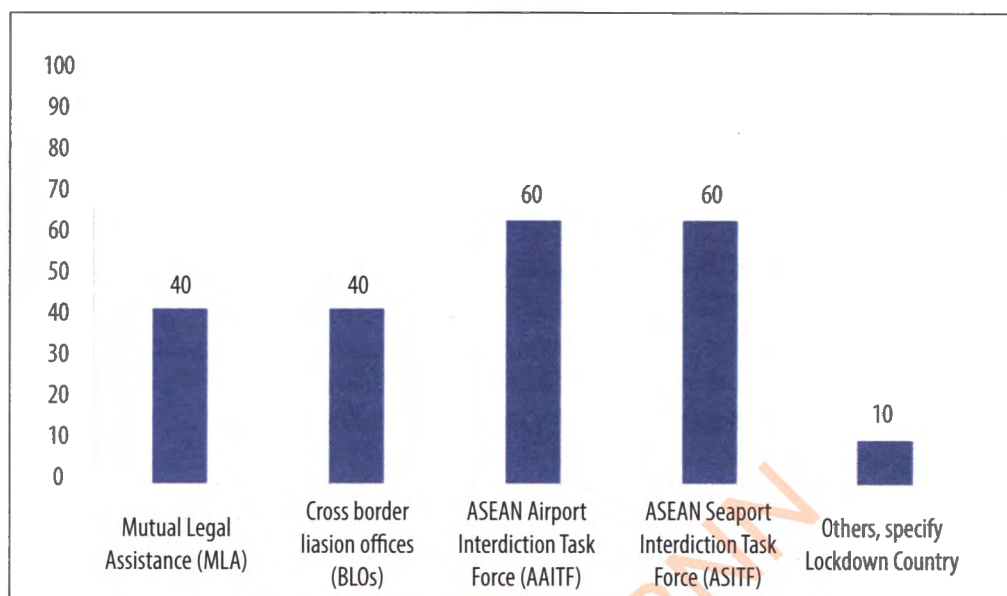


Figure 3.4 MoU on Cooperation with bilateral parties

3.6. Develop Intelligence Team

Reflecting commitment each country forms an intelligence team tasked with combating drug-related crimes. Most countries already have intelligence teams. Intelligence teams formed by each country such as Illicit route including planting, production, importation, export, distribution, Supervision team on drug trafficking (on land, seaport and airport), Cyber team on drug trafficking, Others. Where are almost all countries have 3 intelligence teams to combat drug-related crimes.

In activities to combat drug-related crimes, strong supervision is also required. Almost all countries have supervised the import and production of chemical precursors and essential drug materials. In the process of carrying out their duties, the intelligence also conduct inter-team meetings aims at sharing information and best practices related to law enforcement that has been carried out. 9 of 10 countries have transferred knowledge and experience to related sectors and organizations on disposal of chemical precursors and essential drug materials.

Table 3.2. Type involvement

Type of involvement	n	%
Illicit route include planting, production, importation, export, distribution	9	90
Supervision team on drug trafficking (on land, seaport and airport)	9	90
Cyber team on drug trafficking	8	80

4

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

This sub-theme of the demand reduction division concerning treatment and rehabilitation is contained in target and goals. Objectives and involves quality improvement and coverage of treatment and rehabilitation for addicts. It's achieved by: 1) Accessibility, 2) treatment and rehabilitation policies include community-based aftercare with family involvement in the recovery process, management information system, and 4) capacity building and follow-up evaluation and as mechanism to improve program operation and improve effectiveness of treatment service delivery.

4.1. Increase access to treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services to drug users

a. Accessibility

One of the important points in effort to improve treatment and rehabilitation for drug user is the easy of service accessibility. Commitment from ASEAN countries to improve access to service by providing a number of services that are easily accessible to drug users, based on the data, that has been collected it can be seen that access to treatment and rehabilitation services for drug users in each country is good. Where all countries report the number of health facilities is sufficient. Some countries still continue to provide treatment and rehabilitation.

Where is number of users based on ADM report 2019, showed more than four hundred thousand drug users admitted. Per 100.000 population, Indonesia has the lowest rate at 5.3, whereas the highest rate was seen in Thailand at 331.6. Trend in treatment admission found increased in most countries. Compared to 2018, Brunei Darussalam was decreased. The Philippines remained almost stable (In detail we can see in table 4a). Based on the matrix, there are countries that will launch several treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug users.

Table 4.1. Number of Facilities and Number of Client

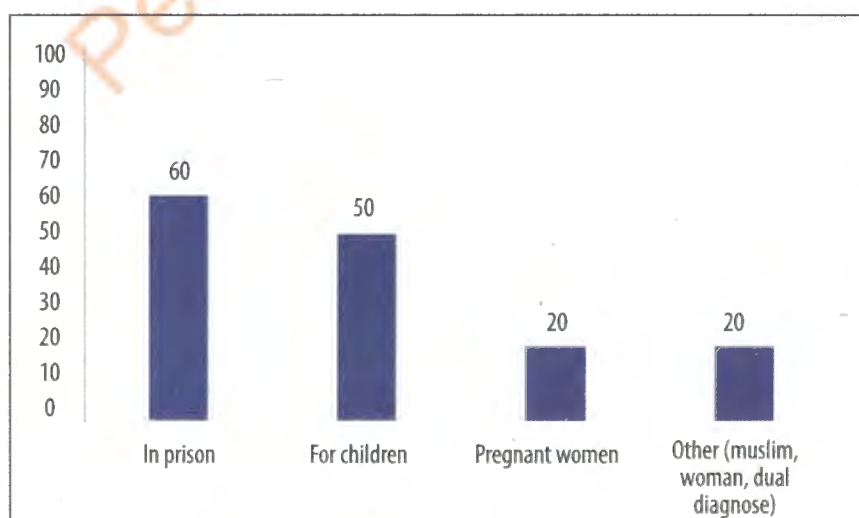
Countries	Rate Outpatients (Undergoing treatment) per 100.000 population			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Brunei Darussalam	47,4	53,0	58,3	50,3
Cambodia	43,5	107,9	114,0	131,1
Indonesia	8,1	5,8	4,1	5,3
Lao PDR	35,4	26,7	27,8	48,8
Malaysia	27,9	85,0	85,5	292,9
Myanmar	6,9	13,2	16,3	39,1
Philippines	5,4	4,2	5,7	5,6
Singapore	22,5	20,6	22,5	35,8
Thailand	232,4	268,1	221,0	331,6
Vietnam	223,1	233,3	231,1	235,3

Sources: ADMN,2019

*Note: Indonesian rate represent data from BNN Indonesia only, other data from MOH and Ministry of Social Affairs are not cited.

b. Treatment and Rehabilitation

In provide adequate treatment and rehabilitation services, policies, guidelines, and management system are also very much needed. One of the policies in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users is to have facilities for different groups. 6 of 10 countries already have group-specific services for treatment and rehabilitation services. That's means more than half of ASEAN member have facilities for different groups. Where are treatment facilities for specific groups that are most mentioned are for prison groups and for children and the least mentioned treatment facilities by each country are for pregnant women. Several countries there are also providing treatment facilities for other groups, namely specifically for women, Muslim and dual diagnose. We can see in Figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1. Treatment facilities for specific group**

Most countries already have SOPs for providing treatment and rehabilitation services for drug users. The in-used guidelines developed by each ASEAN country are in accordance with the international SOPs such as WHO, UNODC, and SAMHSA. The most widely used SOP references by ASEAN member states are WHO and UNODC.

The information system for treatment services is very important but requires ongoing support. MIS aims for decision making, evaluation and assisting in determining the allocation of funds. For treatment and rehabilitation also aims Information management in TR services aims to ensure that the ongoing treatment process can be integrated and its progress can be monitored properly. Based on data collected all ASEAN countries have used information systems in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users.

c. After Care

There are four important things that must be passed by addicts during rehabilitation, first is being free from drugs, no crime (eliminating existing criminal acts), living a healthy life without drugs, and lastly being productivity (having productivity). The four things above are mandatory requirements that must be carried out in a rehabilitation center, while a healthy life and productivity are targets that must be achieved after an addict has finished undergoing a rehabilitation program. Currently, the government still has limitations in providing jobs or aftercare services for them. completion of the rehabilitation program.

Commitment from ASEAN member state in after care service effort can be seen by involving the role of family and community (private parties) to support the healing process of former drug users. Family and community participation has a very big influence. Where can provide moral and material support to drug users who are in the healing period so they don't feel excluded and can be accepted back in their environment. Based on questionnaire showed All countries report that they have involved the family in curing drug users. Based on matrix Cambodia, their country is in the process of extending family support and also, the community participation in each country is quite good. Where 9 out of 10 countries have involved the community in the aftercare process.

Therefore, the role of government and private partnerships highly expected to participate in finding solutions to this problem. With a good partnership between the government, in this case BNN and the private sector, it is hoped that it will open up many opportunities, especially for those who have complete the program.

d. Capacity Building

Capacity building is implemented to increase potential and maintain skill. This capacity building even became an agenda for refreshment and knowledge needed to do work competently so that they could contribute to the organization optimally. The focus of this activity is the growth of good teamwork, both between countries and between related institution. The commitment of all ASEAN countries in improving treatment and aftercare services has been very good. All countries have done capacity building and skill development.

The level of training carried out by AMS also varies between countries, starting from both national and local, only local, and only national. The level of training that most ASEAN countries do is both national

and local. 6 out of 10 countries carry out capacity building and skill development at both national and local levels. Organizations for implementing training include international cooperation, national narcotics agencies, ministry of health, non-government organizations, Professional associations, and others (Across various governmental agencies). Each country also involves more than 1 agency in the implementation of capacity building. The most mentioned training agencies by ASEAN countries are the National/state drug agency and the Ministry of health.

Perpustakaan BNN

ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 has commitment to strengthen the research components. The components include establish a regional clearing house to share best practices, publish research findings (including scientific research), and collect international knowledge; and to ensure that all relevant stakeholders in the ASEAN Member States have access to the most recent methods for supply and demand reduction. Result summary table from this section 5 is attached in the (Annex 3).

5.1 Establish regional clearing house

Build a repository of research findings and international knowledge

In the regional level, clearing house refer into ASEAN-NARCO to share and exchange best practices, research publications, and inventory of drug knowledge and evidence-based drug prevention education programs. ASEAN-NARCO serves as coordinating mechanism for information sharing in various fields including the best practices and for narcotics control cooperation among the AMS. The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) was initiated as a core task of the ASEAN-NARCO in 2015 to be a platform for AMS to share data and information on drug situation, drug epidemic, drug control programme implementation and to identify early warning signs of emerging drug problem and establish a network of drug information. Three-stage work plan was endorsed such as seeking cooperation and finding facts, collaboration development, development of ADMN Database.

The ADMN database was developed based on input data from the AMS. The ADMN Questionnaire was developed for data collection and for the formulation of the annual ADM Report. The ASEAN-NARCO website is utilized for online database and sharing of information among AMS. The information opened to the public will be shown on the ASEAN-NARCO website. The online ADM Report System was developed for the ADMN Team to key in the online filled-in questionnaires to the System on ASEAN-NARCO website. The ADMN Focal Points as well as the ADMN Contact Persons were given the password for online data inputs. The ADMN Focal Points are able to look at the information provided by other AMS so that they can make use of the information for their situation analysis and drug monitoring in each respective country.

Based on the questionnaire, most of countries have not familiar with the existing of ASEAN regional clearing house. Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand reported that they informed the regional clearing house. Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand have participated or contributed to the regional clearing house. Indonesia reported that participate in the ASEAN drug research working group meetings and represent personnel in the ASEAN regional clearing house. Thailand reported that the country contributes financially, sending the research reports and publications and other related documents, and represent personnel in the ASEAN regional clearing house.

In the country level, each country is expected to build a repository of research findings and international knowledge related to recent developments for supply and demand reduction. Thailand mentioned in the AWP Matrix that the country has ASEAN Drug Monitoring System that used by ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network to exchange information on drug situations and research findings. Philippines reported that they develop Drug Information Portal and proposed conduct of a Research Forum on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control. Malaysia shares the research findings through the official website and VLib system. This new move was taken to encourage organizational learning among the staff as well as providing latest evidence-based reference for the public, students, professionals, and academicians.

5.2. Publish research findings

Publish research findings

Development of a regional repository is ensuring that all relevant stakeholders in the ASEAN have access to the most recent methods for supply and demand reduction. ASEAN-NARCO as a regional clearing house has established a website which will collate, publish, and disseminate research findings and international knowledge. It provides a platform for AMS to be kept updated on the regional drug trends.

From 2015-2021, six publications of ADM Report were published in print and on the ASEAN-NARCO website. The policy and program implementation were shared by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The annual ADM Report comprises 5 chapters. For Chapter 1 and Chapter 2, the data was analyzed based on the data inputs in the online questionnaires by AMS in the ADM Report System. The questionnaires are in the standardized forms which were agreed upon by AMS. For Chapter 3, the AMS sent their country drug situation which they freely presented. For Chapter 4 and Chapter 5, the AMS voluntarily present their research and policy as well as program implementation that they would like to publicize. ASEAN-NARCO does not publish the full research work of the AMS but research summary will be included in the annual ADM Report based on each AMS and the full research work can be publicized on the ASEAN-NARCO website. The ASEAN-NARCO website will be improved to accommodate information sharing according to the ASOD Working Groups, sharing of information on law enforcement done by AAITF and ASITF.

Due to the concern of ASOD focal points on the security of data which will be keyed in the System and publicized on the ASEAN-NARCO website, the ADMN Team agreed that only the open information will be publicized. For the closed information, it will be kept in the System and password will be given to the responsible persons. The ASEAN-NARCO will improve its data system and website to facilitate the

information sharing among the AMS in the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) Project as well as the ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) including the information derived from 5 ASOD Working Groups that the Working Groups would like to share and publicize. This information will be posted on ASEAN-NARCO website.

Based on the survey, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Thailand reported that the country published the research findings through various sources. The research findings from each country publish through Website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter of the national/state drug agency. Some countries also publish the research through google scholar.

Table 5.2.1 Site or Sources of Knowledge Products

Site or Sources	N	%
Website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter of the national/state drug agency	4	40
Google or Google Scholar	4	40
Website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter of the particular research organization	3	30
Peer review journal	1	10
YouTube	1	10

According to the matrix of implementation, Malaysia published some articles into the Malaysia Anti-drug Journal and National Anti-drugs Agency website. Thailand has ADMN website which shares summary of the studies/publish the research findings. Malaysia also provides research grant for researcher who are interested in doing research in the field of drugs and substance use issue. All research grants' findings were shared in the NADA official website to encourage organizational learning among the staff, the publics, students, professionals and academicians.

Drug Related Survey

Five countries filled the questionnaire that they have conducted drug related surveys, namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Singapore's research is done across various government agencies and includes private research which may also be commissioned by various government agencies. Target populations for the survey in each country are different. In general, the target population is the general population.

Based on the ADM Report, Thailand conducted an online drug survey to dealers of illicit drugs in March to June 2020. The Philippines conducted the survey to provide baseline information on whether there is a need to improve drug treatment and rehabilitation inside the jail including the development of a prison-based anti-drug abuse intervention program.

There were variations of organizations that conducted the survey. Majority country's surveys have been organized by National Drug Agency, followed by the Academic Institution and the National Research Institute.

Table 5.2.2 Organization that conducted the survey

Type of Organization	N	%
National/State Drug Agency	5	50
Academic Institution/University	4	40
National Research Institute	4	40
Non-governmental Organization	2	20
Professional Organization	1	10

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Alternative development program is a program to change from the illicit crop cultivation to legal crop cultivation and socio-economic activities. The program assists the previously illicit crop cultivation farmer to live with the newly alternative legal cultivation socio-economic activities. Result summary table from Section 6 is attached in the (Annex 3).

6.1 Utilization of the United Nations guiding principles on alternative development as a guideline

a. Allocate funds to Establish Alternative Development Program

According to the filled AMS questionnaire, alternative development programs are available in Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The programs that have been conducted include Changing physical and social living environment; Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production; Provision of skills training and livelihood program.

Funding allocation is expected to be available in each country that can be from the government and private sector as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This funding provides support to farmers and communities that stop illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation. Myanmar has several projects funded by the government of Myanmar, UN, and MOU between Myanmar and Thailand (Matrix AWP). In line with Myanmar, Thailand-Myanmar Alternative Development for Sustainable Living Project has been implemented between two countries.

For Thailand, no forced eradication of opium poppy was made, with the Royal Initiative of the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great, the crop replacement and highland development programme was introduced to the Thai hilltribes to voluntarily stop growing opium poppy. For more than 30 years that

the alternative development programmes have been implemented in Thailand by the Royal Project Foundation, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under the Royal Patronage with the cooperation of concerned government agencies and private sectors. Thailand found that the alternative development could be applied for the community development both in the highland and urban context that moves beyond the livelihood development to the community development to elevate the quality of life of the people. It is the sustainable development that addresses the health problem, poverty eradication, environment preservation, socio-economic sustainability, food security, education opportunity, market access for alternative development products, research on agricultural products.

Based on ADM Report 2019, Philippines launch the “Tahanang Pangkabuhayan” or Sheltered Workshops program, the scope of alternative development has been expanded to benefit not only former marijuana cultivators but also recovering drug dependents in urban areas.

b. Integrated relevant regulations, policies, guidelines, strategic plans on alternative development program

Strategic planning is the art of creating specific business strategies, implementing them, and evaluating the results of executing the plan, in regard to a company’s overall long-term goals or desires. In general, almost all countries have laws or regulations, guidelines or policies, and strategic plans on alternative development programs. Malaysia engages relevant stakeholders through federal level meeting by different ministries, state level meeting on Land Act and Local Council’s subsidiary law, amendments on Poison Act to further ban and increase the penalty to the cultivators of illicit crops (kratom); and to provide a mechanism/SOP for legal cultivation for a specific purpose (medicinal, experiments, education) (Matrix AWP).

c. Management Information System

A management information system (MIS) is a computer system consisting of hardware and software that serves as the backbone of an organization’s operations. MIS gathers data from multiple online systems, analyses the information, and reports data to aid in management decision-making. Although there are five countries that have the alternative programs, only Myanmar and Thailand that have management information systems for alternative development.

Thailand has a Narcotics Crop System (NCS) as an online data verification to monitor and analyse the situation of narcotics crop survey (Matrix AWP).

6.2 Promote wider access for alternative development products in markets

a. Market the Alternative Products

The product needs to develop a marketing strategy that is suitable for each country to promote alternative development; and promote the diversification of value added of alternative development products. The private sector can play a valuable role by sharing skills, providing financial and technical support and marketing assistance for alternative development products. All countries that have

alternative development programs (Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) also market the product.

To promote and market the products (coffee), Myanmar collaborates with CCDAC, UNODC, and some corporations. Coffee, produced in the alternative areas, exported to the international market, including Japan (Matrix AWP). Under the Royal Initiative, Thailand developed centers to support farmers to plant coffee, macadamia, and handicraft products to grow the economy.

6.3 Develop technical assistance

Research on alternative development programs is conducting surveys with farmers for feedback on the alternative development program. In addition, other methods of survey can include satellite imagery and cheaper imagery alternatives by using drones; The research and/or comparative study to provide applicable recommendations to formulate sustainable policy reforms. Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam reported that they conducted the research. Besides the pilot project on collecting baseline surveys, Myanmar provides vocational training courses for Agriculture Awareness (Matrix AWP). DDB Philippines has transferred 4 million to the Technical Education Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for livelihood assistance and provision of skills training to recovering drug users enrolled in community-based treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Thailand shared their experience on alternative development at the ASOD Alternative Working Group Meeting in 2019. The event organized together with the Royal Project's 50th Anniversary, the Royal Project Foundation and its partner, Highland Research and Development Institute (HRDI) organized the International Conference on Rising to the Challenge of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Sustainable Development: The Royal Project Model on 22-24 December 2019 in Chiang Mai. The meeting portrayed the 50-year journey of the Royal Project's highland development model and promoted the exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices among those who worked on alternative development, those who were experts on alternative development and those who were interested in alternative development work from foreign countries, UNODC and within Thailand. Representatives from AMS were invited to the meeting, representatives from Lao PDR and Myanmar joined the panel discussion. The study visit to 3 areas of the Royal Project development area was also carried out.

The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under the Royal Patronage organized the Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development (EGM) on Advancing Alternative Development and Development-oriented Drug Policies on 15-17 December 2019 in Chiang Rai. The meeting was attended by 14 countries from Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America and UNODC including civil society, private sector and academia. The meeting provided the open debate focusing the advance development-oriented drug policies, the importance of human-centred approach and provision of opportunity, Rule of Law and culture of lawfulness which serve as a foundation for ensuring sustainability of the development. The study visit to Doi Tung Development Project was also organized to showcase Doi Tung in the

present which has moved beyond livelihood development in agricultural sector but also empower the community to pursue diverse licit occupations including handicraft, processing and value addition and entrepreneurship – all of which could be applied in the urban context.

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7

EXTRA REGIONAL COOPERATION

In the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, several activities of action in the extra regional cooperation were agreed. In particular, it encourages the ASEAN member states to collaborate with countries, partners, external parties, and organizations outside of the ASEAN. This section describes the achievements of ASEAN member states on building extra regional cooperation divided in several indicators, please see the table below:

Table 7.1. Extra Regional Cooperation Indicators

Variable	N	%
Country has Regional Cooperation MoU	9	90
Country conducts training of drug free program	10	100
Country allocates adequate funds for regional cooperation	5	50
Country receives technical assistance or fund	9	90

7.1. Enhance cooperation with external parties

The commitment of ASEAN member states in conducting regional collaboration is quite high, where 9 of 10 countries had signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) cooperation with external parties. Philippines is the only country had not any regional cooperation MoU. The external party could be a country, organization, or agency outside of ASEAN countries.

There are several aspects of regional cooperation, the most mentioned aspect is law enforcement (which includes control of trans-national drug-related crimes), followed by sharing and exchanging information of international drug crime syndicate profiling and activities. Eight of ten of AMS confessed have regional MoU on these two aspects. This shows us that most of ASEAN member states focus on the drug cases eradication sector in establishing regional cooperation.

Meanwhile, the least mentioned aspects of regional cooperation are policy development (which include drug planning, budgeting, management, and monitoring) and research, monitoring and evaluation, there are only three countries namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam who have regional MoU on this aspect. Unfortunately, there is no country has ever made an MoU on preventive, treatment, and rehabilitation cooperation. It seems that the prevention sector is less of interest for ASEAN member states in building cooperation at the regional level.

7.2. Strengthen cooperation on transnational challenges

The achievements of cooperation on transnational challenges could be assessed by the regional and or international drug free program training during 2015-2020 conducted by ASEAN member states. From the table above, we can see that all ASEAN countries stated that they had conducted drug free program training during 2015-2020. However, some activities disrupted due to COVID-19 pandemic around the world. Most of countries mention training on law enforcement and control of drug production and trafficking, training on community-based prevention of illicit drug use, and training on drug addicted treatment, rehabilitation and after care services. However, none of ASEAN member states that had conducted training on drug free program planning and budgeting.

On average, each ASEAN country collaborated with 5 other ASEAN countries and 3 non-ASEAN countries. In ASEAN level, the most mentioned countries are Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, and Lao PDR. On the international level, the most mentioned countries are China, Australia, India and Korea. One of the collaborations is adoption of Technical Guidelines for Utilizing ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) Fund Earmarked through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that was facilitated by Cambodia. Some of ASEAN member states also built cooperation with Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Iran, Macau, Peru, Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

7.3. The effectiveness and efficiency of the existing funding mechanism

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore allocated adequate funds to facilitate extra regional and international cooperation on drug free related programs. Adequate funding here means there is enough or sufficient fund to facilitate the program. The other ASEAN member states either allocate fund but insufficient or did not allocate any fund for that program. Based on that limited information, it can be concluded that the efficiency of the existing funding mechanism is still lacking.

Most of ASEAN member states received technical assistance or funds from external parties or international donors to strengthen their drug free related program. Singapore is the only country that stated did not receive any kind of assistance from external parties or international donors. Technical assistance could be a training, capacity building seminar, mentoring program, etc.

7.4. Strengthen and expand the existing bilateral and regional cooperation

There are several existing bilateral and regional cooperation on drug free program activities such as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), Cross-border Liaison Offices (BLO), Port intelligence and control units, ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF), ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF), Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP), ACCORD, and ASEAN-NARCO. All of ASEAN countries participated in almost all of these activities, although there are only four countries participated in port intelligence and control unit activity namely Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The detail of country activities in this cooperation could be seen in Annex 3 Table Section 3.

Some of ASEAN countries also mention other activities besides the existing cooperation such as Asia Pacific Information and Coordination Center for Combating Drug Crimes (APICC), Anti-Drug Liaison Official Meeting On Drug Matters (ADLOMICO) ASEAN Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) Asia Pacific Information & Coordination Centre (APICC) Head of Nationals Law Enforcements Agencies Meeting (HONLEA), BIMSTEC, and ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN), Global SMART. Singapore stated has organized the Annual Integrated Narcotics Enforcement Programme (INEP).

7.5. Adopt and support a cooperation framework, including to participate at UN-related forums

Besides regional and multilateral cooperation, ASEAN countries also built collaboration with international agencies on drug free program training such as World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Commission on Narcotic drugs. However, Brunei Darussalam did not choose any those UN-agencies as their external parties on conducting drug free program training. Almost all of ASEAN countries collaborated with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Indonesia, Myanmar, and Vietnam also mention other international agencies and UN-related forums. Indonesia and Vietnam collaborated and or participated at Colombo Plan and INCB (International Narcotics Control Board), meanwhile Myanmar mentioned Colombo Plan, INCB (International Narcotics Control Board), UNICEF, and UNAIDS.

Table 7.2. International or UN Agencies

Variable	N	%
Country collaborates international agencies on drug free program training	9	90
Name of international or UN agencies:		
World Health Organization (WHO)	5	50
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	9	90
United Commission on Narcotic drugs	8	80
Others	3	30

ASEAN member states also actively participated at UN-related forum, for instance attending regular meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to demonstrate ASEAN unity and solidarity. Brunei Darussalam has also attended virtual meeting of Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement, Asia and the Pacific (HONLAP) to share information and strengthen networking.

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DISCUSSION

We assess progress towards achieving the ASEAN framework 2016-2025 by rating the level of participation or involvement of each AMS in a component. The higher the score (5), the better the success rate of the components or the level of AMS participation in the program. We assess in stages from the level of activity, component, and sector based on the results of surveys and literature review. The tables below are the results of the assessment at the component and sector level.

1. General

The results of the program achievement in the General section have been successful in general. The average score is 4.4 out of 5. However, there are two programs that need to be strengthened, namely 1) recognizing the need to address the ongoing threat posed by the production and distribution of related illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle and 2) Integrating improvement understanding among national drug agencies regarding the economic impact of regional connectivity on drug supply and demand. These two components are very important to be carried out and strengthened by all AMS. Moreover, UNODC has warned that The Golden Triangle area continues to be a hot spot for poppy and synthetic drug production in the region and the world (UNODC, 2020).

Table 8. Assessment Results in General Sector

General	Score
Strengthen the role of the AMMD in coordinating a coherent, comprehensive, and effective ASEAN strategy in realizing the aspiration of a Drug-Free ASEAN.	★★★★★
Recognize the need to address the continuing threat posed by the production and related distribution of illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle	★★★
Combine the management of risks and national standards on drug control measures in order to reduce the threat of drugs	★★★★★
Integrate an increased understanding among national drug agencies in relation to the economic impact of regional connectivity on the supply and demand of drugs.	★★★★
Increase participation among relevant national agencies, including those responsible for education, health, social matters and home affairs, to address various aspects of drug control and challenges	★★★★★

The ASEAN Member States have to be aware of this similar illicit drug problems such as opium cultivation, heroin production and methamphetamine manufacturing in the Golden Triangle (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020). Although there have been many efforts made involving several countries in the region, these efforts are still considered insufficient. Thailand, Myanmar, and Lao PDR have collaborated with China in the “Safe Mekong Operation” since 2013, which aims to suppress drug trafficking along the Mekong River and nearby Golden Triangle area. In 2015, this international law enforcement initiative expanded to include Viet Nam and Cambodia (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020). With the involvement and expansion of program coverage involving other AMS, it is hoped that AMS’ concern and togetherness in dealing with this problem will increase.

Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, various meetings aimed at eradicating drugs continued to be held at the ASEAN level, albeit virtually. This demonstrates a strong commitment on the part of AMS to maintain close cooperation in the fight to eradicate drugs. Various collaborations between AMS have been conducted in an effort to eradicate drugs in the golden triangle, including involving international parties and providing various trainings for officers, as well as conducting joint operations aimed at eradicating drug trafficking, particularly along the Mekong River. Additionally, most AMS have improved their national strategic plans to control drug trafficking and use during the mid-term review period (2016-2020). Even some countries, such as Malaysia and the Philippines, are attempting to improve work plans and increase budget allocations for drug programs.

While all AMS have a written document outlining their National Strategic Plans for Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs, less than half have a legal memorandum of understanding with related sectors. There are still a few drug enforcement agencies that meet their financial needs and have adequate human resources. Other AMS stated that they lacked sufficient financial and human resource needs. Half of AMS drug institutions have adequate infrastructure and equipment to support effective drug-free program activities.

2. Preventive Education

The achievement results in the preventive education section have been good, because all programs have received a score of 5. This shows that all AMS have implemented preventive education programs. At the ASEAN level, there has been a special portal that provides preventive education services, known as the “ASEAN Preventive Drug Educational Portal” which was built by Singapore. The Portal was presented as a proof-of-concept at the 37th ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD1) in August 2016, and subsequently endorsed by the ASEAN Secretariat in December 2016.

Table 9. Assessment Results in Preventive Education

Preventive Education	Score
Promote awareness through the convening of education campaign across the region with a common message to build the resilience of youth against drugs and educate communities on the impact of drugs on at-risk groups	★★★★★
Develop and implement regional programs on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups	★★★★★
Formulate and implement, where appropriate, family- based, school-based, community-based, work place- based and environment-based prevention, intervention and policies based on scientific evidence	★★★★★

The preventive education program has become a routine national program, and has received broad support from across sectors and the private sector in several countries, such as Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Singapore. What needs to be strengthened is for countries that do not have regular preventive education programs that involve many sectors, this can be realized. All AMS have integrated prevention programs into their school curricula through a variety of innovative strategies. In some countries, it also involves a variety of ministries, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family Planning, and the private sector. Numerous program interventions between AMS are also a component of the learning process between AMS, as the Philippines has demonstrated.

All AMS have conducted preventive education programs for high-risk groups, including youth, mobile workers, migrant workers, construction workers, factory workers, informal workers, truck and bus drivers, and entertainment workers. Each AMS has a unique intervention strategy that is tailored to its context and culture. The majority of countries have implemented "evidence-based prevention and policies" in their drug education and prevention efforts. For instance, eight countries have adopted the "Singapore Green-White Ribbon strategy" for drug education and prevention.

3. Law Enforcement

The achievements of the law enforcement sector still need to be strengthened. There are 3 out of 5 components that have been successfully executed. Therefore, the other two components need to be strengthened, namely: 1) Work towards the improvement of access to equitable justice for all individuals in the ASEAN region while respecting the sovereignty, national legislation and policies of each country and 2) Improve levels of governance by adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws. All AMS have been extremely well executed in terms of coordination and cooperation meetings at the ASEAN level, including participation in ASEAN-NARCO. Indeed, nearly every AMS country has used technology to regulate the production and trade of illicit drugs.

Table 10. Assessment Results in Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement	Score
Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction in illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crime, where appropriate, to each country's unique national drug situation	★★★★★
Work towards the improvement of access to equitable justice for all individuals in the ASEAN region while respecting the sovereignty, national legislation and policies of each country	★★★
Improve levels of governance by adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws.	★★★★
Tackle the problem of corruption and the direct impact of corrupt practices on illicit drug production, traffic, and trade	★★★
ASEAN Member States should strengthen and expand existing arrangements such as provision of mutual legal assistance (MLA), cross-border liaison offices (BLOs), port intelligence and controlled units, the Airport and Seaport Interdiction Task Force, including land border, and the regional data collection mechanism	★★★★★
Develop intelligence in countering drugs, precursor and essential chemicals	★★★★★

Completing the two components is not an easy matter, there are many causes that become challenges. Some of the inhibiting factors in the effectiveness of the negotiation process at the ASEAN regional level are as follows: a) Differences in Perception of ASEAN Countries on the Threat of Narcotics Smuggling in the Southeast Asia Region; b) Differentiation of Priorities of Interest and Agenda of ASEAN Country Leaders; c) Values and Basic Principles of ASEAN Organizations that Have Not to Bind; d) ASEAN Does Not Have a Natural Guard against the Implementation of Joint Decisions; e) Sense of Joint Ownership of Southeast Asian Communities towards ASEAN Organizations; f) Factors in the Ratification and Law Enforcement Process in each ASEAN Member Country (Prayuda, Warsito and Surwandono, 2020). On the other hand, the threat of drug trafficking and abuse is increasing. Countries in East and Southeast Asia have collectively witnessed sustained increases in seizures of methamphetamine over the last decade, more than any other part of the world (UNODC, 2020).

Six countries that responded to the questionnaire stated that they had conducted a review of their drug policies and allocated resources to ensure equal justice for all. Meanwhile, all countries have established drug control guidelines/policies. Not all AMS, however, have regulations governing asset confiscation and money laundering practices. According to those who reported, implementation appeared to be hampered. This is evidenced by the large number of confiscated assets, which were reported by only a few countries.

4. Treatment and Rehabilitation

The treatment and rehabilitation component has a score of 3 out of 5. Thus, this program still needs strengthening in several components. First, treatment and rehabilitation facilities for specific groups. Some countries have not provided services for specific and vulnerable groups because perhaps the program priorities have not gone that way due to limited resources and budgets. Over half of ASEAN member have facilities for various groups. The most frequently mentioned locations for treatment facilities for specific groups are prisons and children, while the least frequently mentioned locations for treatment facilities for specific groups are for pregnant women in each country. Drug users in each country have good access to treatment and rehabilitation services. Whereas all countries report that they have sufficient number of health facilities. Meanwhile, in providing services, it must refer to the SOP for treatment and rehabilitation. The SOPs used should refer to international reference SOPs such as UNODC, WHO, SAMSHA, etc. Throughout the ASEAN region, information systems have been used to treat and rehabilitate drug users.

Table 11. Assessment Results in Treatment & Rehabilitation

Treatment and Rehabilitation	Score
Increase access to treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services to drug users, where appropriate, to each country's unique national drug situation, for the purpose of ensuring full reintegration into society	★ ★ ★

Aftercare Program, this program is a continuation of the treatment and rehabilitation phase. An important key to the aftercare program is the involvement and support of the family, as well as the role of the community. The goal is that former drug abusers do not feel excluded and feel accepted by their environment. In some countries there are still those who have not put too much emphasis on aftercare programs with this concept. Aftercare should include measures to prevent recidivism and reintegrate

former drug abusers into society. To reduce this issue, the role of family and community becomes very important. At the moment, the government is limited in its ability to provide employment or aftercare services following the completion of a rehabilitation program. As a result, the role of government and private partnerships in resolving these issues is highly anticipated. On the other hand, every country has invested in capacity development and skill development. Where training is conducted also varies by country, ranging from national to local.

5. Research

The research sector still needs strengthening in AMS because the role of the clearing house institution is felt to be lacking to ensure that all relevant stakeholders in the ASEAN Member States have access to the most recent methods. We suspect that the definition and terms of the clearing house institution among AMS are not yet fully understood, so there are many AMS who state that they are not aware of the existence of this institution. Several countries, however, have attempted to develop systems of research findings and knowledge about recent developments in order to reduce drug supply and demand. Certain countries even claim to have contributed to or participated in regional clearinghouses.

Table 12. Assessment Results in Research

Research	Score
Establish a regional clearing house to share best practices, publish research findings (including scientific research), and collect international knowledge	★★
Ensure that all relevant stakeholders in the ASEAN Member States have access to the most recent methods for supply and demand reduction	★★★

At the ASEAN level, ASEAN-NARCO is actually the institution that oversees this Clearing house. The role of ASEAN-NARCO is very large in facilitating and coordinating data reports and research results in the ASEAN environment. This platform enables AMS to stay current on emerging data on drug trends and issues at the regional level. Numerous countries have also used a variety of media outlets (social media, print media, and journals) to disseminate research findings. On the other hand, not all AMS have surveys or research on drugs. Target populations for the survey in each country are different. In general, the target population is typically the general population. As a result, another method must be developed to quantify and ascertain the magnitude of the country's drug problem.

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) annually publishes ADM Report that estimate the magnitude of the drug problem in each AMS. However, the reporting format submitted is different in some countries. This indicates the country's ability to provide such data. In the future, it is hoped that AMS will actively input a complete data in the ADM System on a regular basis to effectively standardize the support on publishing ADM Report and highlight the actual common drug threats in each ASEAN country and region.

6. Alternative Development

Alternative development emerged as an attempt to find a more humane response to poor rural communities dependent on illicit cultivation for their subsistence. The original impetus was not rooted in the realization that forced eradication in absence of alternatives would be a violation of human rights but came from concern that its effectiveness might be compromised if other livelihood opportunities could

not be provided (Weisheit, Falcone and Wells, 1994). Thus, this alternative development program cannot be applied in all AMS, such as Singapore. Only 5 countries stated that they had alternative development programs. We do not receive data for countries that do not have alternative development programs, whether it is due to the absence of cannabis fields or because the country does not have alternative development programs. Several programs have been implemented, including the following: altering the physical and social environment; substituting legal socio-economic production for illicit drug cultivation and production; of skills training and livelihood program.

Table 13. Assessment Results in Alternative Development

Alternative Development	Score
Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation through the utilization of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development as a guideline, where appropriate.	★★★
Promote wider access for alternative development products in markets within the country and the region consistent with national and international obligations and applicable multilateral trade rules. *)	★★★★★
Develop technical assistance that would help each other in identifying new alternative crops as substitute to illicit crops and institute sustainable policy reforms *)	★★

*) from countries that claim to have alternative development programs

For countries that already have alternative development programs, what needs to be strengthened is the aspect of Management information system (MIS) and research in alternative development programs. MIS should be mandatory, because it is one of the keys to monitoring the performance and effectiveness of alternative development programs in the 4.0 era. All countries have laws or regulations, guidelines or policies, and strategic plans on alternative development programs. On the other hand, the threat of drug trafficking will remain a threat. According to ASEAN-NARCO, Heroin and opium showed almost stable. However, with the ongoing implementation of alternative developments in some areas of the Golden Triangle, it is expected that the drug production and trafficking situation in the area would improve in the next few years (ASEAN-NARCO, 2020).

7. Extra Regional Cooperation

The increasingly rapid development of transnational crime and the COVID-19 pandemic have created challenges for ASEAN. Therefore, in dealing with transnational narcotics crimes in the Southeast Asia region, Extra Regional Cooperation is needed. The Extra regional cooperation program is considered to have been good, because only 1 out of 6 programs is considered to still need strengthening. The program is the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing funding mechanism.

Table 14. Assessment Results in Extra Regional Cooperation

Extra Regional Cooperation	Score
Enhance cooperation with external parties, including Dialogue Partners and international organizations, on combating drug trafficking and drug-related crimes.	★★★★★
Consider to engage with external parties to strengthen cooperation on transnational challenges with a focus on the diversion of precursor chemicals, tackling criminal syndicates and improving law enforcement efforts	★★★★
Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing funding mechanism to facilitate regional cooperation and to support drug agencies at the national level in the implementation of relevant projects.	★★★
Strengthen and expand the existing bilateral and regional cooperation regimes including MLA, BLOs, port intelligence and control units, AAITF, ASITF and the regional data collection mechanism, Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP).	★★★★★
Adopt and support a cooperation framework that includes all governments and has support from regional and international organizations. The framework should build on existing agreements and seek to become a dynamic vehicle for monitoring progress; increasing regional cooperation; establishing links with non-ASEAN governments; and mobilizing resources	★★★★
Encourage ASEAN Member States to participate at UN- related forums, including the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to demonstrate ASEAN unity and solidarity	★★★★

The need for resources needed in efforts to tackle and eradicate drugs is certainly large, while the available budget is limited. Therefore, a strategy is needed on how to make the existing budget more effective and efficient. For this reason, good managerial skills are needed in identifying priority problems, planning and budgeting, as well as good implementation so that with the existing budget the activities/ programs can perform optimally.

Another thing to pay attention to is the implementation of joint handling efforts for transnational narcotics smuggling crimes are still partial and have not been able to optimally touch the role of ASEAN as a joint community in dealing with transnational narcotics smuggling crimes in the Southeast Asia region (Prayuda, Warsito and Surwandono, 2020).

CONCLUSION

ASEAN's commitment to reducing the rate of narcotics use and smuggling in the Southeast Asia region still requires tougher efforts. This is indicated by the increasing number of drug abusers which tends to increase in the last 5 years, especially for the ATS and NPS types. Although there has been a clear form of policy, in the implementation of narcotics handling policies in the Southeast Asia region, it is still only focused on anticipating the partial and domestic nature of each country.

Referring to the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, it turns out that there are 6 out of 7 sections that still need to be strengthened so that the work program can run optimally, except for preventive education. Less than half of the components (46%) got the highest score (score 5), meaning that this component has been implemented well, especially in sectors 1, 2, and 3. However, there are about 8% of the components with low status (scores below 3), mainly in sectors 5 and 6. All sectors have components with moderate status (46%), except preventive education.

Sections that need strengthening are research and alternative development programs. In the research program, the role of the clearing house institution is considered weak, and research activities need to be activated on AMS that has not yet implemented it. The Alternative Development Program still needs to be strengthened for management information system activities, and encourage AMS who owns marijuana fields to run alternative development programs, especially around the Golden Triangle area.

RECOMMENDATION

Table 15. Recommendation

Sector	Recommendation
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and strengthen other AMS to be involved in handling the Golden Triangle. Increase AMS commitment for program funding aspects and improve adequate infrastructure and equipment for drug control program.
Preventive Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging campaign activities, socialization, and persuasive approaches, especially among the younger generation so that mutual understanding can be built between the children of the ASEAN youth generation over the dangers of narcotics threats.
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging commitment for AMS that has not conducted a national drug policy review and ensuring the availability of resources. Encouraging and ensuring the quality of data recording and reporting needs to be improved.
Treatment & Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging AMS, which does not yet have a dedicated Group service, to provide this service. Encourage and request each AMS to strengthen the information system in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users. Encouraging all AMS to involve families in healing drug users, including involving the community in the aftercare process. Encouraging all AMS to provide both national and local officer training.
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most AMS are not aware of the existence of an ASEAN regional clearing house. For this reason, AMS should be aware of the existence of ASEAN-NARCO and actively support necessary needed information to strengthen its role and coordination. Encourage all AMS to conduct surveys or studies related to drugs on a regular basis. Publish or share the results of the study to various scientific journals or forums in ASEAN.
Alternative Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging AMS (which has potential for cannabis/opiate land) to implement alternative development programs. Encouraging AMS which already has an alternative development program to strengthen the management information system program. Encouraging AMS which has an alternative development program to conduct research in this field.

Sector	Recommendation
Extra Regional Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging and increasing cooperation among AMS countries in the field of drug control. • Encouraging AMS commitment to fund extra regional and international cooperation programs, as well as strengthening cooperation from external parties or international donors. • Encouraging all AMS to cooperate with international institutions under the UN.

Perpustakaan BNN

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Annex 1. The Matrix Implementation

The references used in developing the Work Plan include the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025 and Report of the Drug Free ASEAN 2015: Evaluation and Recommendations Post-2015. This Work Plan also represents a continuation of the previous ASEAN Work Plan 2009-2015.

The Work Plan is divided into 7 sections with 26 components, namely, (i) General (ii) Preventive Education (iii) Law Enforcement (iv) Treatment and Rehabilitation (v) Research (vi) Alternative Development and (vii) Extra-regional Cooperation

Matrix of Implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025

No.	Components	Activities
I. GENERAL		
1	Strengthen the role of the AMMD in coordinating a coherent, comprehensive, and effective ASEAN strategy in realizing the aspiration of a Drug-Free ASEAN.	a. Convene the AMMD biennially on rotational basis beginning 2016; and b. Collaborate with other Sectoral Bodies, including sharing information on drug matters, such as drug trafficking, transnational crime and drug-related health issues.
2	Recognize the need to address the continuing threat posed by the production and related distribution of illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle.	a. Collaborate on information gathering; and b. Enhance regional cooperation to address this threat.
3	Combine the management of risks and national standards on drug control measures in order to reduce the threat of drugs.	a. Review the national drug control plans to identify challenges to drug control and develop responses appropriate to the circumstances of each country b. Consider increasing resources to meet the identified challenges in (a); and c. Increase and enhance partnerships between public and private sectors and civil society organizations in response to the abuse of illicit drugs. d. Increase and enhance partnerships between public and private sectors and civil society organizations in response to the abuse of illicit drugs.
4	Integrate an increased understanding among national drug agencies in relation to the economic impact of regional connectivity on the supply and demand of drugs.	a. Governments of the ASEAN Member States shall facilitate greater cooperation between relevant national agencies and authorities by conducting and participating in cross-sectoral seminars, workshops, and/or trainings; b. Exchanges of information through ASOD-related meetings/activities; and c. Monitoring of illicit drug trend on both supply and demand through the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN).

No.	Components	Activities
5	Increase participation among relevant national agencies, including those responsible for education, health, social matters and home affairs, to address various aspects of drug control and challenges.	<p>a. Coordinate with other relevant Ministries/agencies in anti-drug efforts, which may include drug enforcement, education, health, drug and food control, social and family agencies as part of an overall drug management strategy; and</p> <p>b. Conduct cross-Ministries/agencies workshops, trainings and/or seminars.</p>
II. PREVENTIVE EDUCATION		
6	Promote awareness through the convening of education campaign across the region with a common message to build the resilience of youth against drugs and educate communities on the impact of drugs on at-risk groups.	<p>a. Adopt the green-and-white ribbon developed by Singapore as ASEAN's common symbol for preventive education activities and campaigns against drugs;</p> <p>b. Develop an ASEAN campaign in preventing drug abuse, especially focusing on building resilience of youth against harmful substance and educating the general public about the risk of drug addiction;</p> <p>c. Convene national and regional-scale preventive education campaign;</p> <p>d. Develop national campaign, as appropriate, in preventing trafficking of illicit drugs by vulnerable individuals/ groups;</p> <p>e. Announce the prohibition and serious punishment of drug smuggling in international flights and display such warnings at land/sea border checkpoints; and</p> <p>f. Integrate prevention curriculum program into the national educational system and/or other educational institutions.</p>
7	Develop and implement regional programs on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups.	<p>a. Continue sharing experience and best practices among ASEAN Member States;</p> <p>b. Collaborate with national agencies and social organizations, where relevant, in conducting workshops and/or seminars on developing program on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups; and</p> <p>c. Consider to include self-resilience component in early intervention program for highly at-risk groups including out-of-school youth.</p>
8	Formulate and implement, where appropriate, family-based, school-based, community-based, work place-based and environment-based prevention, intervention and policies based on scientific evidence.	Adopt evidence-based prevention intervention and policies based on international standards in prevention, where applicable, to each ASEAN Member State's unique situations.

No.	Components	Activities
III. LAW ENFORCEMENT		
9	<p>Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction in illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crime, where appropriate, to each country's unique national drug situation, which includes:</p> <p>(i) increase in the number of drug related operations and investigations, seizure of precursors, number of cases/arrests involving precursor traffic;</p> <p>(ii) reduction in diversion of pharmaceuticals, number of illicit drug production facilities, and number of hectares used for illicit cultivation; and</p> <p>(iii) gradual decrease in national or regional traffic of precursors.</p>	<p>a. Enhance ASEAN Member States' national efforts in the eradication of illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug manufacture and trafficking;</p> <p>b. Strengthen national capacities of law enforcement and regulatory agency personnel in the field of precursor control, which may include the scientific laboratory capacity of ASEAN Member States in precursor identification and drug signature analysis;</p> <p>c. Enhance cross-border and transnational law enforcement collaboration, cooperation, and capacity building on drug control including air, land, sea and waterways, such as the Mekong River, without prejudice to freedom of navigation and transportation;</p> <p>d. Sharing information concerning the profile of drug crime syndicates as well as the watch-list of their drug activities through the existing mechanisms as well as ASOD-related meetings and identifying commonly targeted drug syndicates;</p> <p>e. Sharing of information and best practices on efforts in tackling NPS through existing mechanisms as well as ASOD-related meetings;</p> <p>f. Maximize the utilization of the ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) especially in sharing information and handling joint cases;</p> <p>g. Implement or strengthen preventive, enforcement, and legislative measures such as asset forfeiture and anti-money laundering to combat drug-related crimes; and</p> <p>h. Enhance collaboration with concerned authorities on the nature, use, extent and impact of cybertechnology on trafficking of dangerous drugs, precursor and essential chemicals used for illicit drug production.</p>
10	Work towards the improvement of access to equitable justice for all individuals in the ASEAN region while respecting the sovereignty, national legislation and policies of each country.	<p>a. Review national policies in order to ensure that financial and technical resources are in place to meet the demands of an equitable system of justice; and</p> <p>b. Strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system particularly law enforcement officials on drug control.</p>
11	Improve levels of governance by adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws.	<p>a. Publish drug enforcement statistics;</p> <p>b. Advertise national program against drugs;</p> <p>c. Publish information on drug-related program and assistance to different risk groups; and</p> <p>d. Ensure that the information as stated in point 11(a)-11(c) is available to the general public via official website or in any other public publishing platform</p>

No.	Components	Activities
12	Tackle the problem of corruption and the direct impact of corrupt practices on illicit drug production, traffic, and trade.	Put in place anti-corruption strategies within the drug enforcement agencies which focus on the most vulnerable units or groups that may face enticement of corruption in carrying out their duties.
13	ASEAN Member States should strengthen and expand existing arrangements such as provision of mutual legal assistance (MLA), cross-border liaison offices (BLOs), port intelligence and controlled units, the Airport and Seaport Interdiction Task Force, including land border, and the regional data collection mechanism.	<p>a. Continue convening annual meetings of the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF), ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF), Inter-sessional Working Group and sharing best practices of BLOs operation among ASEAN Member States; and</p> <p>b. Develop the ASEAN-NARCO database for data/information sharing on fugitives and commonly targeted drug syndicates</p>
14	Develop intelligence in countering drugs, precursor and essential chemicals.	<p>a. Increase activities that strengthen capacities, capabilities, and systems to better gather and share information, such as sharing of best practices; and</p>
IV. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION		
15	Increase access to treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services to drug users, where appropriate, to each country's unique national drug situation, for the purpose of ensuring full reintegration into society.	<p>a. <u>Accessibility</u> Scale up treatment coverage and widen the social net for drug users in order to facilitate accessibility to treatment services.</p> <p>b. <u>Treatment and Rehabilitation Modality</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide and/or support range of treatment and rehabilitation modalities for specific groups of drug users; develop treatment and rehabilitation program for drug dependent offenders in prison/ custodial settings; develop treatment and rehabilitation as well as aftercare program for vulnerable/specific groups in the population; and adopt evidence-based treatment protocols based on international standards in treatment, where applicable, to each ASEAN Member State's unique situations <p>c. <u>Aftercare</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> expand community-based supervision and aftercare program; optimize family and community support and involvement in the recovery process; and provide aftercare services for rehabilitated drug users to assist them in their reintegration into society.

No.	Components	Activities
		<p>d. <u>Capacity Building/Enhance Cooperation</u></p> <p>i. provide capacity building and skills development of service providers with the possible cooperation with external partners;</p> <p>ii. provide support and technical know-how, where possible, to the establishment and maintenance of treatment and rehabilitation centres;</p> <p>iii. provide marketable job skills for drug users undergoing treatment and rehabilitation with the possible partnership with relevant organizations including communities, civil service and the private sector; and</p> <p>iv. develop an effective management information system for monitoring treatment progress, discharge status, and follow-up evaluation as a mechanism to refine program operations and improve treatment service delivery effectiveness</p>
V. RESEARCH		
16	Establish a regional clearing house to share best practices, publish research findings (including scientific research), and collect international knowledge.	Build a repository of research findings and international knowledge related to recent developments for supply and demand reduction.
17	Ensure that all relevant stakeholders in the ASEAN Member States have access to the most recent methods for supply and demand reduction.	a. Develop a website which will collate, publish, and disseminate research findings and international knowledge related to the recent developments for supply and demand reduction; and
		b. Publish and disseminate research findings and international knowledge related to the recent developments for supply and demand reduction through the website developed.
VI. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT		
18	Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation through the utilization of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development as a guideline, where appropriate.	a. Allocate funds from the government and private sector as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to provide support to farmers and communities that stop illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation;
		b. Integrate relevant policies in national development plans to mainstream alternative development in the economic environment and communities;
		c. Involve all levels of stake holders for the process of alternative development namely, the central government, local authorities, local leaders and communities;
		d. Continue the implementation, if applicable, of annual opium and cannabis surveys to identify and measure illicit cultivation and production;

No.	Components	Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Develop effective information management systems on illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation; f. Provision of sustainable livelihood to former illicit crops-producing farmers; g. Strengthen the rule of law, good governance and security in order to provide a conducive environment that enhances peace, stability and trust at all levels of stakeholders; h. Promote the access to productive land, land rights and formal or informal land tenure systems to ensure a sufficient and sustainable livelihood; and i. Address the root causes, such as socio-economic factors, which motivate farmers to cultivate illicit crops.
19	Promote wider access for alternative development products in markets within the country and the region consistent with national and international obligations and applicable multilateral trade rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinate with relevant Ministries in promoting and marketing alternative development products at national and regional levels; b. Organize trainings, workshops and/or seminars in identifying alternative crops as substitute to illicit crops; c. Promote the diversification of source of income and value added of alternative development products. The private sector can play a valuable role by sharing skills, providing financial and technical support and marketing assistance for alternative development products.
20	Improve levels of governance by adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase partnership with relevant stakeholders, including local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private enterprises, and international organizations; b. Advertise national program against drugs; c. Conduct survey with farmers for feedback on the alternative development program. In addition, other methods of survey can include satellite imagery and cheaper imagery alternatives by using drones; d. Collect baseline data for every new alternative development program; and e. Conduct research and/or comparative study to provide applicable recommendations to formulate sustainable policy reforms.
VII. EXTRA REGIONAL COOPERATION		
21	Enhance cooperation with external parties, including Dialogue Partners and international organizations, on combating drug trafficking and drug-related crimes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaboration between ASEAN Member States, Dialogue Partners and external parties in implementing activities set out in Plan of Actions, Declarations and/or Agreements on eradication of illicit drug trafficking and alternative development; and b. Increase collaboration in practical projects and initiatives between ASOD and its Dialogue Partners, through organizing trainings, workshops, seminars and/or video conference.

No.	Components	Activities
22	Consider to engage with external parties to strengthen cooperation on transnational challenges with a focus on the diversion of precursor chemicals, tackling criminal syndicates and improving law enforcement efforts.	<p>a. Continue the existing cooperation dialogue with China through the ASOD-China Coordination Meeting; and</p> <p>b. Establish a cooperation dialogue with India.</p>
23	Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing funding mechanism to facilitate regional cooperation and to support drug agencies at the national level in the implementation of relevant projects.	Maximize the utilization of other existing funding mechanism in ASEAN, i.e. ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) 2.0, ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund (APTCF), ROK-ASEAN Special Cooperation Fund (SCF), etc.
24	Strengthen and expand the existing bilateral and regional cooperation regimes including MLA, BLOs, port intelligence and control units, AAITF, ASITF and the regional data collection mechanism, Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP).	Conduct research, projects, workshops and seminars to strengthen and expand the existing cooperation regimes.
25	Adopt and support a cooperation framework that includes all governments and has support from regional and international organizations. The framework should build on existing agreements and seek to become a dynamic vehicle for monitoring progress; increasing regional cooperation; establishing links with non-ASEAN governments; and mobilizing resources.	Develop an updated framework for cooperation that takes into account previous efforts, including ACCORD, ASEAN-NARCO, AAITF and ASITF.
26	Encourage ASEAN Member States to participate at UN-related forums, including the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to demonstrate ASEAN unity and solidarity.	Increase participation of ASEAN Member States at these meetings.

Annex 2. MTR 2021 Instrument

ASEAN MEMBER STATE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MID-TERM REVIEW OF ASEAN DRUG FREE PROGRAM 2016-2024

Final 16 April 2021

INTRODUCTION

The ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 was adopted by the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) held in Singapore on 19-20 October 2016. The ASEAN Work Plan is divided into 7 sections with 26 components, namely (i) General (ii) Preventive Education (iii) Law Enforcement (iv) Treatment and Rehabilitation (v) Research (vi) Alternative Development and (vii) Extra-regional Cooperation. The ASOD will undertake mid-term and end-term assessments of the Work Plan in 2020 and 2024, assisted by the ASEAN Secretariat. The results of the reviews and evaluation shall be reported to the AMMD. The ASEAN Member States are encouraged to monitor the progress and the implementation of this ASEAN Work Plan and to evaluate achievements and address challenges.

This questionnaire was created as part of the Mid-term Review which should have been carried out in 2020 but could only be implemented in 2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic. The review aims to examine the extent of the implementation progress and achievements of the work plan during the period 2016-2025 by work plan section and component of each ASEAN country member. The review analysis will also try to determine the factors facilitating and hindering such progress and achievements. For this reason, we on behalf of ASEAN partnership will collect data from ASEAN Member States regarding their knowledge and experience in implementing and achieving the objectives of the 2016-2025 ASEAN work plan.

This questionnaire compares the situation related to drugs in 2016 until 2020 in each AMS. To complete this questionnaire, we expect your country could provide objective and relevant responses based on your country available data. The data collected thereafter will be compiled and analyzed. Eventually the coming final report of the "Midterm Review ASEAN Work Plan implementation 2016-2020" will be presented to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in the months of October-December 2021. We will consult to the ASEAN Member States of all stages of the Mid-Term Review processes and results.

To this end, we would be most grateful if you could complete the questionnaire as fully and accurately as possible. Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire and helping us together to compile the most comprehensive relevant data to date.

Thank You.

Number	Questions	Answer	Note																																										
SECTION 1. GENERAL: ASEAN DRUG FREE COLLABORATION																																													
<i>Instruction: [Please tick (V) the appropriate answer]</i>																																													
1.1	Has your country actively participated in the ASEAN drug free collaboration meetings ?	a. Yes [] b. No []																																											
1.1.1A	If Q 1.1 is Yes, has your country attended the ASEAN State/ Ministerial meeting (AMMD) ? <i>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Topics Discussed</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a Drug Trafficking</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b Trans-national crimes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c Drug Related Health Issues</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Topics Discussed	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a Drug Trafficking						b Trans-national crimes						c Drug Related Health Issues						d Others _____						Kindly tick on the column of the year attended, but only on the row of the topics discussed that your country had involved in.												
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1.1.3A	<p>If Q 1.1 is Yes, has your country attended the ASEAN drug free working group/ technical meeting?</p> <p><i>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Topics discussed</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a Drug trafficking</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b Trans-national crimes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c Drug related health issues</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d Research</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>e Information system, monitoring and evaluation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>f Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Topics discussed	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a Drug trafficking						b Trans-national crimes						c Drug related health issues						d Research						e Information system, monitoring and evaluation						f Others _____						Kindly tick on the column of the year attended, but only on the row of the topics that your country had involved in.						
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1.1.3B	<p>If Q 1.1 is Yes, in which of the following sectors/organization did your country have representative(s) joining specified working group meeting?</p> <p><i>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>The country sectors participated</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a State drug agency (National Narcotics Board)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b National Police</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c National Customs</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d Foreign Affairs</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>e Academic institution</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>f Non-Governmental organization</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>g Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	The country sectors participated	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a State drug agency (National Narcotics Board)						b National Police						c National Customs						d Foreign Affairs						e Academic institution						f Non-Governmental organization						g Others _____						Kindly tick on the column of the year attended, but only on the row of the sectors participated.
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1.2	Has there been any or series of ASEAN meetings that your country has participated in to address Golden Triangle drug production and trans-national trafficking?	a. Yes [] b. No []	Golden triangle is the area where the borders of Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar meet at the confluence of Ruak and Mekong rivers, an area of approximately 950,000 square meters, the large opium producing area.																																																																																																																														
1.2A	Countries participated in Golden Triangle ASEAN meetings that your country has attended: [Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>ASEAN Countries participated</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a</td><td>Brunei Darussalam</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>b</td><td>Cambodia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td>Indonesia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td>Laos</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>e</td><td>Malaysia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>f</td><td>Myanmar</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>g</td><td>Philippines</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>h</td><td>Singapore</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>i</td><td>Thailand</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>j</td><td>Vietnam</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Non ASEAN Countries participated</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>k</td><td>China</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>l</td><td>Japan</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>m</td><td>South Korea</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>n</td><td>India</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>o</td><td>Russia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>p</td><td>Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		ASEAN Countries participated	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a	Brunei Darussalam						b	Cambodia						c	Indonesia						d	Laos						e	Malaysia						f	Myanmar						g	Philippines						h	Singapore						i	Thailand						j	Vietnam							Non ASEAN Countries participated						k	China						l	Japan						m	South Korea						n	India						o	Russia						p	Others _____						Kindly tick on the column of the year your country has attended, but only on the row of the countries participated in the meetings that your country had attended in.
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1.3	Has there been any or series of ASEAN meetings to address Golden Crescent drug production and trans-national trafficking?	a. Yes [] b. No []	Golden Crescent is also the large opium producing area located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia. This space overlaps three nations, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan.																																																																																																																														

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1.5	Did your country participate in or contribute to the development of the ASEAN drug free workplan?	a. Yes [] b. No []	Contribute means include various forms of contribution, including attending and participation in the workplan meeting, giving the idea and inputs to the workplan development, and/ or contribute financially or working to complete the workplan.																																																																																																		
1.6	Does your country participate in or contribute to the coordination and management of the ASEAN drug free program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	Contribute to the coordination and management means always attending and participating in follow-up meeting (after AMMD meeting)																																																																																																		

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
1.7	Does your country participate in or contribute to the ASEAN drug free program monitoring and evaluation?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Contribute to the monitoring and evaluation means has been involved in monitoring and evaluation activities, including responding to the reviews</i>
1.8	Does your country provide partial financial and/ or resource contribution to the ASEAN drug free program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Partial financial or resource contribution include providing financial or resource supports even partially to the ASEAN drug free program activities</i>
WITHIN ASEAN MEMBER STATE			
1.9	Has your country's drug agency been structured and institutionalized to be capable of effectively plan, budget, manage, and monitor the national drug free program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The country's drug agency has been structured and institutionalized does mean to function as independent government body</i>
1.10	Does your country have a written document of the National Strategic Plans on Securing Communities against Illicit drugs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	
1.11	In your country, what program components are included in the national drug free program? a. Prevention/Education b. Drug control/Law enforcement c. Community/Family empowerment d. Alternative development e. Treatment and rehabilitation f. Research g. Monitoring and evaluation h. International cooperation	a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No []	These program components are cited in the ASEAN work-plan
1.12	Does your country's drug agency have a MoU of partnerships with related sectors and organizations?	a. Yes [] b. No []	MoU is Memorandum of Understanding as a written agreement between the parties involved in the partnerships

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
1.12A	Sectors/Organizations partnership: a. National Police b. National Customs c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs d. Ministry of Home Affairs e. Ministry of Health f. Ministry of Transportation g. Ministry of Communication and Information h. Ministry of National Security i. Ministry of Law and Human Rights j. Attorney General k. Academic Institution l. Professional Organization m. Non-Governmental Organization n. Others _____	a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No []	
1.13	Does your country's drug agency have guidelines for managing the country's drug free program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The guidelines are technical guidelines including Standard Operating Procedures</i>
1.14	Does your country's drug agency have country drug free program management information system ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The management information system includes the data system that provides data, statistics and/or information regarding program activities, services, and program outputs and outcomes</i>
1.15	Does your country's drug agency have a division of human resources and training or the like?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The division of human resources and training is responsible for developing and managing human resources to include the training program to support the programs</i>
1.16	Does your country's drug agency have adequate financial and human resources to effectively deliver the country's drug free program activities and services?		<i>To answer this question, you need to consult with the relevant program managers to say the adequacy of financial and also human resources</i>

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
	a. Financial needed	a. Adequate [] b. Available, but not adequate []	
	b. Human resources needed	a. Adequate [] b. Available, but not adequate []	
1.17	Does your country's drug agency have adequate infrastructure and equipment to support effective drug free program activities?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>To answer this question, you needs to consult with the relevant program managers to say the adequacy of infrastructure and equipment</i>
1.18	Does your country's drug agency conduct regular advocacy to related sectors, stakeholders and local governments on the need to securing communities against illicit drugs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Regular advocacy means regular and continuous communication to related stakeholders about the danger and how to control of illicit drugs</i>
SECTION II. PREVENTIVE EDUCATION			
2.1	Does your country's drug agency have a workplan of preventive education programs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The workplan for preventive education program</i>
2.2	Does your country's drug agency have guidelines for planning, budgeting, managing and monitoring of preventive education programs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Guidelines for planning, budgeting, management and monitoring of preventive education program</i>
2.3	Does your country's drug agency have a mechanism to control quality of preventive education program implementation (activities and services)?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Mechanism to control quality means a mechanism to assure the implementation is executed as planned in a quality fashion</i>
2.4	Does your country have enough number of community or field workers who deliver community-based preventive education activities and services?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>To answer this question, you might consult to the prevention education program manager about the adequacy number of community health workers who conduct prevention education activities targeted to communities</i>

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
2.5	Does your country's drug agency collaborate with private companies to gain their support to preventive education activities?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Private companies include business corporations, religious organizations, non-governmental organizations</i>
2.5.1	If Q 2.5 is Yes, what is the extent of private company engagement?	1. Significant and routine [] 2. Significant, but not routine [] 3. Not-significant, but routine [] 4. Not-significant, and not-routine []	<i>Significant means to consider number and continuity of private company engagement</i>
2.6	Does your country's drug agency conduct regular preventive education program monitoring and evaluation ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation means have yearly report about the prevention education program performance and achievements</i>
2.7	Does your country's drug agency adopt the Singapore White-Green Ribbon strategy to delivering preventive education program activities?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The Singapore White-Green Ribbon strategy has been internationally adopted since 2015 as a symbol and movement involving youth and communities against illicit drugs</i>
2.7.1	If Q 2.7 is Yes, what is the extent of adoption?	1. Complete adoption 2. Partial adoption	<i>The extent of adoption considers regularity and continuity and the coverage</i>
2.7.2	If Q 2.7 is No, what is the reason not adopted?	1. The country has its own strategy 2. Other reason _____	
2.8	Does your country use any communication media to deliver preventive education activities?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The communication media includes: TV, social media, Radio, public flyers, YouTube, etc.</i>

Number	Questions	Answer	Note																																
2.8A	Communication media and coverage of delivering preventive education activities a. Books targeted to students b. Books targeted to workers c. Booklets or leaflets d. TV sessions e. Video-visual-based advocacy f. Board-visual-based advocacy g. Others _____	<p>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Local</th><th>National</th><th>Not Coverage</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>b</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>e</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>f</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>g</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Local	National	Not Coverage	a				b				c				d				e				f				g				
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2.9	In your country, has illicit drug use preventive education been integrated into the school teaching curriculum and materials?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Integrated into the school teaching means the drug education materials are inserted within the related teaching curriculum and materials</i>																																
2.10	Does your country's drug agency conduct regular anti-drug mass-campaigns ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Regular anti-drug mass-campaign is illicit drug preventive education activities are targeted to communities</i>																																
2.10.1	If Q 2.10 is yes, please write the details every months or year (write down)	Every _____ months, or every _____ year																																	
2.11	Does your country's drug agency have preventive education programs which target the high-risk groups ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The high risk group is one population groups that considerably higher risk of practicing illicit drugs.</i>																																
2.11.1	If Q 2.11 is yes, which high-risk groups of the population: a. General population b. Workers c. Students d. Mobile male population e. Sex workers f. Others _____	<p>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Local</th><th>National</th><th>Not Targeted</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>b</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>e</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>f</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Local	National	Not Targeted	a				b				c				d				e				f				Mobile population is defined for people who routinely mobile from one site to another, such as public transport drivers, travellers, seafarers, etc.				
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2.12	Does your country's drug agency conduct drug awareness communication program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The National Drugs Awareness campaign is activity to mobilize support and inspire people to act against drug use. UNODC encourages as many awareness-raising (UNODC, 2021), or activity to provide information about the dangers of drug misuse to the general population, including warning board to stay away drugs, etc.</i>
2.12.1	If Q 2.12 is yes, in which sites the drug awareness communication program is placed: a. International airports b. Domestic airports c. Land border check points d. Sea border check points e. Others _____	a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No [] a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The drug awareness communication is to make people aware or alert of the threat and the danger of illicit drugs</i>
SECTION III. LAW ENFORCEMENT			
3.1	Does your country collaborate with other countries to control drug related transnational crimes?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Collaborate means working together to share and exchange of data and communication regarding trans-national drug crimes and control</i>
3.1.1A	If Q 3.1 is yes, which of the ASEAN countries collaborated:	a. Brunei Darussalam [] f. Myanmar [] b. Cambodia [] g. Philippines [] c. Indonesia [] h. Singapore [] d. Laos [] i. Thailand [] e. Malaysia [] j. Vietnam []	
3.1.1B	If Q 3.1 is yes, which of the Non-ASEAN countries collaborated:	a. Afghanistan [] e. Kazakhstan [] b. China [] f. Pakistan [] c. Columbia [] g. Others _____ [] d. India []	

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
3.1.2	If Q 3.1 is yes, what Issues/ Topics for collaboration:	a. Security/ Trans-national, Cross-border law enforcement b. Data sharing (Profile of trans-national drug syndicate; Watchlist of trans-national drug activities) c. Training on illicit drug control d. Laboratory/ Precursor identification/ Drug signatory analysis e. NPS control and tackling f. Others _____	
3.2	Is your country involved in ASEAN NARCO (ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre)?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) was officially launched in Bangkok this week to further drive regional efforts in pursuing ASEAN Drug Free 2015. To act as a coordinating platform for ASEAN Member States in working together on drug related cases, ASEAN NARCO is now focusing on drug law enforcement and expected to cover other areas of drug control in the future. For further information on ASEAN-NARCO, please go to their website at www.oncb.go.th/asean-narco</i>
3.2.1	If Q 3.2 is yes, What type of involvement?	a. Representative from the country [] b. Provide data on illicit drug production, trafficking and control [] c. Resource/ financial contribution [] d. Access to ASEAN NARCO data [] e. Others _____ []	
3.3	What advanced technologies do you have in your country to control production and trafficking of dangerous drugs, precursor and essential chemicals of illicit drugs?	a. Cybertechnology [] b. Collaborate with the IT communication provider [] c. Others _____ []	<i>Advanced technologies could include digital communication, illicit drug trafficking mapping, data analyses and inventory technologies</i>

Number	Questions	Answer	Note																																																																													
3.4	Has your country reviewed the state/ country's national drug policy and ensure resources are in place to meet equal justice ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Equal justice does mean justice for all. Justice applies to every citizen disregard of their socio-economic, religiosity, and ethnic status</i>																																																																													
3.4.1	If Q 3.4 is yes, Is there any review report?	Name of review report: _____	<i>Review does mean the review of drug free program performance of achievements</i>																																																																													
3.5	Does your country have statistics of illicit drugs seized (by type) during 2016-2020?	a. Yes [] b. No []																																																																														
3.5.1	If Q 3.5 is yes, what statistics of drug seized: <i>[Please write down on the relevant row-column cell the number of cases and the total volumes]</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Drug type</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a</td><td>Heroin</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>b</td><td>Cocaine</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td>Methamphetamine</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td>MDMA</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>e</td><td>Ketamine</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>f</td><td>Cannabis</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>g</td><td>Hashish</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>h</td><td>Nimetazepam</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>i</td><td>Ecstasy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>j</td><td>Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Drug type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a	Heroin						b	Cocaine						c	Methamphetamine						d	MDMA						e	Ketamine						f	Cannabis						g	Hashish						h	Nimetazepam						i	Ecstasy						j	Others _____						<p><i>Write down for the relevant row-column cell:</i></p> <p><i>*Number of drug seized cases</i> <i>*The total volumes (in Kg)</i></p> <p><i>If the provided space is too small, you can write into the adjacent spaces</i></p>
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3.5.2	Can your country statistics of drugs seized be accessed through the drug agency website?	a. Yes [] b. No []																																																																														
3.6	Does your country have statistics on illicit drug cases convicted from 2016-2020?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The statistics of illicit drug cases convicted means the cases prosecuted by law</i>																																																																													
3.6.1	If Q 3.6 is yes, complete statistics of drug cases convicted in the following table:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Drug type</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td>Number of drug cases convicted</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Drug type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		Number of drug cases convicted																																																																					
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3.6.2	Can your country statistics of drug cases convicted be accessed from the drug agency's website?	a. Yes [] b. No []																									
3.7	Does your country have statistics on the prevalence of illicit drug use?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The prevalence means the percentage of illicit drug users (used within the past year) among the number of people aged 10-64 years. The country might have a different definition of prevalence of illicit drug use. Please write down the definition used.</i>																								
3.7.1	If Q 3.7 is yes, complete statistics of illicit drug use prevalence in the following table:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Population Group</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General population</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Workers</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Students</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Population Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	General population						Workers						Students						<i>This question about number the prevalence in each group. Three population groups: General population aged 10-64 years, Workers, and Students</i>
Population Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020																						
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3.7.2	Is the statistics of drug prevalence available in the drug agency's website?	a. Yes [] b. No []																									
3.8	Is in your country there any communication message to secure communities against illicit drugs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The communication message includes the drug awareness messages</i>																								
3.8.1	If Q 3.8 is yes, what are these communication messages?	a. Illicit drug is an enemy of the country and communities [] b. Reporting to the authority any around evidence of illicit drug production and trafficking [] c. It is the right of every citizen to secure against illicit drugs or to say no illicit drug [] d. Others _____ []																									
3.8.2	If Q 3.8 is yes, what communication media is being used to alert people to secure against illicit drugs?	a. Poster [] b. Leaflet [] c. Billboard [] d. Television [] e. YouTube [] f. Others _____ []																									

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
3.8.3	If Q 3.8 is yes, what groups of the population have been communicated to secure against illicit drugs?	a. General population [] b. Students [] c. Workers [] d. Sexual worker [] e. Others _____ []	
3.9	Which guidelines/ policies has your country had to address issues of illicit drug production, trafficking, use, or health or criminal implications?	a. On drug production [] b. On drug trafficking [] c. On drug use and addiction [] d. On health implications [] e. On social and criminal implications [] f. Others _____ []	
3.9.1	Which Agency/Office in your country is responsible for developing the national drug policy/guidelines?	a. President/Prime Minister/ State Secretariat Office [] b. Ministry of National Security [] c. Ministry of Law and Human Rights [] d. Attorney General Office [] e. Ministry of Justice [] f. The Country legislative Council [] g. State Police Office [] h. National Drug Agency [] i. Others _____ []	<i>If no office listed in answer column, choose other and specify</i>
3.9.2	Which Agencies/Offices in your country are obligated to use the said policies/ guidelines? (Check all that apply)	a. President/Prime Minister/ State Secretariat Office [] b. Ministry of National Security [] c. Ministry of Law and Human Rights [] d. Attorney General Office [] e. Ministry of Justice [] f. The Country legislative Council [] g. State Police Office [] h. National Drug Agency [] i. Others _____ []	
3.10	Does your country have any guidelines to prevent and control corruption among the law enforcement agency personnel?	a. Yes [] b. No []	

Number	Questions	Answer	Note																														
3.10.1	If Q 3.10 is yes, on which law enforcement agency does the anti-corruption guideline apply? (Check all that apply)	a. National drug agency [] b. National policy agency [] c. Ministry of Justice [] d. Attorney General Office [] e. Ministry of Law and Human right [] f. Ministry of National Security [] g. The legislative office [] h. All the government agencies [] i. Others _____ []																															
3.11	Does your country implement legislative measures to prevent and combat all forms of drug-related crimes, such as asset forfeiture, anti-money laundering?	a. Yes [] b. No []																															
3.11.1	If Q 3.11 is yes, how many have been convicted on bribery cases during the last two years (2019 and 2020)?	a. Number of asset forfeiture cases: [] b. Number of money laundering cases: [] c. Others _____ []																															
3.12	Did your country sign and implement ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty and/ or other bilateral treaties to support drug related crime investigations?	a. Yes [] b. No []																															
3.12.1	If Q 3.12 is yes, kindly complete the following table:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>MOU</th><th>Y/N</th><th>Length of years have applied</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td><td>Mutual Legal assistance (MLA)</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>b</td><td>Cross border liaison offices (BLOs)</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>c</td><td>ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF)</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>d</td><td>ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF)</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>e</td><td>Others, specify _____</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MOU	Y/N	Length of years have applied	2020	a	Mutual Legal assistance (MLA)	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	b	Cross border liaison offices (BLOs)	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	c	ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF)	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	d	ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF)	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	e	Others, specify _____	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	
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e	Others, specify _____	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]																													
3.13	Does your country have any intelligence team to combat illicit drug crime acts?	a. Yes [] b. No []	intelligence team is defined a special team assigned to carry out supervision of drug related material imports and production																														

Number	Questions	Answer	Note																									
3.13.1	If Q 3.13 is yes, complete the following table	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Intelligence Team</th><th>Y/N</th><th>Length of years have applied</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td><td>Illicit route include planting, production, importation, export, distribution</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>b</td><td>Supervision team on drug trafficking (on land, seaport and airport)</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>c</td><td>Cyber team on drug trafficking</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> <tr> <td>e</td><td>Others, _____</td><td>[]</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago</td><td>[]</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Intelligence Team	Y/N	Length of years have applied	2020	a	Illicit route include planting, production, importation, export, distribution	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	b	Supervision team on drug trafficking (on land, seaport and airport)	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	c	Cyber team on drug trafficking	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	e	Others, _____	[]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more than 6 years ago	[]	Clear enough
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3.14	Does your country conduct strict supervision of importation and production of chemical drug precursors and essential drug materials?	a. Yes [] b. No []	Strict supervision define is supervision carried out by involving various competent parties in each country in accorded with the SOP																									
3.15	Does your country's drug agency share and transfer of knowledge and experiences to related sectors and organizations on disposal of chemical precursors and essential drug materials?	a. Yes [] b. No []																										
3.15.1	If Q 3.15 is yes, which sectors or organizations to share knowledge and experiences: (Check all that apply)	a. National Police [] b. National Customs [] c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs [] d. Ministry of Home Affairs [] e. Ministry of Health [] f. Ministry of Transportation [] g. Ministry of Communication and Information [] h. Ministry of National Security [] i. Ministry of Law and Human Rights [] j. Attorney General [] k. Academic Institution [] l. Professional Organization [] m. Non-Governmental Organization [] n. Others _____ []																										

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SECTION IV. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION																																													
4.1	Does your country have enough number of health facilities that can treat and rehabilitate drug addicted cases?	a. Yes [] b. No []																																											
4.1.1	If Q 4.1 is yes, complete the following table	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Drug type</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td><td>Number of health facilities providing drug treatment and rehabilitation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b</td><td>Number of new clients</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>b.1 Outpatients (Undergoing treatment)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>b.2 Inpatients (Undergoing treatment and Rehabilitation)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>b.3 After care follow-up treatment</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Drug type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a	Number of health facilities providing drug treatment and rehabilitation						b	Number of new clients							b.1 Outpatients (Undergoing treatment)							b.2 Inpatients (Undergoing treatment and Rehabilitation)							b.3 After care follow-up treatment						
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4.2	Is there any drug treatment and rehabilitation facility for specific groups of population ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Specific group refers to the drug treatment and rehabilitation in prison, for children, for pregnant woman, etc.</i>																																										
4.2.1	If Q 4.2 is yes (Circle the following list of groups of population):	a. In prison [] b. For children [] c. For pregnant women [] d. Others _____ []																																											
4.3	Does your country have a Standard Operating Procedure for drug addicted client undergoing treatment and rehabilitation?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Standard Operating Procedure would include technical guideline</i>																																										
4.3.1	If Q 4.3 is yes, which reference is used for the Standard Operating Procedure of drug addicted client undergoing treatment and rehabilitation?	a. WHO [] b. UNODC [] c. SAMHSA [] d. Others, specify _____ []	<i>The reference means the international agency that developed the Standard Operating Procedure</i>																																										

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
4.4	What is the status of Management Information System of drug addicted client undergoing treatment and rehabilitation?	The status: 1. Not existing [] 2. Existing, but weak [] 3. Effective [] 4. Very effective []	<i>The management information system means the system for collecting, presenting, and using routine statistics and information of drug treatment and rehabilitation activities and services</i>
4.5.a	What is the extent of family participation to support the drug addicted aftercare/ recovery program?	The extent of family participation: 1. None [] 2. Yes, less than enough [] 3. Good [] 4. Very good []	<i>Family support focused on each parent, such as educating parents, which can help their children get out of addiction to drug (e.g: provide recovery cost, attention, motivate to do rehabilitation, etc.)</i>
4.5.b	What is the extent of community participation to support the drug addicted aftercare/ recovery program?	The extent of community participation: 1. None [] 2. Yes, less than enough [] 3. Good [] 4. Very good []	<i>Community participation such as assistance home program, activities carried out restore self-confidence, productive activities.</i>
4.6	Does your country provide capacity building and skills development for personnel involved in the drug addicted treatment, rehabilitation, and aftercare services?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Capacity building and skills development for service providers to provide support and technical to the establishment and maintenance of treatment and rehabilitation centres.</i>
4.6.1	If Q 4.6 is yes, what is the training level?	a. National [] b. Local [] c. Both local and national []	
4.6.2	If Q 4.6 is yes, which agency organizes the training?	a. International collaborated [] b. National/State drug agency [] c. Ministry of Health [] d. Non-Governmental organization [] e. Professional Association [] f. Others _____ []	

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
SECTION V. RESEARCH			
5.1	Has you or your country been informed whether there is an existing ASEAN regional clearing house to share and exchange best practices, research publications, and inventory of drug knowledge and evidence-based drug prevention education programs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	Regional clearing house including activities such as regional working group meetings, inventory of drug related research and survey, publish report and other related documents, etc
5.1.1	If Q 5.1 is yes, what is the name of the ASEAN regional clearing house in your country?	Name (Specify): _____	
5.1.2	If Q 5.1 is yes, does your country participate or contribute to the ASEAN regional clearing house?	a. Yes [] b. No []	
5.1.3	If Q 5.1.2 is yes, the form of participation/contribution: (Check all that apply)	a. The country representative personnel in the ASEAN regional clearing house [] b. Participate in the ASEAN drug research working group meetings? [] c. Contribute financially to the ASEAN regional clearing house? [] d. Contribute to the inventory of drug related research and survey findings [] e. Sending the research reports and publications and other related documents to the ASEAN clearing house []	
5.2	Does your country have any team or organization to conduct and publish drug related research or surveys ?	a. Yes [] b. No []	
5.2.1	If Q 5.2 is yes, which institution or organization to conduct and publish drug research and surveys:	a. National/State drug agency [] b. Professional organization [] c. Academic institution/University [] d. National research institute [] e. Private organization [] f. Non-governmental organization [] g. Religious organization [] h. Others _____ []	

Number	Questions	Answer	Note																																			
5.3	In your country, from which sites or sources can drug related research findings and knowledge products can be accessed?	a. Website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter of the national/state drug agency [] b. Website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter of the particular research organization [] c. Google or Google scholar [] d. YouTube [] e. Peer review journal [] f. Others _____ []																																				
5.4	Has your country or your national drug agency conduct serial surveys on illicit drug use prevalence?	a. Yes [] b. No []																																				
5.4.1	If Q 5.4 is yes, what prevalence survey's target population have been conducted during the past five years? <i>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Target population</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td><td>General population</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b</td><td>Workers</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c</td><td>Students</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d</td><td>Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Target population	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	a	General population						b	Workers						c	Students						d	Others _____						
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SECTION VI. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT																																						
6.1	Does your country have alternative development program to mitigate illicit drug production and trafficking?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Alternative development program is a program to change the illicit cultivation and crop to other legal cultivation and crop social-economic activities. The program assists the previously illicit cultivation farmer to live with the newly alternative legal cultivation socio-economic activities</i>																																			
6.1.1	If Q 6.1 is yes, what alternative development program/shave been conducted? <i>[Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell]</i>	a. Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production [] b. Changing physical and social living environment to protect from the threats of illicit drug production and trafficking [] c. Others _____ []																																				

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
6.1.2	If Q 6.1 is yes, how many sites/ spots in your country have been provided with alternative development program/s?	<p>a. Number of sites: _____ (Number)</p> <p>b. Your perception on how large the alternative development program (Compared to country population):</p> <p>1. Small; 2. Medium; 3. Large []</p>	<p>The question on number of sites/ spots measures the size of alternative development program activities. Spot means a particular point or area, especially one that has a particular character or where something particular happens.</p> <p>The question on perception measures the subjective perception of program size (compared to total population).</p>
6.1.3	If Q 6.1 is yes, what is your perception regarding the alternative development program sustainability and effectiveness?	<p>Sustainability and effectiveness (Please tick (V) :</p> <p>1. Generally not sustained and not effective []</p> <p>2. Generally sustained but not effective []</p> <p>3. Generally sustained and effective []</p> <p>4. Others _____ (specify) []</p>	
6.1.4	If Q 6.1 is yes, does the program help the farmers and communities to market the alternative products ?	<p>a. Yes []</p> <p>b. No []</p>	
6.1.4A	If Q 6.1.4 is yes, what level of marketing?	<p>a. Locally []</p> <p>b. Nationally []</p> <p>c. Internationally []</p>	
6.1.5	If Q 6.1 is yes, does the alternative development program have an existing management information system ?	<p>a. Yes []</p> <p>b. No []</p>	<p>A management information system (MIS) is a computer system consisting of hardware and software that serves as the backbone of an organization's operations. MIS gathers data from multiple online systems, analysis the information, and reports data to aid in management decision-making.</p>

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
6.1.5A	If Q 6.1.5 is yes, what kind of Information are provided by the system:	a. Program unit, site characteristics [] b. Scale of the program [] c. Type of cultivation replaced [] d. Type of alternative products [] e. Alternative cultivation and marketing [] f. Program activities [] g. Sectors and organization participated [] h. Others _____ []	
6.1.6	If Q 6.1 is yes, which sectors or organizations participate in the alternative development program?	a. National/State drug agency [] b. Other related government sectors [] c. Academic institution/University [] d. Professional organization [] e. Private company/organization [] f. Religious organization [] g. Non-governmental organization [] h. Others _____ []	
6.2	Does your country have laws or regulations on illicit crop cultivation?	a. Yes [] b. No []	
6.2.1	If Q 6.2 is yes, kindly cite the law or regulation (e.g Law number and year)?	The Law number and year: _____	
6.3	Does your country have guidelines/ policies on how to handle illicit crop cultivation and production?	a. Yes [] b. No []	
6.4	Does your country/ state drug agency have a strategic plan (in a written document) on alternative development program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Does your country/ state drug agency have a strategic plan (in a written document) on alternative development program?</i>
6.4.1	If Q 6.4 is yes, has the Plan been equipped with adequate funding and other needed resources? <i>Please tick (V) the appropriate row-column cell</i>	1. No funding; [] 2. Funding but not adequate; [] 3. Adequate funding but not for other resources; [] 4. Adequate funding and other resources []	
6.4.2	If Q 6.4 is yes, has the plan of alternative development program been integrated or incorporated in the national development program?		

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
6.5	Does your country or state/national drug agency provide training on alternative program development?	a. Yes [] b. No []	
6.5.1	If Q 6.5 is yes, who are the target of the training/s:	a. Program managers and providers [] b. Farmers or community members [] c. Others _____ []	
6.6	Has there been any research on alternative program development?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>The research could be includes synthesis and analysis of previous research to the extent that it leads to new and creative outcomes.</i>
6.6.1	If Q 6.6 is yes, cite the research title	_____	
SECTION VII-EXTRA REGIONAL COOPERATION			
7.1	Does your country have signed MoU on regional cooperation with external parties, international organizations, and/or other countries in drug free related programs?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>External party could be a country, organization, or agency outside of ASEAN countries.</i>
7.1.1	If Q 7.1 is yes, on what aspects of regional cooperation?	a. Policy development, which include drug planning, budgeting, management, and monitoring [] b. Quality control of program management and implementation [] c. Research, monitoring and evaluation [] d. Law enforcement including control of trans-national of drug related crimes [] e. Sharing and exchange information of international drug crime syndicate profiling and activities [] f. Control for importation of chemical precursors and products of NPS and other illicit drugs [] g. Others _____ []	
7.1.2	Is there any cooperation on regional or international drug free program training, during 2015-2020?	a. Yes [] b. No []	

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
7.1.2A	If Q 7.1.2 is Yes, in what of the following trainings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training on drug free program planning and budgeting [] b. Training on drug free program management and monitoring [] c. Training on quality control of drug free program implementation [] d. Training on law enforcement and control of drug production and trafficking [] e. Training on community-based prevention of illicit drug use [] f. Training on alternative development program [] g. Training on drug addicted treatment, rehabilitation and after care services [] h. Training on drug research methodology [] i. Training on drug free program monitoring and evaluation [] j. Others, please state _____ [] 	
7.1.2B	If Q 7.1 is Yes, in which of the following ASEAN countries ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Brunei Darussalam [] b. Cambodia [] c. Indonesia [] d. Laos [] e. Malaysia [] f. Myanmar [] g. Philippines [] h. Singapore [] i. Thailand [] j. Vietnam [] 	
7.1.2C	If Q 7.1 is Yes, in which of the Non-ASEAN countries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Afghanistan [] b. China [] c. Columbia [] d. India [] e. Kazakhstan [] f. Pakistan [] g. Others _____ [] 	
7.1.2D	If Q 7.1 is yes, in which of the international agencies collaborated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. World Health Organization (WHO) [] b. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [] c. United Commission on Narcotic drugs [] d. Others _____ [] 	

Number	Questions	Answer	Note
7.2	Does your country receive any technical assistance or fund from external parties or international donors to strengthen your country drug free related program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Adequate funding means there is enough or sufficient fund to facilitate the program.</i>
7.3	Does your country receive any technical assistance or fund from external parties or international donors to strengthen your country drug free related program?	a. Yes [] b. No []	<i>Technical assistance could be a training, capacity building seminar, mentoring program, etc.</i>
7.4	Does your state/national drug agency participate in any of the following regional cooperation on anti-drug related program activities?	a. Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) [] b. Cross-border Liaison Offices (BLO) [] a. Port intelligence and control units [] b. ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) [] c. ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) [] d. Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP) [] e. ACCORD [] f. ASEAN-NARCO [] g. Others _____ []	
THANK YOU			

Annex 3 - Result

Section 1. General – Drug Free Collaboration and AMS Resources

AMS	Attended AMMD meeting	Attended ASOD meeting	Attended working group/ technical meetings	Participated in Golden Triangle meeting	Participated in Golden Crescent meeting	Participated in Golden Peacock meeting	Contribute to the	Contribute to the	Contribute to the ASEAN drug free program monitoring and evaluation	Provide partial financial and/ or resource	Country's Drug agency been structured and institu- tionalized
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 1. General – Drug Free Collaboration and AMS Resources (cont.)

AMS	Topics Discussed in the ASEAN State/ Ministerial meeting (AMMD)				Topics Discussed during the ASEAN drug agency level meeting (ASOD)						Topics discussed on ASEAN drug free working group/ technical meeting					
	Drug related health issues	Drug trafficking	Trans-national crimes	Others	Drug related health issues	Drug trafficking	Information system, monitoring evaluation	Research	Trans-national crimes	Others	Drug related health issues	Drug trafficking	Information system, monitoring evaluation	Research	Trans-national crimes	Others
Brunei Darussalam	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
Indonesia	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Malaysia	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes (Alternative development)		Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Myanmar	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes (Alternative Development, Precursor)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Alternative development, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Alternative development, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation)
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (International cooperation)	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Thailand	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
Vietnam	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A

Section 1. General – Drug Free Collaboration and AMS Resources (cont.)

AMS	National Strategic Plans	Program components included in the national drug free program							
		Prevention/ Education	Drug control/Law	Community/ Family	Alternative	Treatment and	Research	Monitoring and evaluation	International cooperation
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 1. General – Drug Free Collaboration and AMS Resources (cont.)

AMS	MoU of partnerships with related sectors	Sectors and organizations												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

1. National Police
2. National Customs
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Ministry of Home Affairs
5. Ministry of Health
6. Ministry of Transportation
7. Ministry of Communication
8. Ministry of National Security
9. Ministry of Law and Human Rights
10. Attorney General

11. Academic Institution

12. Professional Organization

13. Non-Governmental Organization

14. Others: Thailand (Ministry of Labor, The Aeronautical Radio of Thailand, The Industrial Estate authority of Thailand, Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Provincial Waterworks Authority, Provincial Electricity Authority, Rubber Authority of Thailand, Tobacco Authority of Thailand, Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, Government Saving Bank, Government Housing Bank, PTT Public Company Limited, Thailand Post, Ministry of Interior, and Court of Justice)

Section 1. General – Drug Free Collaboration and AMS Resources (cont.)

AMS	Have guidelines for managing the country's drug free program	Have program management information system	Have a division of human resources and training	Have adequate financial needed	Have adequate human resources	Have adequate infrastructure and equipment	Conduct regular advocacy to related sectors
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	No	Yes	Adequate	Available, but not adequate	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	No	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	No	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	No	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	No	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Adequate	Adequate	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Adequate	Adequate	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	No	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Available, but not adequate	Available, but not adequate	No	Yes

Section 2. Preventive Education

AMS	Work plan of preventive education programs	Guidelines for planning, budgeting, managing and monitoring of preventive education programs	Mechanism to control quality of preventive education program implementation (activities and services)	Enough number of community or field workers who deliver community-based preventive education activities and services
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Section 2. Preventive Education (cont.)

AMS	Collaborate with private companies to gain their support to preventive education activities	The extent of private company engagement	Conduct regular preventive education program monitoring and evaluation	Adopt the Singapore White-Green Ribbon strategy to delivering preventive education program activities
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Significant and routine	Yes	Yes (Complete adoption)
Cambodia	Yes	Significant and routine	Yes	No
Indonesia	Yes	Significant, but not routine	Yes	Yes (Partial adoption)
Lao PDR	Yes	Significant, but not routine	Yes	Yes (complete adoption)
Malaysia	Yes	Not-significant, and not-routine	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	Not-significant and not routine	Yes	Yes (Partial adoption)
Philippines	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Significant and routine	Yes	Yes (Complete adoption)
Thailand	Yes	Significant, but not routine	Yes	Yes (Complete adoption)
Vietnam	Yes	Significant and routine	Yes	Yes

Section 2. Preventive Education (cont.)

AMS	Use any communication media to deliver preventive education activities	Preventive education been integrated into the school teaching curriculum and materials	Conduct regular anti-drug mass-campaigns	Preventive education programs which target the high-risk groups	Conduct drug awareness communication program
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes

Section 3. Law Enforcement

AMS	Collaborate with other countries	Involved in ASEAN NARCO	Reviewed the state/ country's national drug policy	Available statistics of illicit drugs seized	Available statistics of drug in the drug agency's website	Available statistics on illicit drug cases convicted	Available statistics of drug in the drug agency's website	Available statistics on the prevalence of illicit drug use
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	No
Philippines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 3. Law Enforcement (cont.)

AMS	Available statistics of drug in the drug agency website	Available communication message to secure communities against illicit drugs	Guidelines to prevent and control corruption	Implement legislative measures to prevent and combat all forms of drug-related crime	ASEAN mutual legal assistance treaty	Intelligence team to combat illicit drug crime	Conduct strict supervision	Drug agency shares and transfer of knowledge and experiences to related sectors and organizations
Brunei Darussalam	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cambodia	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Philippines	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes
Singapore	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 4. Treatment and Rehabilitation

AMS	Enough number of health facilities	TR for specific groups of population	Standard Operating Procedure	Status of Management Information System	Extent of family participation	Extent of community participation	Capacity building and skills development
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	No	No	Effective	Good	yes, less than enough	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	No	No	Existing, but weak	N/A	yes, less than enough	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Effective	Good	Good	Yes
Lao PDR	Yes	No	Yes	Existing, but weak	Good	Good	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Effective	Good	Good	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	No	Yes	existing, but weak	yes, less than enough	Good	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	existing, but weak	Good	N/A	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Effective	Good	Good	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Effective	Good	Good	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	existing, but weak	yes, less than enough	Good	Yes

Section 5. Research

AMS	Informed existing ASEAN regional clearing house	TR for specific groups of population	Standard Operating Procedure	Status of Management Information System
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	No		Yes (National drug agency)	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes (Participate in the ASEAN drug research working group meetings; Represent country's personnel in the ASEAN regional clearing house)	Yes (Academic institution; National research institute; National drug agency)	Yes
Lao PDR	No	N/A	N/A	No
Malaysia	No	N/A	Yes (Academic institution; National research institute; National drug agency; Professional organization)	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes (Non-governmental organization)	No
Philippines	No	No	N/A	Yes
Singapore	Singapore's research is done across various government agencies and includes private researches which may also be commissioned by various government agencies			
Thailand	Yes	Yes (Contribute financially to the ASEAN regional clearing house; Sending the research reports and publications to the ASEAN clearing house; Represent countries in the ASEAN regional clearing house)	Yes (Academic institution; National research institute; National drug agency; non-governmental organization)	Yes
Vietnam	N/A	N/A	Yes (Academic institution; National research institute; National drug agency)	Yes

Section 6. Alternative Development

AMS	Alternative development program	Program for market alternative products	Management information system	Laws or regulations	Guidelines or policies	Strategic plan	Provide training	Research
Brunei Darussalam	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	Yes (Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lao PDR								
Malaysia	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Myanmar	Yes (Changing physical and social living environment; Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes (Changing physical and social living environment; Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production; Provision of skills training and livelihood program)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Thailand	Yes (Changing physical and social living environment; Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production; Social, economic, and environment development)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes (Changing physical and social living environment; Replacing illicit drug cultivation and production with the legal socio-economic production)	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 7. Extra Regional Cooperation

AMS	MoU Regional Cooperation	MoU on regional cooperation with external parties						
		Policy development	Quality control of program implementation	Research, monitoring, and evaluation	Law enforcement	International drug crime	Chemical precursors control	Preventive, treatment and rehabilitation
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indonesia	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malaysia	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Myanmar	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Philippines	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Singapore	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Thailand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Section 7. Extra Regional Cooperation (cont.)

AMS	Drug-free program training	Cooperation on drug free program training in related topics									
		Program planning and budgeting	Management and monitoring	Quality control of program implementation	Law enforcement	Community-based prevention	Alternative development program	Drug addicted treatment, rehabilitation, and after care services	Research methodology	Program monitoring and evaluation	Others
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cambodia	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Indonesia	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lao PDR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Malaysia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Philippines	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Singapore	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Thailand	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	-Training on: Drug Analysis & Language Proficiency
Vietnam	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Section 7. Extra Regional Cooperation (cont.)

AMS	Cooperation on drug free program training in related topics									
	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
Brunei Darussalam		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	No		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lao PDR	No	No	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	No	No	Yes	No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	No	No	No	No	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	No
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Thailand	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	

Section 7. Extra Regional Cooperation (cont.)

AMS	Cooperation on Drug Free Program Training with Other Countries					Allocate Adequate Funds	Receive Technical Assistance Or Funds
	China	India	Korea	Colombia	Others		
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Indonesia	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	No	Yes	No	Australia, Sri Lanka	No	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	No	No	Bangladesh, Russia	No	Yes
Philippines	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Singapore	No	No	No	No	Macau, Australia	Yes	No
Thailand	Yes	Yes	No	No	Australia, South Korea, Tajikistan, Poland, Peru, Russia, Argentina, Iran, Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	No	Yes	No		No	Yes

Section 7. Extra Regional Cooperation (cont.)

AMS	Cooperation on regional activities								
	Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)	Cross-border Liaison Offices (BLO)	Port intelligence and control units	ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF)	ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF)	Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP)	ACCORD	ASEAN-NARCO	Others
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	APICC: Asia Pacific Information and Coordination Center for Combating Drug Crimes
Indonesia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Anti-Drug Liaison Official Meeting on Drug Matters (ADLOMICO) ASEAN Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) Asia Pacific Information & Coordination Centre (APICC) Head of Nationals Law Enforcements Agencies Meeting (HONLEA)
Lao PDR	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	BIMSTEC
Philippines	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network, Global SMART
Singapore	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Section 7. Extra Regional Cooperation (cont.)

AMS	Participation at UN- related forums			
	World Health Organization (WHO)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	United Commission on Narcotic drugs	Others
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Colombo plan, INCB
Lao PDR	No	Yes	No	No
Malaysia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	INCB, UNICEF, UNAIDS, COLOMBO Plan
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Thailand	No	Yes	Yes	No
Vietnam	No	Yes	Yes	INCB, COLOMBO Plan



BRUNEI



MYANMAR



CAMBODIA



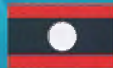
PHILIPPINES



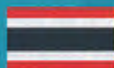
INDONESIA



SINGAPORE



LAO PDR



THAILAND



MALAYSIA



VIETNAM



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