



ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

THE 11th MEETING OF THE AIPA FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE (AIFOCOM)

TO COMBAT THE DRUG MENACE

12th – 16th May 2014, Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel

Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Country Progress Report

On Drug Control

I. Introduction

Drug crimes are serious crimes that are well-organized and of transnational nature, that affect all levels of society, and cause immense losses to health, social-economy, and security, and eventually end in a lost generation.

A result of a research conducted by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) in 2011 in cooperation with the Health Research Center, University of Indonesia indicates that drug prevalence has reached 2.2 percent of the total population, or equals to around 4.2 million people. If this condition is not immediately tackled accordingly, the problem will have a greater impact in the future, as the coming generation will be destroyed by drugs, and eventually will harm the whole nation. There is an urgent need for continuous active involvement and comprehensive action from all parties to save our younger generation from the dangers of drug abuse.

Concerned with this situation, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued on 27

June 2011 a President Instruction Number 12 year 2011 on the Implementation of National Policies and Strategies in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) for 2011 – 2015. This policies and strategies are the reference for all components in the community, nation and the state to take measures according to their respective task, function, and authority in the implementation of P4GN program.

In addition Law Number 35 of the year 2009 on Narcotics, brings a new paradigm to overcome the drug problem in our country, as the former Law had some gaps that were frequently being utilized by violators to avoid the law. The law is also more humanistic to drug addicts, since it regulates the obligation to undergo therapy and rehabilitation when there is substantial evidence that they are only drug abusers, and not involved in other drug-related crimes. To follow up the new paradigm, on January 2014 Indonesia has declared that **2014 as the year of “Save Drug Abusers”**.

II. Drug Situation

1. According to the research conducted by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) and the University of Indonesia, prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia in 2008 and 2011 are 1.99 percent and 2.2 percent, equal to 4.2 million people, respectively. The prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia in 2015 is 2.8 percent or equal to 5,8 million people, while in 2019 is 7,4 million people if we don't take any appropriate measures.
2. Indonesia is not only a key transit country, but with the growing economy and size of population, has become important destination and market for illicit drugs. This situation poses a considerable challenges and threat to the public security, health, and economic wellbeing of the Indonesian people.
3. Cannabis is still the most used and abused drug in Indonesia, Working closely with national geospatial institution; we monitored the possible areas of cannabis cultivation, in order to eradicate and prevent the expansion or production. Likewise,

we enhance collaboration between central and local government to sustain the alternative development projects that have been developed.

4. Drug-related arrests and drugs seized in the last few years indicated that the trend is moving from cannabis to the amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). Since 2012, we have also noted that cases related to opioids and cocaine substance increased moderately, however cases that related to ATS, in particular crystalline meth-amphetamine and ecstasy have increased significantly. In 2011 alone, we seized one ton of the crystal meth-amphetamine.
5. The trends of ATS manufacturing are also changing. Back in 2006 – 2010, we have successfully dismantled a number of mega laboratories of ATS. But in 2011-2012, we recognize only small or kitchen labs were found. On the other hand, ATS trafficking and smuggling is on the rise in unprecedented curve as we speak, portrayed in the number of drugs-related arrests by the law enforcement.
6. New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) has become one of the emerging challenges for Indonesia. Like many countries around the world, we carefully monitor the use and abuse of these new substances that have not listed or controlled, and would like ~~eager~~ to learn from other countries experiences on how to tackle this problem.
7. While drug smuggling and trafficking by air or via courier remains, drug smuggling by sea, indicated there is a new route for drug trafficking and smuggling. We also under covered new route of trafficking using remote border with our neighbouring countries like Timor Leste. Due to ~~porous border~~ geographic characteristic of Indonesia with more than 17 thousand islands, trafficking through sea and remote ports or borders has become a growing concern and challenges ~~us~~.

Other emerging or new modes of trafficking have also been disclosed namely through mails and parcels delivery, some using Internet while others using someone address without their ~~knowledge~~ consent.

8. Recent cases also demonstrate an increase threat of drug trafficking and smuggling to Indonesia. We notice in the last two years the trend of new syndicates ~~come into~~ by

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exploiting couriers from many countries including Indonesian citizens. However, we remain alert with regard to the syndicates from West Africa.

Statistics

Number of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Dangerous Substance Cases Based on Narcotics and Dangerous Substances Types

From 2009 – June 2013, the number of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Dangerous Substance cases decreased from **30,883 cases** in 2009 to **28,727 cases** in 2012 – an average case decrease of **1.84 percent per year**. Meanwhile in 2013 (Jan-Jun), there have been **17,748 cases**.

Number of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Dangerous Substance Suspects Based on the Type of Narcotics and Dangerous Substances

From 2009 – June 2013, the number of narcotics, psychotropic, and dangerous substance suspects decreased from **38,405 persons** in 2008 to **36,732 persons** in 2012, or an average decrease of **2.03 percent per year**. Meanwhile in 2013 (Jan-Jun), there have been **21,853 persons** arrested.

Number of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Dangerous Substance Suspects Based on Citizenship

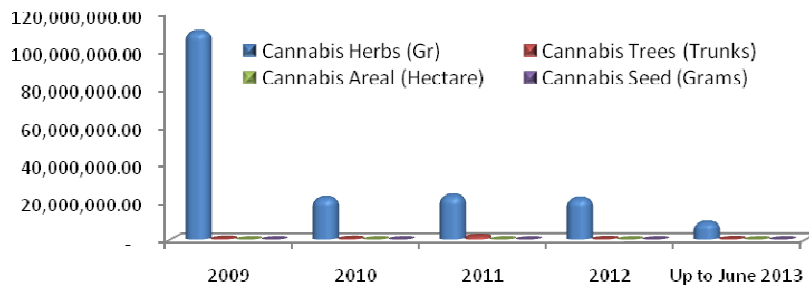
The number of foreign citizen suspects **decreased** in 2012 by 27.95 percent, or a decrease of 45 suspects, from 161 foreign citizen suspects in 2011, to 116 foreign citizen suspects in 2012, while the number of Indonesian citizen suspects **decreased**

by 2.89 percent in 2012, or a decrease of 1,047 suspects from 2011. Meanwhile in 2013 (Jan-Jun), there have been 64 foreign citizen suspects, and 21,789 Indonesian citizen suspects arrested.

Total number of Cannabis Seized in 2009 – 2013

NO	YEAR	EVIDENCE			
		CANNABIS HERBS (GR)	CANNABIS TREES (TRUNK)	CANNABIS AREAL (HA)	CANNABIS SEEDS (GR)
1.	2009	110,764,253.90	541,019	241.85	518.00
2.	2010	22,692,283.73	465,033	178.40	750.00
3.	2011	23,891,319.49	1,839,664	305.83	4.38
4.	2012	22,335,281.29	341,395	89.50	284.91
5.	Up to June 2013	9,594,971.57	267,226	658.90	12.00
TOTAL		189,278,109.98	3,454,337	1,474.48	1,569.29

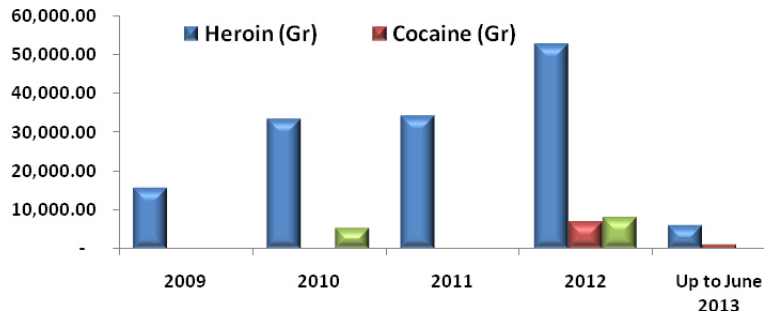
Source: Center of Data and Information, National Narcotics Board, September 2013



Total number of Heroin, Cocaine & Hashish Seized in 2009 – 2013

NO.	YEAR	EVIDENCE		
		HEROIN (GR)	COCAINE (GR)	HASHISH (GR)
1.	2009	15,473.70	265.70	58.84
2.	2010	33,111.44	216.00	4,946.60
3.	2011	33,989.81	116.97	230.99
4.	2012	52,425.24	6,736.84	7,836.44
5.	Up to June 2013*	5,889.48	797.48	153.68
TOTAL		140,889.67	8,132.99	13,226.55

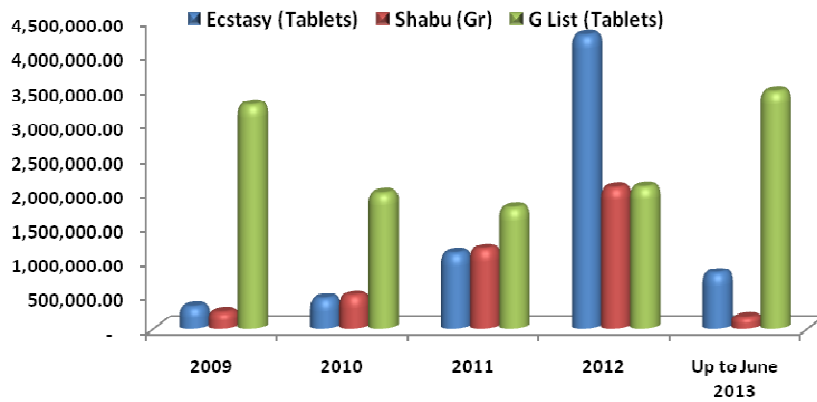
Source: Center of Data and Information, National Narcotics Board, September 2013



Total Number of Ecstasy, Shabu & G List Seized in 2009 – 2013*

NO.	YEAR	ITEM OF EVIDENCE		
		ECSTASY (TBL)	SHABU (GR)	G LIST (TBL)
1.	2009	318,904	239,449.90	3,259,836
2.	2010	434,909.5	480,501.74	1,976,937
3.	2011	1,096,195.75	1,161,267.93	1,758,902.5
4.	2012	4,271,619	2,054,149.51	2,064,302.5
5.	Up to June 2013*	807,856	165,485.62	3,454,671.50
TOTAL		6,929,484,25	4,100,854,70	12,514,649,50

Source: Center of Data and Information, National Narcotics Board, September 2013



Total Number of Alcohol Seized in 2009 – 2013*

NO.	YEAR	EVIDENCE	
		ALCOHOL (btl)	ALCOHOL (ltr)
1.	2009	8,918,312	82,697.50
2.	2010	207,970.5	92,973.9
3.	2011	215,914.1	143,684.64
4.	2012	993,489.5	164,780.05
5.	Up to 2013*	74,962	700,897.3
TOTAL		10,410,648.10	1,185,033.39

Source: Center of Data and Information, National Narcotics Board, September 2013

III. Trafficking Situation

Route of narcotics distribution across states:

1. Johannesburg, Abijan, South Africa → Doha → Jakarta, Indonesia
2. Bangkok, Thailand → Istanbul → Dubai → Jakarta, Indonesia
3. Teheran, Muscat, Iran → Jakarta, Indonesia
4. Los Angeles, Usa → Jakarta, Indonesia
5. Damascus, Suriah → Doha, Qatar → Jakarta, Indonesia
6. Kualalumpur, Malaysia → Jakarta, Indonesia
7. Kualalumpur, Malaysia → Bandung, Indonesia → Jakarta, Indonesia
8. Lima, Peru → Sao Paulo, Brazil → Doha, Qatar → Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
9. United Kingdom → Istanbul, Turki → Jakarta, Indonesia
10. Bangkok, Thailand → Jakarta, Indonesia
11. Shenzen, China → Hongkong, Cina → Jakarta, Indonesia
12. Bangkok, Thailand → Bali, Indonesia → Jakarta, Indonesia
13. Shenzen, China → Surabaya, Indonesia → Jakarta, Indonesia
14. Cambodia → Thailand → Kuching, Malaysia → Pontianak → Jakarta, Indonesia

In 2012, the primary embarkation locations for crystalline methamphetamine trafficked into Indonesia were identified as Malaysia followed by the Netherlands and South Africa. Crystalline methamphetamine trafficked into Indonesia from Malaysia is directly trafficked into the country by sea vessel or is also first transhipped through Singapore. Large quantities of crystalline methamphetamine also continue to be trafficked into Indonesia from the Islamic Republic of Iran and China by transnational organized criminal groups.

15. Legislation/National Drug Control Policy

In the last five years, the Government of Indonesia has strengthened its legislative framework on the drug problem by enacting legislation and regulations. Law No. 35 on Narcotics was enacted in 2009 to replace our Narcotics Law of 1997. As mandated by the 2009 Law on Narcotics, two regulations have been enacted, namely the Governmental Regulation on Precursor Control of 2010 and the Reporting Mechanism for Drug Users of 2011.

The Law on Narcotics of 2009 addresses the supply and demand reduction measures in a more balanced and integrated manner. It provides for stronger enforcement measures towards drug traffickers, while at the same time drug users who are apprehended undergo treatment and rehabilitation, as an alternative to incarceration, as specified in our Governmental Regulation on Reporting Mechanism for Drug Users of 2011. This policy has a two-pronged advantage, ensuring and respecting the fundamental rights of drug users to access to health services, and offering a nation-wide solution for prison overcrowding.

Therefore, Indonesia declares the year 2014 as **‘the year to save drug abusers’** to which we are focusing our robust demand reduction measures to save drug abusers from ~~incarceration detention~~ by promoting and advancing opportunity to treatment and rehabilitation. Narcotic addicts and victims of narcotic abuse as suspects, defendants or convicts are increasing while the treatment and care are not integrated and optimal.

As a follow up of the ~~above mentioned~~ declaration ~~mentioned above, it is been signed a~~ Joint Regulation on addressing narcotic addicts and victims of narcotic abuse into rehabilitation centre ~~among has been signed by~~ Chief Justice, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Health, Minister of Social Affairs, Attorney General, Chief of the Indonesia National Police and Head of the National Narcotics Board.

This regulation are 1) aimed to fully realized the coordination and cooperation in order to reduce narcotic addicts and victims of narcotic abuse through treatment, care and recovery while reducing the illicit supply of drugs, 2) served as technical guidance in addressing the narcotic addicts and victims of narcotic abuse as suspects, defendants, and

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convicts to undergo medical and/or social rehabilitation, 3) to conduct medical and social rehabilitation in investigation, prosecution, court and penalization synergistically and integrated.

A more challenging issue nowadays is to control of non-scheduled substances including 26 New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), which identified are in circulation and being abused in Indonesia. In this regard, Indonesia enacted a new Ministerial Regulation which listed a number of substances to be monitored and controlled, including 18 NPS.

In this regard, we welcome the new project ION of the INCB; ~~have and~~ nominated our national focal points and look forward to participate ing in the network. Other substances such as ketamine and benzy-piperazine (BSP) will be separately regulated, taking into account its current and ongoing medical use in Indonesia.

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A number of Government Regulations were also enacted in 2013 to better control the export and import of narcotics, psychotropic drugs and precursor chemicals. Likewise, there have been improvements in measures to monitor and control the non-scheduled substances.

Indonesia's demand reduction measures range from early intervention (prevention) to post-rehab or aftercare programs. Treatment and rehabilitation as well as after-care programs for drug addicts are purposely designed not only to cure addictions but also to equip drug addicts with life skills needed for reintegration into society. Since 2009, drug treatment and rehabilitation centres in Indonesia have grown significantly, and provide a variety of treatment programs tailor-made to individual drug abusers' needs. These centres are government-based, while others are community- or non-governmental organization-based.

Taking into account the importance of an inclusive approach and the country's abundant resources in flora and fauna, the National Narcotics Board (BNN), relevant ministries and the private sector have joined forces to develop a nature conservation-based post-rehabilitation program. Several conservation-based pilot projects have been carried out and reviewed, including wildlife and nature-based, marine-based, fisheries-based and agriculture-based post-rehabilitation programs.

With regard to countering money laundering, the government enacted Law Number 8 on Money Laundering in 2010. The new law, among others, broadened the scope of reporting parties, and increased the number of predicate offences, which also include criminal activities related to narcotic and psychotropic substances. Most importantly, article 67 of the said Law, provided the opportunity to apply non-conviction based forfeiture. This was further enhanced by the adoption of the Decree of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2013 which served as the “procedural law” on applying article 67 of the Law on Money Laundering. In this regard, such a mechanism better equips drug enforcement agencies to recover proceeds of crime derived from illicit drug trafficking by the use of the Money Laundering Law.

Furthermore, taking into consideration the trans-border nature of the crime, the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK) has established Memorandums of Understanding with 46 financial intelligence units and jurisdictions around the ~~globe~~ world.

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16. Enforcement

For reduction of illicit manufacture, trafficking of drugs and drug-related crime, law enforcement operations were launched to dismantle clandestine laboratories, combat drug trafficking syndicates and enhanced money laundering investigations.

Control measures and actions related to Precursors were strengthened by enhancing cooperation between the National Narcotics Board, related agencies and the Chemical Industries.

Cross border and transnational law enforcement collaboration and cooperation were accelerated by speedy exchange of information and joint coordinated investigations, for instance:

1. March 11, 2013 was dismantled by Indonesian National Police (INP) the “Syndicate of Netherland-Jakarta” with the seizures of 400,000.00 Ecstasy Tablets. 4 Indonesian were arrested and 1 Indonesian-Netherland nationals were fugitive.
2. The AFP and BNN commenced the joint investigation in April 2013 after the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service detected four separate air cargo consignments from Indonesia containing between one to two litres of safrole oil with an importer identified in Indonesia. The joint investigation has identified an Indonesian using website as a means of distributing safrole oil. It is alleged that the Indonesian was responsible for the distribution of an estimated 200 litres of safrole oil per month to persons in Australia, Canada, the United States, Holland and New Zealand on the 20 June 2013, the AFP conducted a controlled delivery involving 1 litre of safrole oil exported by this Indonesian syndicate to Australia and executed a search warrant in Sunnybank Hills, Queensland. As a result, the AFP arrested and charged a 19 year man with one count of importing a marketable quantity of border controlled precursor contrary to s. 307.12 of the Criminal Code Act 1995.
3. Joint training on drug law enforcement between the INP and law enforcement offices of other countries with the assistance of countries possessing related expertise. Such training is aimed at sharing and exchanging information and expertise on drugs, drug syndicate and drug crime in order to establish best practices and lessons learned.
4. On 11 March 2013, Indonesian National Police (INP) foiled a narcotic syndicate network from Amsterdam-Netherland to Jakarta-Indonesia, in Raden Saleh, Cikini, Jakarta seizure 400,000 pills of ecstasy.
5. On March 31, 2013, BNN officers secured the narcotic suspect TS for bringing 1,096 grams Amphetamine. Further investigation, BNN disclosed three other suspects, JM, RA, SA for smuggling methamphetamine 4069.3 grams through Tunontaka Port, Nunukan-East Kalimantan, by Umsini Ship to Tarakan-Balikpapan-Nunukan-Pare Pare.
6. BNN in collaboration with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (US-DEA) uncovered and international drug syndicate which supplies liquid precursortypeshikimol=fenilpropena=5-(2

propenyl) -1,3-benzodioxole which is material of raw ecstasy to Australia and America. BNN arrested a man, JY(29), in Kebayoran Baru– South Jakarta. 7 bottles containing 10 liters of liquid precursors, 3 grams of cannabis, and 10 Jerry cans with a total of 250 liters was seized. The total liquid Precursor seized 310 liters. 1 liter of liquid precursor can produce 10,000 ecstasy pills. It means that 310 liters equal with 3,100,000 ecstasy pills.

7. BNN uncovered the involvement of the former lawyer and one of mass media leader in the international drug syndicate, YHS. This disclosure is the result of the development of the arrest S, for possession of 20 grams of Amphetamine. Then BNN arrested YHS in Medan, North Sumatra, with the evidence 6527.8 grams of meth, 15.9 grams of 47 ecstasy pills, 169.5 grams of ecstasy powder, 2 units of luxury cars and Rp. 235,950,000 cash.
8. On June 27, 2013, BNN in cooperation with law enforcement in Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and India, arrested RW, a female who recruited international drug courier, at her home in Cibubur. RW expertly seek poor women to be drug courier. She also acted as an intermediary drug transaction. Most of couriers get 2500 - 3000 US Dollar each delivery.
9. On July 25, 2013, BNN in cooperation with Soekarno Hatta International Airport Customs, revealed 5,018 grams of methamphetamine smuggled from India brought by AKBC (Indian). AKBC arrived in Indonesia, by Singapore Airlines through Bangalore-Singapore-Jakarta.
10. BNN in cooperation with Soekarno Hatta Customs and Excise failed the efforts of 2,002 grams of Amphetamine smuggled in this case by DHN (Vietnamese). Upon examination, officers found 2,002 grams of methamphetamine packaged in a black plastic bag and hidden in the walls of the suitcase. According to DHN, he commanded the methamphetamine smuggled by PH in Vietnam.
11. A joint team between BNN and Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra arrested three suspects involved in an international drug syndicate. Two of them arrested on Thursday, 14 November 2013, at 4 Market Street West Marelan Housing

Grand Castle No. 25 Kelurahan Rengas Puiiau Marelan Medan and the other one arrested in Tanjung Gusta Prison, Medan. With seizure of 2.1 kgs of methamphetamine and 11,400 ecstasy pills, from DD (39), a housewife. BNN also seized 1 kg methamphetamine. The seized is from Malaysia and has been circulated to a number of areas.

12. BNN has applied the legislation on money laundering. BNN seized some assets from drug crimes worth more than 49 billion rupiahs.

17. Preventive Education

1. Massive Campaign from the central to local level involving all components of government agencies and the community by utilizing electronic media and printed media.
2. TV Program “Indonesia Bergegas”

“Indonesia Bergegas” which was broadcasted on national television station (TVRI) and private television station (MetroTV) constitute is packaged in a 30-minute TV Magazine and has produced a total of 35 episodes throughout the year in 2013.
3. Forming 56,290 anti-drug cadres throughout Indonesia.
4. Focus Group Discussion at schools, universities and workplaces.
5. Cultural Art Performances at various places in Indonesia. The art show was held in 12 cities, namely Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Bali, NTT, Aceh, Medan, Karawang and North Sulawesi. The art show featuring the art of traditional culture such as Ketoprak humor, *joblar* puppets, traditional dance, puppet hanging art, calung, sinden art and musical theatre. Not only in the country, the art performances were also held in foreign countries namely Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saudi Arabia and South Korea with the total of 3,596 participants.
6. Advocacy for government agencies

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7. International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (HANI), 26 June 2013.

To commemorate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (HANI), 26 June 2013, BNN had prepared several programs and the highlight of the events was celebrated at the State Palace. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on that occasion presented award to person and organization who have contributed to the prevention of drug abuse.

8. In 2014 Indonesia established a pilot project on scientific-based drug abuse prevention (in accordance with the standards of international prevention UNODC) in 8 provinces: Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, North Sumatra, Riau Islands, East Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi and has also programmed implementation of anti-drug abuse counseling for school counselors or from multi-disciplinary professionals to become counselors prevention of drug abuse in schools.

18. Treatment and Rehabilitation

While strong law enforcement measures towards drug traffickers remains, Indonesia enhanced measures and access to treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers. Activities related to treatment and rehabilitation are:

1. Therapeutic Community (TC)
2. Coordination meeting with Law enforcement agencies: Supreme Court, Ministry of Human Right, Attorney General, Indonesia National Police, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs
3. BNN, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs have established 314 Compulsory Reporting System (IPWL) to receive report from the family of addict to get medical and social treatment.
4. Capacity building for counselor and medical personnel
5. Established clinic for drug abusers in Kampung Ambon

6. Free Detoxification for drug abusers
7. Focus Group Discussion
8. Construction of rehabilitation center in Tana Merah , Samarinda - East Kalimantan with a capacity of 200 people.

Other rehabilitation centers belong to BNN located in Lido- West Java Province, Baddoka – South Sulawesi, and Batam – Riau with a capacity of 750, 200 and 150 people respectively.

9. “Rumah Dampungan” Program, consist of support group, job discussion and counseling
10. Livestock training program for drug addicts in cooperation with Warna Kasih Foundation.
11. After care program in Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation (TWNC) in cooperation with Artha_Graha_Peduli Foundation.

19. International Cooperation

Bilateral Cooperation

MoU with 12 countries namely Lao PDR, Pakistan, Iran, The Philippines, Korea, Australia, Timor Leste, Mexico, China, Nigeria, Peru and India.

Regional and International cooperation

1. Indonesia is a party to the International Drug Control Treaties, that is the UN Single Convention, 1961, and the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention the UN

Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

2. At the regional level, Indonesia participated in meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) of Asia and the Pacific Region, and the Programs of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), ADLOMICO Korea, ADEC Japan, and IDEC – Far East Region.
3. At the International level, Indonesia participated in meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UN – CND), training of the UNODC, and the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC).
4. Indonesia has extradition treaties with Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea, and Singapore (already signed but not ratified).
5. Indonesia has Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Australia, China, Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea and 9 ASEAN member countries.

20. Any Other Comments

Community Empowerment:

1. Create a high school and campus environment free from drug abuse and illicit, especially from marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy and heroin.
2. Create a workplace environment free from drug abuse and illicit, especially from marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy and heroin.
3. Raise awareness with community empowerment in the areas that sociologically and economically planting cannabis trees
4. Conducting alternative development programme in urban and rural area.

21. Conclusion

It is apparent that the world drug problem is our common and shared responsibility. No single country can successfully address the challenges and threat it poses. It requires an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach. It commands progressive national measures and calls for robust international cooperation.

For the case of Indonesia, 2014 is declared as “the Year to save drug abusers” ~~to in~~ which focusing on demand reduction measures to save drug abusers from ~~incarceration~~ detention by promoting and advancing opportunity to treatment and rehabilitation. To support the policy, all stakeholders should adjust their action by implementing the established strategy and plan of action.

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We do realize that it is not easy to bring new paradigm that treatment is as important as eradication. We need to change the mind-set of the law enforcement that it is timely for drug abusers to be treated in rehabilitation centre and not in detention centre without treatment.

This policy ~~in no way~~ should be translated or understood as promoting treatment and rehabilitation as legal road for people to begin or continue their habit of drug abuse. It simply promotes treatment and rehabilitation as integral part to our comprehensive demand reduction program, while reducing the illicit supply of drugs.

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