

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1: Script Wawancara Dengan Ibu Dhini Dwimandiri

Narasumber : Ibu Dhini Dwimandiri (Analisis Kerjasama Regional dan Internasional)
(Badan Narkotika Nasional BNN RI)

Hari/Tanggal : Kamis, 16 Mei 2019

Lokasi : Badan Narkotika Nasional. Jalan Letjen M.T. Haryono
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Nanda: selamat pagi mbak Dhini, saya mengucapkan terimakasih atas waktu yang telah diberikan. Perkenalkan nama saya Nanda Christina dari Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Fakultas Ilmu sosial dan Ilmu Politik, jurusan Hubungan Internasional. Saya disini berniat untuk mewawancarai mbak dalam rangka menggali lebih dalam informasi dari mbak Dhini tentang bagaimana upaya ASOD dalam menanggulangi drugs trafficking di Indonesia. Tetapi alangkah lebih baiknya jika mbak juga memperkenalkan diri

Narasumber: baik, Nama saya Dhini Dwimandiri, jabatan saya disini adalah Analisis kerjasama regional dan internasional di Badan Narkotika Nasional RI.

Nanda: baik mbak. Langsung saja kita masuk ke topik pembicaraan kita. Seperti yang kita tau, didalam ASOD ada beberapa komponen kegiatan yang sudah di Implementasikan oleh Indonesia. Bagaimana manfaat langsung yang didapatkan Indonesia selama tahun 2015- sekarang? Apakah terjadi peningkatan jumlah pengungkapan kasus peredaran narkoba di Indonesia? Atau bagaimana mbak? (adakah data yang mendukung?)

Narasumber: Untuk jumlah penangkapan kasus di Indonesia memang mengalami peningkatan. Kenapa? Karena working group atau kelompok kerja ASOD itu ada 5 yaitu *treatment and rehabilitation*, *alternative development*, pemberantasan, penelitian dan kerjasama. Di dalam pemberantasan ada yang namanya *intersessional working group*, jadi mereka akan melakukan *meeting* sebelum ASOD untuk membahas masalah pemberantasan narkoba di kawasan ASEAN. Dari meeting tersebut, kita menyebutnya turunan dari meeting ASOD atau meeting sebelum ASOD, dari situ kita akan mendapat banyak informasi dengan pertukaran informasi oleh seluruh negara. Dengan adanya meeting tersebut, kita mendapat contact person dari masing- masing negara yang artinya kita mendapatkan contact point, dan dari contact point tersebut kita bias berhasil mengungkapkan banyak sekali kasus. Salah satunya yaitu kasus Sun Glory kita mendaatkan 1,3 ton di bulan February 2018.

Nanda: Apa sebenarnya tujuan ASOD yang paling utama?

Narasumber: tujuan ASOD yang paling utama itu adalah menciptakan kawasan yang bebas dari peredaran gelap dan penyalahgunaan narkoba. Jadi bukan hanya peredarannya saja, bukan hanya memberantas saja tetapi juga membuat program-program yang ASOD rekomendasikan. Seperti treatment dan rehabilitasi, jadi kalau memang ada seorang pecandu, kita harus melakuka rehabilitasi, bukan dipenjara. Lalu salah satu rekomendasi dari ASOD adalah Indonesia punya lading ganja di Aceh, kita ingin negara mengubah ladang ganja kita menjadi produktif disebutnya *alternative development*, mengubah ladang ganja menjadi ladang yang ditanam oleh tumbuhan yang memiliki ekonomi yang lebih tinggi dari ganja.jadi dari semua

itu tujuan utamanya adalah menciptakan kawasan ASEAN yang bebas dari penyalahgunaan peredaran gelap narkoba

Nanda: Adakah implementasi dari kebijakan ASOD ke hukum yang mengatur permasalahan narkoba di Indonesia? mengingat setiap tahunnya ASOD mengadakan pertemuan dan menghasilkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dari *Working Group*

Narasumber: jadi ASOD tidak mengatur kebijakan, tetapi hanya mengeluarkan rekomendasi kepada ASEAN Member State dengan mengikuti kebijakan nasional dari negara masing-masing. Contohnya adalah di Indonesia seorang pecandu dihitung dari sekian persen, dia seornag pecandu narkoba bukan seorang bandar. Berbeda dengan di negara lain seperti Malaysia dan Singapura, ketika seseorang tertangkap, ia akan menjadi tersangka. Di Indonesia, kalau ia memakai narkoba sekian persen, berarti ia hanya pecandu atau kita menyebutnya “penyalahguna”, dan ia tidak masuk ke penjara melainkan kita Rehabilitasi. Jadi ASOD mengeluarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi kepada negara ASEAN untuk melakukan beberapa hal dalam pencegahan, pemberantasan, peredaran gelap Prekursor Narkoba atau BNN menyebutnya P4gn. Dan kebijakan sepenuhnya dilakukan oleh masing-masing negara.

Nanda: mengenai ASITF, secara umum tujuan dari dibentuknya *ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force* (ASITF) adalah untuk memperkuat koordinasi dalam meningkatkan pertukaran data dan informasi terkait penyelundupan narkoba dan Prekursor narkoba melalui jalur laut dan pelabuhan, sudah adakah manfaat langsung dari ASITF bagi Indonesia dalam menanggulangi drugs trafficking?

Narasumber: ASITF atau *ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force* itu dibentuk tahun 2016 bulan July di Batam. Indonesia adalah negara yang menginisiasi ASITF. Kenapa kita membentuk ASITF? Karena sebagian besar peredaran gelap narkoba melalui jalur laut. Karna laut itu sangat luas, dan masing masing negara mempunyai teritori masing-masing. Kita tidak bias crossing the territory negara lain dan itu menyebabkan laut itu menjadi salah satu tempat untuk mengedarkan narkoba dengan mudah. Kita tidak bisa mengawasi laut yang sangat luas, oleh karena itu

kita membentuk ASITF. Hasil dari ASITF adalah kasus Sun Glory yang 1,3 Ton. (cari artikel kasusnya di internet). Disitu kita berkomunikasi dengan negara lain melalui group ASITF. Jadi ASITF punya focal point di setiap negara, dan dari situlah kita bisa sharing information. Seperti contohnya negara lain menginformasikan jika ada kapal nomor sekian, dengan ciri cirinya yang diduga membawa narkoba dan mau masuk ke wilayah perairan Indonesia, dan dari situ Indonesia langsung memantau kapal kapal yang masuk ke perairan Indonesia. Dan dari sharing Information melalu ASITF ini, kita berhasil mengungkapkan kasus tersebut. Dan sebenarnya akan ada Training yang akan dilakukan segera oleh ASITF yang diinisiasi oleh beberapa negara anggota ASITF. Training ini akan dilakukan untuk melatih para para petugas. Tetapi sampai sekarang masih direncanakan dan masih membutuhkan dana (belum terealisasi)

Nanda: Adakah hal yang paling membuat perubahan yang signifikan di Indonesia terkait dengan apa yang sudah dilakukan Indonesia bersama ASOD dalam menanggulangi *drugs trafficking* di Indonesia?

Narasumber: Kalau khusus untuk masalah *drugs trafficking* memang ada beberapa hal yang memang sudah dilakukan oleh Indonesia, salah satunya adalah membentuk ASITF dan mengikuti AAITF yang digagas oleh Thailand, disini Indonesia sudah menjadi salah satu anggotanya. Dari sini, Indonesia sudah mengadakan training pada akhir February 2019 yang bernama Intergrated Interdiction Training yang mengundang negara yang sudah melaksanakan Mou dengan Indonesia. Yang hadir pada saat itu adalah Laos, Filipin, Sri Lanka, dan Timor Leste. Negara tersebut adalah negara yang menurut kita membutuhkan training. Dan salah satu point yang ada di Mou tersebut adalah mengikti training yang dilakukan tersebut. Dan dari situ para anggota bertukar informasi dan dari informasi yang didapat menghasilkan JUMLAH PENGUNGKAPAN KASUS yang meningkat. Jadi bukan kasusnya yang meningkat melainkan jumlah pengungkapan kasus yang meningkat. Dan itu berkat keikutsertaan Indonesia dalam ASOD.

Lampiran 2: Foto bersama Narasumber





Lampiran 3: The Asean Work Plan On Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025

THE ASEAN WORK PLAN ON SECURING COMMUNITIES AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS 2016-2025

I. 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 Work Plan details the components and proposed activities for its effective implementation to address illicit drug activities and mitigate its negative consequences to society.

II. BACKGROUND

ASEAN has always been committed in combating the drug menace in the region. The region's ultimate goal shall be to achieve a 'Drug-Free ASEAN.' The realisation of a Drug-Free ASEAN is to successfully and effectively address illicit drug activities and mitigate its

negative consequences to society, through significant and sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation, illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crimes, and prevalence of illicit drug use.

The ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) has been the main ASEAN body responsible for handling drug-related matters. It is the main body to monitor the implementation of the *ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025*, and is supported by five working groups, namely, Preventive Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Law Enforcement, Research, and Alternative Development. To further provide political impetus and to take a more focused and combined effort, the AMMD has been institutionalised. The ASOD will report the progress of implementation of the Work Plan to the AMMD which will meet once every two years beginning in 2016.

III. ASEAN WORK PLAN ON COMBATING ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING AND USE 2009-2015

This *ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025* represents a continuation of the previous *ASEAN Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking and Use 2009-2015* adopted at the 30th ASOD Meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2009. Aligned with the vision of Drug-Free ASEAN 2015, the ASEAN Work Plan 2009-2015 focused on successfully and effectively addressing illicit drug activities and mitigating its negative consequences to society, which includes significant and sustainable reductions in (i) illicit crop cultivation; (ii) illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crimes; and (iii) the prevalence of illicit drug use.

The ASEAN Work Plan 2009-2015 was implemented and annually reported through the ASOD Standardized Country Report. A mid-term review and final assessment were undertaken in 2012 and 2014, respectively, to monitor, review and evaluate the progress of implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan 2009-2015. The mid-term review for a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 concluded that whereas ASEAN's commitment to combating illicit drugs remains resolute and there are significant achievements, challenges are still prevalent and new threats are emerging. Therefore, the Review recommended that a strong effort in both supply and demand reduction still need to be undertaken.

The final assessment to monitor, review and evaluate the implementation progress of the ASEAN Work Plan 2009-2015 was conducted by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2014. The outcomes were reflected in the "*Drug Free ASEAN 2015: Evaluation and Recommendations Post-2015*" report. The Report discovered that the drug situation in the region is worsening due to the reported proliferation of methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances (NPS). The Report concluded that the governments of the ASEAN Member States need a more holistic approach to overcome the challenges posed by illicit drug trafficking. The Report underlined the importance for the ASEAN's drug agencies and authorities to evolve from a one-dimensional control approach to multi-dimensional management approaches.

The new Work Plan has taken into account the above-mentioned report and its recommendations.

IV. COMPONENT OF THE ASEAN WORK PLAN ON SECURING COMMUNITIES AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS 2016-2025

The proposed activities range from national and regional level, preventive education, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, research, alternative development, and extra-regional cooperation.

In developing the Work Plan, the following considerations were taken into account:

- i. conditions in the region and the rapidly changing drug market;
- ii. the lessons learnt from previous Work Plans;
- iii. increase multilateral and collective cooperation without undermining pro-active individual efforts and actions in addressing the drug problem in each country;
- iv. include a broad and balanced approach that includes efforts to significantly reduce the supply and demand of illicit drugs;
- v. reinforce existing collective efforts and exercise a strong collaboration among ASEAN Member States; and
- vi. set achievable targets and measures in order to develop an effective and foreseeable Work Plan.

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

No.	Components	Activities	Implementation Status
I. GENERAL			
1.	Strengthen the role of the AMMD in coordinating a coherent, comprehensive, and effective ASEAN strategy in realising 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.	Recognise 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 organisations 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	a. Governments of the ASEAN Member States shall facilitate greater cooperation between relevant national agencies and authorities by conducting and participating in cross-	

	connectivity on the supply and demand of drugs.	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).	
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.	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	
		b. Conduct cross-Ministries/agencies workshops, trainings and/or seminars.	
II. PREVENTIVE EDUCATION			
6.	Promote awareness through the convening of education campaign across the region with a common message to build the	a. Adopt the green-and-white ribbon developed by Singapore as ASEAN’s common symbol for preventive education activities and campaigns against drugs;	
		b. Develop an ASEAN campaign in preventing drug abuse, especially	

	resilience of youth against drugs and educate communities on the impact of drugs on at-risk groups.	focusing on building resilience of youth against harmful substance and educating the general public about the risk of drug addiction;	
		c. Convene national and regional-scale preventive education campaign;	
		d. Develop national campaign, as appropriate, in preventing trafficking of illicit drugs by vulnerable individuals/ groups;	
		e. Announce the prohibition and serious punishment of drug smuggling in international flights and display such warnings at land/sea border checkpoints; and	
		f. Integrate prevention curriculum programme into the national educational system and/or other educational institutions.	
7.	Develop and implement regional programs on how to reach out-of-school youth and	a. Continue sharing experience and best practices among ASEAN Member States;	
		b. Collaborate with national agencies and social organisations, where relevant, in	

	other highly at-risk groups.	conducting workshops and/or seminars on developing programmes on how to reach out-of-school youth and other highly at-risk groups; and	
		c. Consider to include self-resilience component in early intervention programmes for highly at-risk groups including out-of-school youth.	
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.	
III. LAW ENFORCEMENT			
9.	Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction in illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crime, where	a. Enhance ASEAN Member States' national efforts in the eradication of illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug manufacture and trafficking;	• <i>Joint Operation involving related agencies, i.e. Interpol's Operation: Lionfish, Operation Storm, Operation Pangea (National Food and Drug Control Agency)</i> • <i>Information and Intelligence sharing between law enforcement agency</i>

	appropriate, to each country's unique national drug situation, which includes:		• Pembentukan satgas pemberantasan obat ilegal dan operasi bersama lintas instansi (BNN, BPOM, Kemenkes, Polri, Bea Cukai, Imigrasi) yang diinisiasi oleh Kemenkopolkukam <i>*(to be updated)</i> • <i>Joint operation involving related institutions on mapping the illicit crop plantation (Cannabis & Kath) and implementing effective and continuous Alternative Development measures.</i> • <i>Ministry of Health continuously updating the list and classification of substances and crops contains of NPS</i> • <i>Dismantling narcotics and dangerous drugs clandestine labs</i>
	(i) increase in the number of drug related operations and investigations, seizure of precursors, number of cases/arrests involving precursor traffic; (ii) reduction in diversion of pharmaceuticals, number of illicit drug production facilities, and number of hectares used for illicit cultivation; and	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;	• <i>BNN's Drug Test Laboratory performing impurity and substances profiling of drugs seized by BNN and INP to support law enforcement measures</i> • <i>Sharing and exchange of information regarding the drug profiling through Asian Forensic Science Network (AFSN) annual meeting</i> • <i>Controlling importation of narcotics reference standard to support strengthen laboratory capacities of National Narcotics Board and Center of Forensics Laboratory Indonesian National Police.</i>

	(iii) gradual decrease in national or regional traffic of precursors.		Melakukan pengawasan dalam memfasilitasi importasi baku pembanding narkotika untuk mendukung peningkatan kapasitas uji di laboratorium milik Badan Narkotika Nasional dan Puslabfor Polri. • <i>Conducting coordination meeting on precursors with relevant institution (Drug and Food Control Agency, Ministry of Health, pharmaceutical companies)</i> • <i>Conducting routine technical assistance for the BNN's Provincial Offices personnel</i> Mengadakan bintek dalam bidang prekursor bagi personil BNN di tingkat provinsi secara rutin
		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;	• <i>Improve the rule of ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force through the preparation of the Interdiction Command Center Facility as the center of national anti-narcotics operation and as the communication center among the ASITF members.</i> • <i>Perform joint operation/coordinated operation with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and China</i> Case: • <i>(Sajikan bbrp keberhasilan pengungkapan kasus secara singkat)</i>

			• <i>Share and develop data of suspected passengers with Thailand and Malaysia</i> • <i>Establish ASITF rapid communication channel (Whatsapp group, etc) to speed-up information sharing</i> • <i>Propose training on combating illicit drug trafficking to UNODC</i> • <i>Strengthen the National Interdiction Task Force</i> • <i>Exchange information and cooperating with other ASEAN Member States, especially with the closest neighbor countries.</i> • <i>Perform national borders review and mapping the prone cross border point, review potential cooperation in the border area with neighbor countries</i>
		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;	<i>Exchange information on China, Taiwan and Malaysian syndicates operated in Indonesia through ASOD and other mechanism such as HONLEA, APICCC, IDEC Far-East Region</i>
		e. Sharing of information and best practices on efforts in tackling NPS through existing mechanisms as well as ASOD-related meetings;	• Komite Perubahan Penggolongan melakukan pra review dan critical review sebagai dasar kajian ilmiah perubahan penggolongan narkotika/psikotropika/pre kursor/lainnya berdasarkan

			hasil pengaturan internasional (CND dan INCB) dan/atau temuan zat oleh penegak hukum. • <i>Convey the latest found of NPS through country report presentation in ASOD meeting and other related meetings</i>
		f. Maximise the utilisation of the ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) especially in sharing information and handling joint cases;	<i>The BNN delegates presented the latest information on latest cases and trends regarding the national drug situation</i>
		g. Implement or strengthen preventive, enforcement, and legislative measures such as asset forfeiture and anti-money laundering to combat drug-related crimes; and	• Menelusuri dan menyita aset-aset tersangka TPPU sampai mendapatkan keputusan incrach dari kejaksaan yang melakukan penyitaan sampai diputuskan apakah aset tersebut akan disita atau dikembalikan • Mempunyai MoU dengan PPATK, OJK dan beberapa bank di Indonesia sehingga bisa melakukan pemblokiran, buka blokir, dan mutasi rekening tersangka • PPATK memberikan data transaksi mencurigakan untuk diolah oleh BNN dan PPATK
		h. Enhance collaboration with concerned authorities on the nature, use, extent and impact of cyber technology on trafficking of dangerous	Rencana Pelibatan Badan Siber Sandi Nasional dalam membantu upaya pelacakan sindikat narkoba dan peredaran gelap narkoba menggunakan darkweb (to be updated)

		drugs, precursor and essential chemicals used for illicit drug production.	Pengawasan toko online yang melakukan peredaran obat ilegal
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.	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	Kemenkumham to input
		b. Strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system particularly law enforcement officials on drug control.	Kemenkumham to input
11.	Improve levels of governance by adopting a transparent approach in the enforcement of drug laws.	a. Publish drug enforcement statistics;	<i>Statistic Data on the drug enforcement has been published through the BNN's Annual Journal and website of BNN and INP</i>
		b. Advertise national programmes against drugs;	Kerja sama dengan media cetak, elektronik, dan titik publikasi di tempat-tempat umum seperti bandara, pelabuhan, terminal, dll
		c. Publish information on drug-related programmes and assistance to different risk groups; and	• <i>Dissemination of the Drug Danger for Indonesian migrant workers in Hong Kong and Malaysia</i> • Sosialisasi program AD bagi masyarakat di lingkungan ladang ganja • Sosialisasi kerawanan penyelundupan narkoba melalui perusahaan ekspedisi/pengiriman barang • Sosialisasi bahaya narkoba bagi maskapai penerbangan

		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.	Pemaparan data-data dan informasi melalui website resmi dan media sosial, sehingga memudahkan masyarakat untuk mengaksesnya
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.	Menjalankan strategi anti-korupsi melalui pengawas internal di institusi masing-masing
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	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	<i>Attending and participating in the AAITF and ASITF meetings</i>
		b. Develop the ASEAN-NARCO database for data/information sharing on fugitives and commonly targeted drug syndicates.	Indonesia memberikan data dan informasi sindikat narkoba pada pertemuan <i>ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network</i>

	collection mechanism.		
14.	Develop intelligence in countering drugs, precursor and essential chemicals.	a. Increase activities that strengthen capacities, capabilities, and systems to better gather and share information, such as sharing of best practices; and	Melakukan pertukaran informasi dan kerja sama intelijen Mengikuti pelatihan Clandestine Lab, investigasi, intelijen, JCLEC, ILEA,
		b. Provide transfer of knowledge on best practices on the control and the disposal of precursor and essential chemicals.	• Kerja sama dengan Pusat Pengolahan Limbah dalam pemusnahan bahan kimia • Pemerintah mengawasi importasi prekursor • Pemanfaatan aplikasi <i>Pre Export Notification</i> (PEN) <i>Online</i> dalam prosedur tahapan ekspor prekursor • Mengikuti konvensi prekursor internasional • Terdapat pengaturan bahwa pemusnahan prekursor harus melibatkan perwakilan BPOM, Kemenkes, Kejaksaan, dan tokoh masyarakat
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	a. <u>Accessibility</u> Scale up treatment coverage and widen the social net for drug users in order to facilitate accessibility to treatment services.	Scaling up rehabilitation services institution, through the networks among Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, BNN, and community based rehabilitation agencies
		b. <u>Treatment and Rehabilitation Modality</u>	
		i. provide and/or support range of	i. Providing rehabilitation services for women and

	reintegration into society.	treatment and rehabilitation modalities for specific groups of drug users;	teenagers/children with similar modalities but with different therapeutic plans, tailored to the psychological aspects. In addition, the assessment for adolescents / children are modified according to adult age.
		II. develop treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug dependent offenders in prison/ custodial settings;	II. The rehabilitation services will be also carried out for the special target, i.e. those who caught by law enforcement officers at Correctional Facilities.
		III. develop treatment and rehabilitation as well as aftercare programmes for vulnerable/specific groups in the population; and	II. The rehabilitation services have been developed for women, but not yet for children, and person with disabilities.
		IV. adopt evidence-based treatment protocols based on international standards in treatment, where applicable, to each ASEAN Member State's unique situations	- Standards for evidence-based rehabilitation services have been established and refer to international service standards. - Indonesian Government has established standard of medical treatment for Substance use disorder, social rehabilitation, and sustainable rehabilitation. - The implementation of service standards, especially in the rehabilitation institution of religious and traditional based community component, in West Java, North Sumatra, Yogyakarta and South Sulawesi.
		<u>Aftercare</u>	

		I. expand community-based supervision and aftercare programmes;	• The aftercare program through the “Rumah Damping” services as an Intensive after care, and also the regular and follow-up program have been spread almost every province in Indonesia (24 provinces). The number of participants who joined the program increased for 20% • Assisted supervision in after care phase based on assessment results has been established for maximum 6 months, organized by BNNP.
		I. optimise family and community support and involvement in the recovery process; and	Group meetings and family support meetings have been organized in every province, through regular after care meetings. Involving parents and families in the recovery phase through a parenting skill program, in order to enhance the family understanding of the positive behavioral changes of the client.
		II. provide aftercare services for rehabilitated drug users to assist them in their reintegration into society.	• Provide vocational training services within aftercare program • Develop a productive economic enterprise to increase client self-reliance and assist them back into the society
		c. <u>Capacity Building/Enhance Cooperation</u>	
		I. provide capacity building and skills development of service providers with the possible	• Capacity building implemented by the government for rehabilitation service providers in cooperation with professional

		cooperation with external partners;	counseling institute: Indonesian association of Addiction Counselors (<i>Ikatan Konselor Adiski Indonesia-IKAI</i>) and <i>Yayasan Kasih Mulia</i> as Colombo Plan's Education Provider - Established professional credential institution (Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi) for addiction professional under BNN supervision. - Treatment center accreditation to ensure standard implementation
		II. provide support and technical know-how, where possible, to the establishment and maintenance of treatment and rehabilitation centers;	- Clinical supervisor has been appointed in the standardization trial program to assist the implementation of standard of rehabilitation service of drug addicts and drug abuse victims at rehabilitation institute which considered has not meet the standard. - Government provide technical assistant program for treatment center
		III. provide marketable job skills for drug users undergoing treatment and rehabilitation with the possible partnership with relevant organisations including communities, civil service and the private sector; and	MoSA has provided internship activities in cooperation with the small and medium scale enterprises/companies

		IV. develop an effective management information system for monitoring treatment progress, discharge status, and follow-up evaluation as a mechanism to refine programme operations and improve treatment service delivery effectiveness.	BNN has developed drug rehabilitation information system (<i>Sistem Informasi Rehabilitasi Narkoba-SIRENA</i>) as a real-time database that presents data in the number of clients who: access the service, is undergoing service, termination status.
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.	• selama ini BNN telah melakukan Penelitian secara komprehensif dan sudah membuat Road Map survey 2018 – 2022 yang meliputi seluruh masyarakat di 34 Provinsi dengan bekerja sama beberapa K/L dan para ahli dari berbagai Universitas seperti LIPI, dan expertise dari UI dan universitas lainnya. • BNN sudah melakukan penyusunan jurnal data penelitian setiap tahunnya yang terdaftar di Perpustakaan Nasional RI dan dapat diakses oleh masyarakat luas. • BNN sudah melaksanakan Research Operasional dalam rangka mengevaluasi Program P4GN yang hasilnya di input dalam SIN (Sistem Informasi Narkotika)

			- BNN sudah mengikuti berbagai forum pertemuan untuk Kawasan ASEAN dalam hal sharing best practices, publish research findings, and collect international knowledge seperti ILEA CL, Basic Drugs Analysis Training dan sudah menjadi anggota tetap dalam Illicit Drug W.G di forum ASEAN Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN). Kendala yang dihadapi BNN saat ini adalah: - tentang produk hukum yang memberi kepastian hukum tentang NPS yang semakin pesat perkembangannya. - Analisis metabolit NPS dalam specimen Urine yang saat ini blm ada guidance methods dari UNODC
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	Belum mengembangkan website secara khusus dalam hal pengumpulan dan menyebarluaskan hasil penelitian. Karena terkendala proses dalam pengajuan website tersebut. Namun BNN sudah membuat publikasi NPS yang sudah ditemukan di Indonesia dalam bentuk website namun belum tersosialisasikan.
		b. Publish and disseminate research findings and international knowledge related to the recent	Selama ini BNN sudah mempunyai SIN yang terintegrasi dengan beberapa dokumen yang berkaitan dengan penelitian dan international knowledge yang telah dilakukan BNN termasuk

		developments for supply and demand reduction through the website developed.	kuesioner DAINAP, ARQ, ADMN dan modul modul data hasil survey BNN.
VI. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT			
18.	Work towards a significant and sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation through the utilisation 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;	Pemerintah sudah mengalokasikan dananya untuk mendukung para petani, Pihak swasta juga sudah mengalokasikan dananya untuk bantuan AD kepada masyarakat dalam bentuk hibah mesin pemrosesan kunyit untuk dibuat menjadi tepung kunyit, pemberian hewan ternak, bibit tanaman dan dalam bentuk mesin pengolah pertanian, sarprodi, dan instalasi pagar untuk mengidentifikasi wilayah mereka
		b. Integrate relevant policies in national development plans to mainstream alternative development in the economic environment and communities;	- Sudah terintegrasi, mereka sudah melakukan pembinaan kepada 70 petani mantan penanam ganja pada areal 100 ha dengan komoditi utama yaitu kedelai. - Dari Kehutanan sosial juga melakukan pembinaan dalam bidang perkebunan bagi para petani mantan penanam ganja dengan komoditi utama tembakau dan buah-buahan
		c. Involve all levels of stake holders for the process of alternative development namely, the central government, local authorities, local	- BNN melakukan Rakornas, Rakorda tingkat propinsi dan rakornis untuk wilayah kabupaten di bidang AD - Melaksanakan program harmonisasi untuk memperkenalkan program AD dan tawaran kerja sama kepada masyarakat lokal

		leaders and communities;	• Pemberian pembekalan dan <i>life skill</i> kepada para keluarga petani, contohnya bagaimana membuat makanan/<i>snack</i> untuk dijual kembali dan memberikan pembekalan penanganan kesehatan, contohnya bagaimana cara mengatasi penyakit malaria
		d. Continue the implementation, if applicable, of annual opium and cannabis surveys to identify and measure illicit cultivation and production;	LAPAN dan Polri melakukan pemantauan via satelit dan pemetaan lahan ganja setiap tahunnya untuk dilaporkan ke BNN untuk pengambilan kebijakan dan operasi eradikasi ganja. (selalu terjadi peningkatan produksi ganja)
		e. Develop effective information management systems on illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation;	• Pemerintah sudah melaksanakan manajemen informasi budidaya ganja yang dikompulir dari BNN, dan INP • Pengumpulan informasi dilakukan pertiga bulan
		f. Provision of sustainable livelihood to former illicit crops-producing farmers;	• Sudah memberikan lahan pekerjaan kepada masyarakat seperti, wirausaha kunyit, produksi rumahan untuk kue/<i>snack</i>, , service peralatan rumah tangga • Pemerintah memberikan bantuan dana untuk membuka unit usaha bengkel dan tempat service handphone dan berbagai jenis usaha lainnya.
		g. Strengthen the rule of law, good governance and security in order to provide a conducive environment that enhances peace,	• Telah dilakukan tes uji narkoba di lingkungan sekolah dalam rangka deteksi dini lingkungan bersih narkoba • Memberlakukan Konun atau <i>local wisdom regulation</i>, tentang sangsi

		stability and trust at all levels of stakeholders;	bagi penanam ganja dan pengedarnya. • Permendagri Nomor 21 tahun 2013 tentang Fasilitasi Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan narkoba di lingkungan pemerintah • BNN menginisiasinya terbitnya Peraturan Pemerintah tentang Implementasi GDAD tahun 2016-2025.
		h. Promote the access to productive land, land rights and formal or informal land tenure systems to ensure a sufficient and sustainable livelihood; and	Sistem penyewaan lahan hutan selama maksimal 35 tahun untuk program AD sekaligus menjaga keamanan dan kelestarian hutan (Kadis Perhutanan Aceh memberikan suatu system tsb)
		i. Address the root causes, such as socio-economic factors, which motivate farmers to cultivate illicit crops.	Pemerintah, dan sektor swasta memberikan dukungan berupa pelatihan di bidang <i>life skill</i>
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.	a. Coordinate with relevant Ministries in promoting and marketing alternative development products at national and regional levels;	• Koordinasi sudah dilaksanakan dalam bentuk pertemuan dan rencana aksi tingkat nasional • Pemerintah sudah mempromosikan produk yang dihasilkan dari program AD ke PT. General Aromatic (Produsen minyak Asiri) Nilam Patchouli oil (Kandunga Asiri di Aceh paling baik nomor 2 di dunia setelah Mozambik)
		b. Develop a marketing strategy that is suitable for each country to	Sudah ada strategi pemasaran, namun menemui kendala yaitu persediaan barang jumlahnya

		promote alternative development; and	sedikit jadi tidak bisa memenuhi permintaan pasar
		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.	• Pemerintah sudah melakukan derivikasi bagi para petani mantan penanam ganja melalui pelatihan-pelatihan yang beragam dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan para petani. • Pihak swasta juga sudah melakukan derivikasi melalui pemberian hibah peralatan industri rumahan serta memberikan pelatihan-pelatihan
20.	Develop technical assistance that would help each other in identifying new alternative crops as substitute to illicit crops and institute sustainable policy reforms.	a. Increase partnership with relevant stakeholders, including local communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private enterprises, and international organisations;	Pemerintah berkerjasama dengan Asosiasi Pakan Ternak untuk membeli jagung yang dihasilkan dari program AD yang akan diproses menjadi pakan ternak.
		b. Organise trainings, workshops and/or seminars in identifying alternative crops as substitute to illicit crops;	Pemerintah membekali para petani dengan budidaya tanaman komoditi dan pengolahannya seperti jagung, kopi, coklat, nilam, dan kunyit, kedelai.
		c. Conduct survey with farmers for feedback on the alternative development programmes. In addition, other methods of survey can include satellite imagery and cheaper imagery alternatives by using drones;	• BNN melibatkan masyarakat Aceh untuk mengevaluasi program AD, evaluasi tersebut digunakan untuk pemerintah dalam mengambil kebijakan. • LAPAN dan Polri melakukan pemantauan via satelit dan pemetaan lahan ganja setiap tahunnya untuk dilaporkan ke BNN untuk pengambilan

			kebijakan dan operasi eradikasi ganja.
		d. Collect baseline data for every new alternative development programmes; and	BNN melakukan interview dengan masyarakat Aceh untuk mengumpulkan data dan informasi yang digunakan untuk perencanaan program AD yang baru
		e. Conduct research and/or comparative study to provide applicable recommendations to formulate sustainable policy reforms.	• Studi banding ke LN sudah dilakukan tepatnya ke Doitung Chiang Rai Thailand, Baguio Filipina • Dalam Negari kita melakukan studi banding ke Malang, Yogya dan Bandung
VII. EXTRA-REGIONAL COOPERATION			
21.	Enhance cooperation with external parties, including Dialogue Partners and international organisations, on combating drug trafficking and drug-related crimes.	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 organising trainings, workshops, seminars and/or video conference.	
22.	Consider to engage with external parties to strengthen	a. Continue the existing cooperation dialogue with China through the ASOD-China	

	cooperation on transnational challenges with a focus on the diversion of precursor chemicals, tackling criminal syndicates and improving law enforcement efforts.	Coordination Meeting; and	
		b. Establish a cooperation dialogue with India.	
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.	Maximise the utilisation 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,	Conduct research, projects, workshops and seminars to strengthen and expand the existing cooperation regimes.	

	Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP).		
25.	Adopt and support a cooperation framework that includes all governments and has support from regional and international organisations. 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 mobilising 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	Increase participation of ASEAN Member States at these meetings.	

	Narcotic Drugs and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to demonstrate ASEAN unity and solidarity.		
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