





### BNN's STRATEGY IN REALIZING A DRUG-FREE INDONESIA

**INDONESIA** 

DRUG-FREE

### 1. STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION

• Establishing effective communication and coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of P4GN programs;

· Encouraging the involvement of local governments in implementing P4GN initiatives within their respective regions.

# **APPROACH**

- · Implementing intervention approaches local wisdom of each drug prone area;
- · Building social resilience within families and educational environments.

#### 2. STRENGTHENING INTELLIGENCE

- · Developing an intelligence big data system to support evidence based P4GN policies;
- · Intensifying surveillance activities;
- · Enhancing the capacity of intelligence human resources;
- Strengthening Drugs Signature Analysis

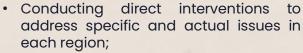
#### 3. STRENGTHENING COASTAL **AND BORDER AREAS**

- · Enhancing the resilience and capacity of communities in coastal and border areas to prevent drug smuggling;
- · Strengthening the monitoring system of cross-border transit routes.

#### 4. STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITH BORDERING COUNTRIES

· Establishing coordination with law enforcement agencies in neighboring countries.

# **5. ICONIC AND THEMATIC**



based on data, local resources and

### ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM





**DEFINITION**: a program aimed at transforming drugprone areas into drug-free zones by addressing drug abuse and illicit trafficking through the synergy of cross-sectoral programs.

# DUTIES AND FUNCTION OF THE DIRECTORATE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

❖ **DUTIES:** to implement community empowerment initiatives as part of efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) through Alternative Development

#### **\*** FUNCTIONS:

- 1. Implementing AD for communities in areas prone to drug abuse and illicit trafficking
- 2. Implementing AD for communities in areas of illicit crop cultivation.







## The types of AD implemented in Indonesia



## **Drug Prone Areas**

Areas identified by the community, village leaders and law enforcement agencies within specific villages/sub-districts based on:

- **a. Vulnerability factors** (family, individual, behaviour, poverty)
- **b. Efforts to reduce drug supply** (law enforcement actions against traffickers, dealers, producers)
- c. Demand reduction efforts (prevention and rehabilitation for addicts and users)

## **Illicit Crop Areas**

Regions identified for illegal plant cultivation (mainly *cannabis*), currently located in Aceh and Mandailing Natal Regencies.
The crops include:

- a. Plants listed in the annex of Law No.35 of 2009 on Narcotics;
- b.Other psychoactive plants with dependency potential and similarity to narcotics

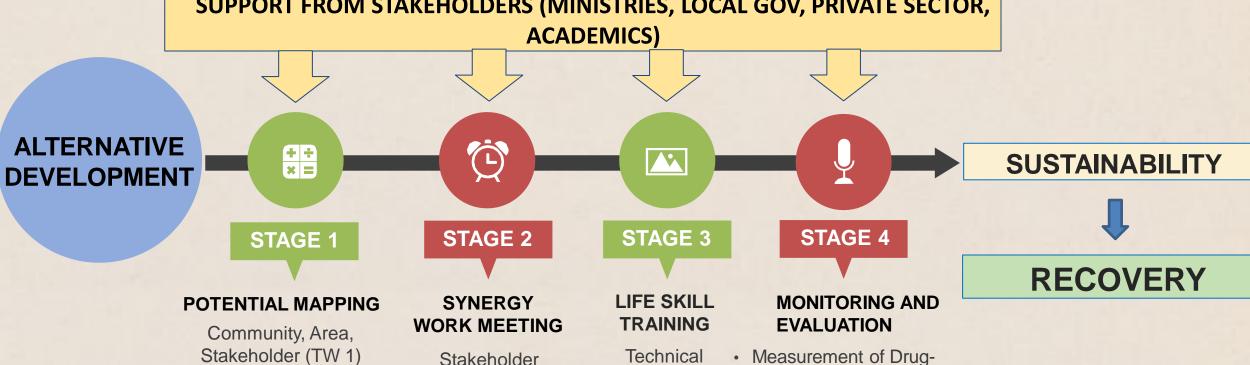


### **ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS PROCESS**





SUPPORT FROM STAKEHOLDERS (MINISTRIES, LOCAL GOV, PRIVATE SECTOR, **ACADEMICS**)



Stakeholder collaboration (TW 2)

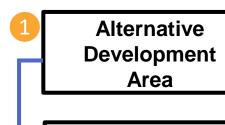
Guidance for (TW 3)

- Measurement of Drugprone Area Index (TW 4)
- communities · Measurement of Entrepreneurship Index (TW 4)

## Alternative Development Scheme







Leading commodities as substitute for Cannabis cultivation

Integrated **Development of Productive and Self-Reliant Areas** 

6 Key Sectors: Social & cultural affairs, security & order, environmental conservation, economic development, food security and productive self-reliance



**Boost Local Economic** Development

Reduce **Poverty Rate** 

Led by: BNN or relevant ministries, local government and village



Development Actors: Pentahelix Approach



Government



**Mass Media** 



Community





**Private Sector (including Social Enterprise**)



**Eradicate** "Cannabis"

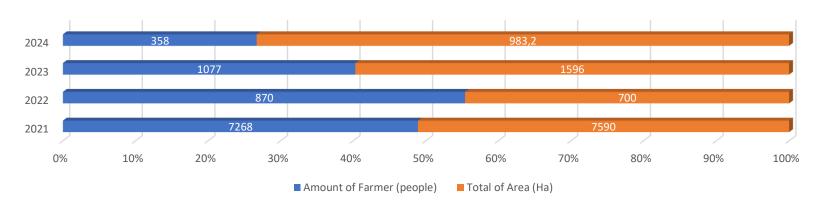
Reduce the Dangers of **Narcotics** 



# **ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT**



# Implementation synergy results through alternative commodities 2021-2024

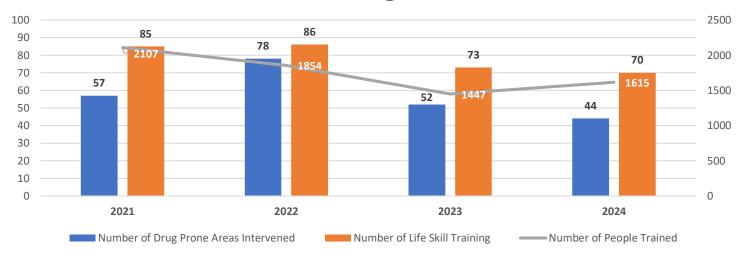








#### Life Skill Training 2021 - 2024











#### The Synergy Program in Drug-prone Areas in 2024 includes:

- 1.PT. PLN in 5 areas-Province of Jambi, North Sumatra, Central Java, West Java and Lampung (giving grants worth 900 million to become life skill activities);
- 2.PT. Bintang Toedjoe provides training to 115 participants who live in 3 drug prone-areas in Medan, North Sumatera (provided assistance in the form of red ginger seeds, liquid fertilizer and vitamins)
- 3. Supporting from The Regional Government of Bali, Riau and West Java;
- 4. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (BNNK Bireuen) to support GDAD life skill;
- 5.Support from the private sector, namely PT. Ujang Jaya International, which is a distributor willing to buy the harvest of coffee from farmers under the GDAD program in Aceh, which has been certified by Starbucks on a cultivated land area;
- 6. Support from PG Rajawali II, West Java, provided life skill training for 75 participants.





### **Success Story of Community Empowerment**





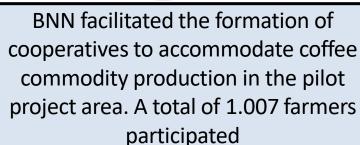






Since 2017, BNN launched in the GDAD program in Gayo Lues, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, initiating coffee planting in 2018

Coffee Gayo **Mountain Leuser** (offtaker)







The Gayo Lues Gov. responded through a coffee rehabilitation program covering 2.100 Ha (RPJMD 2018-2022), providing agricultural input assistance for coffee plantations

**Uiang Jaya** International







Assistance provided included coffee agricultural inputs for demonstration plots, grading/sorting machine facilities & implementation of land certification through Sustainable Development Services (SDS). The coffee commodity has been purchased since 2022 to the present





Year 2022: first sales of 23 tons or Rp. 2.139.000.000,-

Year 2023: 315 tons or Rp. 29.631.000.000,-

**Year 2024:** 210 tons; consisting of 60 tons x Rp. 94.000,-/kg = Rp. 5,64 billion,- and 150 tons x Rp. 92.000,-/kg =

Rp. 13,8 billion,- Total = 19.440.000.000,-

Year 2025 (until august): 40 tons or Rp. 4.400.000.000,-





Initially sold to middlemen at Rp 35.000/kg. Currently sold to PT. UJI at Rp. 92.000 - 94.000/kg





### **RECOMMENDATIONS**









The recovery of drug-prone areas can be carried out optimally if implemented synergistically by BNN/BNNP/BNNK in collaboration with stakeholders through integrated programs, activities, budgeting, and other relevant efforts;

Each stakeholder prepares an Action Plan in accordances with their respective duties and responsibilities;

 Approach to the private-sector that plays an active role in the recovery of drug-prone areas, either through CSR programs or other sustainable initiatives;

 Assistance to the community must be provided periodically for the sustainability of community based empowerment programs in drug-prone areas;

Preparation of a GDAD as a reference and implementation guideline for sustainable AD programs across ministries/agencies, especially in 34 provinces that are currently included in the draft of the National Action Plan on P4GN (Presidential Instruction on P4GN).

