



"Towards a Drug-Resistant and eventually a Drug-Free Philippines"

2015-2020

National Anti- Drug Plan of Action

Dangerous Drugs Board





National Anti-Drug Plan of Action 2015-2020

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Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	i
Message from the President	iv
Memorandum Circular No. 89	v
Message from the Chairman	viii
01 Background	1
02 The Dangerous Drugs Board	4
03 Philippine Drug Situation	7
Overview -----	8
Drug Trafficking -----	8
Illicit Manufacture -----	9
Drug Arrests & Seizures -----	10
Marijuana Eradication Efforts -----	10
Treatment & Rehabilitation -----	10
People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs) & HIV -----	10
04 Progress Achieved	11
Policy & Legislation -----	12
Supply Reduction -----	12
Demand Reduction -----	14
Civic Awareness -----	16
Treatment & Rehabilitation -----	16
Alternative Development -----	17
Regional & International Cooperation -----	17
05 Problems Encountered & Future Challenges	18
Vision	22
06 Mission Objectives	
07 Strategies and Program Thrusts	24
The Drug Supply Reduction Strategy -----	25
The Drug Demand Reduction Strategy -----	27
The Alternative Development Strategy -----	31
The Civic Awareness & Response Strategy -----	33
The Regional & International Cooperation Strategy -----	35
08 Roles and Responsibilities	36
Dangerous Drugs Board & Member Agencies -----	37
Dangerous Drugs Board -----	37

Bureau of Immigration -----	37
Parole and Probation Administration -----	38
Public Attorney's Office -----	38
Department of Health -----	38
Department of National Defense -----	39
Armed Forces of the Philippines -----	39
Department of Finance -----	39
Bureau of Customs -----	39
Bureau of Internal Revenue -----	39
Department of Labor and Employment -----	39
Overseas Workers Welfare Association -----	39
Philippine Overseas Employment Association -----	39
Technical Education Skills Development Authority -----	40
Department of the Interior and Local Government -----	40
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology -----	40
Local Government Units -----	40
Provincial Jails -----	41
Department of Social Welfare and Development -----	41
Department of Foreign Affairs -----	42
Department of Education -----	42
Commission on Higher Education -----	42
National Youth Commission -----	43
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency -----	43
National Bureau of Investigation -----	43
Philippine National Police -----	44
Government Owned & Controlled Corporations -----	44
Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation -----	44
Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office -----	44
Philippine Racing Commission -----	44
Philippine Jockey Club -----	44
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation -----	44
Philippine Postal Corporation -----	44
Other Concerned Agencies -----	44
Anti-Money Laundering Council -----	44
Civil Service Commission -----	44
Department of Agriculture -----	45
Department of Public Works and Highways -----	45
Department of Science and Technology -----	45
Department of Trade and Industry -----	45
Department of Transportation and Communication -----	45
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines -----	45
Land Transportation Office -----	45
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board -----	46
Philippine Coast Guard -----	46
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority -----	46
Philippine Center for Transnational Crime -----	46
Philippine Information Agency -----	46
Philippine Statistics Authority -----	47
Supreme Court -----	47

Non-Government Organizations -----	47
Civil Society Organizations -----	47
Faith-Based Organizations -----	47
Business Organizations -----	47
09 Coordinating Instructions	48
10 Monitoring and Evaluation	50
11 Signatories (Ex-Officio Members)	52
12 Signatories (Designated Representative)	56
13 Annexes	59
Drug Supply Reduction Strategy Implementing Plan -----	61
Drug Demand Reduction Strategy Implementing Plan -----	64
Alternative Development Strategy Implementing Plan -----	69
Civic Awareness and Response Strategy Implementing Plan ----	71
Regional and Internatioal Cooperation Strategy Implementing Plan -----	72
Department Order No. 53-03, Series of 2013, Department of Labor and Employment, “Guidelines for the Implementation of a Drug-Free Workplace Policies and Programs for the Private Sector” -----	73
Memorandum Circular No. 13, Series of 2010, Civil Service Commission, “Guidelines for a Drug-Free Workplace in the Bureacracy” -----	78
Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63, Department of Interior and Local Government, “Revitalization of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) and their Role in Drug Clearing Operations” -----	81
14 References	85

List of Acronyms

ADAC	Anti-Drug Abuse Council
ADS	African Drug Syndicates
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIDSOTF	Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force
AIDTF	Anti-Illegal Drugs Task Force
AMLC	Anti-Money Laundering Council
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASG	Aviation Security Group
BI	Bureau of Immigration
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BKD	Barkada Kontra Droga
BOC	Bureau of Customs
BuCor	Bureau of Corrections
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CPECs	Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DDB	Dangerous Drugs Board
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DITG	Drug Interdiction Task Group
GO	Government Organizations
GOCC	Government Owned and Controlled Corporations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBP	Integrated Bar of the Philippines
ICDAP	Interfaith Based Council on Drug Abuse Prevention
IDADAIT	International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
IDADIN	Integrated Drug Abuse Data and Information Network
IDTOMIS	Integrated Drug Testing Operation Management Information System
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMPLAN	Implementing Plan
LGU	Local Government Unit
LTO	Land Transportation Office

MIAA	Manila International Airport Authority
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NADPA	National Anti-Drug Plan of Action
NADS	National Anti-Drug Strategy
NAIA	Ninoy Aquino International Airport
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NDEP	National Drug Education Program
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NPS	National Prosecution Service
NSTP	National Service Training Program
NYC	National Youth Commission
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
OPLAN	Operational Plan
OSY	Out-of-School Youth
OTS	Office for Transportation Security
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Association
PAGCOR	Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation
PAO	Public Attorney's Office
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCSO	Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office
PCTC	Philippine Center for Transnational Crime
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PHILCADSA	Philippine Council of NGOs Against Drug and Substance Abuse
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	Peoples Organization
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Association
PPA	Parole and Probation Administration
Project STAND	Street Artists: No To Drugs
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWIDs	People Who Inject Drugs
RDT	Random Drug Testing
SC	Supreme Court
SDEC	Special Drug Education Center
SEAP	Self-Employment Assistance Program
START	Strategies Toward Acceptance, Reintegration and Transformation
TESDA	Technical Education Skills Development Authority
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Composition of the Board



Presidential Appointee
Secretary - Chairman

Presidential Appointee
Undersecretary - Permanent Board Member

Presidential Appointee
Undersecretary - Permanent Board Member

Ex-Officio Members



Regular Members



Permanent Consultants

Secretarial
Presidential Appointee
Executive Director - Undersecretary



My heartfelt congratulations to the **Dangerous Drugs Board** on the development of the **National Anti-Drug Plan of Action (NADPA) 2015-2020**.

Empowering our citizenry so that they may contribute to nation-building is our primary task in this period of reform. We have lengthened our strides to achieve this goal by providing basic social services that promote public welfare and development. But there is still much to be done to lead our countrymen towards more dignified, more meaningful lives; aside from eliminating all forms of greed and corruption in our bureaucratic and social systems, we are also exerting all our efforts to eradicate problems that hinder our people's empowerment: One of these is drug abuse and, as a corollary, addiction. Our administration is glad to have the DDB as our reliable partner in this task, and I am confident that the National Anti-Drug Plan of Action 2015-2020 will be an effective tool to determine how we will win the war on drugs.

In preparing this plan, a comprehensive evaluation of what was done in the past has been necessary to guide us in executing what we are determined to do in the future. As we work to implement the National Anti-Drug Plan of Action, I urge each member agency of the DDB to respond to new challenges alongside the Board. It is our duty to ensure that we remain proactive in these times when so much more is at stake.

Beyond our vision and mandate, we are driven by our desire to protect the welfare of our country and our youth. Beyond our accomplishments, we are inspired by the fact that lives are being saved as we succeed in mission after mission. I wish all of us in government much fortitude as we implement this National Anti-Drug Plan of Action and create the more equitably progressive, drug-free Philippines the Filipino people deserve.



BENIGNO S. AQUINO III

**Office of the President
of the Philippines
Malacañang**

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 89

**IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-
DRUG PLAN OF ACTION**

WHEREAS, Republic Act (RA) No. 9165, otherwise known as the "Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002," mandates the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), to develop and adopt a comprehensive, unified, integrated and balanced national drug abuse and prevention control strategy;

WHEREAS, the DDB formulated the National Anti-Drug Plan of Action (NADPA) which outlines the efforts of the government to strengthen its campaign against drugs and contribute to International efforts to counter the world drug problem;

WHEREAS, the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs provides that the Member States of the United Nations are fully aware that the drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation; and

WHEREAS, in the Philippines, the drug problem is not merely a security or health issue, but also encompasses social, economic, psychological and economic interests, requiring the unified involvement of various government agencies.

NOW, THEREFORE, the concerned agencies are directed as follows:

Section 1. Implementing Agencies. All government offices, departments, bureaus, agencies, offices and government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs), shall implement the NADPA. The DDB shall serve as the lead agency in its implementation.

Section 2. Formulation of the Implementing Plan and Operations Plan for the NADPA. The NADPA shall be implemented for a period of five (5) years. All government offices are required to formulate and submit their respective Five (5) Year Implementing and Operational Plans for the NADPA to the DDB within sixty (60) days after the effectivity of this Circular.

Section 3. Review. The DDB shall continuously improve and upgrade the implementation of the NADPA, until the vision of a drug-resistant and eventually a drug-free country has been achieved and consistently sustained. In consultation with the implementing government offices, the DDB shall develop a performance standard measure to determine the accomplishment status of the implementation of the NADPA.

In order to evaluate the NADPA, the DDB, with the assistance of the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA), shall conduct a nationwide survey of drug prevalence in the country every three (3) years, the results of which shall be utilized for policy formulation on drug prevention and control.

Section 4. Implementation of a Drug-Free Workplace Program and Authorized Drug Testing. All government offices shall formulate and adopt their own drug-free workplace programs and conduct authorized drug testing among officials and personnel pursuant to DDB Resolution No. 2 (s. 2004) and Civil Service Commission Memorandum Circular No. 13 (s. 2010). The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) shall ensure the implementation of drug free-workplace policy and programs in the private sector, pursuant to DOLE Department Order No. 53 (s. 2003).

Section 5. Submission of Reports and Reviews to the DDB. To assist the DDB in its review of the NADPA within the five (5) year target implementation, all government offices shall submit the following reports to the DDB, relative to their respective accomplishments in relation to their NADPA tasks, undertakings, programs and projects:

- a. Annual reports, to be submitted in the month of February of the succeeding year being reported;
- b. Final review, to be submitted in the month of February on the fifth year of the five (5) year target implementation.

All submissions by government offices shall include an evaluation in relation to the performance standard measure, as mentioned in Section 3 of this Circular.

Section 6. Role of Local Government Units (LGUs). In the implementation of their respective anti-drug programs, LGUs are enjoined to actively assist in the implementation and institutionalization of the NADPA by ensuring that their programs are parallel or in support of the programs of implementing agencies.

Section 7. Role of the Private Sector. Non-government organizations, civil society organizations and private institutions are enjoined to actively participate in the implementation and institutionalization of the NADPA, by conducting programs with the end of achieving a drug free workplace in the private sector.

Section 8. Funding. All implementing agencies are authorized to charge against their current appropriations such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Circular, subject to the applicable laws and budgetary, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations. For succeeding years, all agencies are directed to program such amounts, as may be necessary for the implementation of the NADPA or any other similar plan of action, in their respective budgets.

Section 9. Repeal. All orders, issuances, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Circular, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 10. Separability. If any provision of this Circular is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

Section 11. Effectivity. This Circular shall take effect immediately.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this ^{17th} day of ^{December}, in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and Fifteen.

By Authority of the President:


PAQUITO N. OCHOA, JR.
Executive Secretary





The Philippine government, through the Dangerous Drugs Board, continues to win the fight against drugs by enacting policies and employing strategies grounded on thorough analysis and research.

As the policy-making and strategy-formulating body on drug abuse prevention and control, the Dangerous Drugs Board is responsible for the creation of a national plan to address the drug menace.

In 2002, the DDB established a National Anti-Drug Strategy (NADS), embracing a three-pronged approach – supply and demand reduction campaign; development/reform package; and people empowerment campaign – to attain its vision, “A Drug-Free Philippines in 2010.”

Consequently, a National Anti-Drug Program of Action (NADPA) has been developed to operationalize the National Anti-Drug Strategy. The NADPA outlines the tasks of every agency involved in the anti-drug campaign, including the Dangerous Drugs Board.

As new issues on drugs cropped up and challenges to the anti-drug fight evolved, the need to revisit the 2002 NADPA became very apparent. Accomplishments and challenges needed to be reviewed, strategies reexamined, and tasks of every concerned agency redefined.

All these prodded the DDB to lead the development of a new National Anti-Drug Plan of Action. With this initiative, the progress achieved to date by the DDB, its partner agencies and all stakeholders were measured; the gaps and challenges met and overcome from 2002 onwards were identified and explained, and the direction and actions to be taken in the coming years (2015-2020) were determined.

The new NADPA embodies the commitment of the Dangerous Drugs Board to provide an integrated, comprehensive, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy towards “*A Drug-Resistant and eventually a Drug-Free Philippines*”.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Antonio A. Villar, Jr.'.

Antonio A. Villar, Jr.
Chairman
Dangerous Drugs Board



This artwork, by Mark Leo G. Matic of Bulacan State University, placed 1st in the contest conducted by the DDB in relation to its Project STAND or Street Artists: No to Drugs. Inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”, this artwork has also been painted on the walls of P. Gomez Elementary School in Sta. Cruz, Manila.

01 Background

Background

Illicit drug production, trafficking and use continue to be a huge obstacle to the sustainable development of a country.

This association is rooted in the social costs of illegal drugs to development, such as interpersonal crime and community violence; corruption of public servants and disintegration of social institutions; emergence of new or increased health problems; lowering of worker productivity; ensnarement of youth in drug distribution and away from productive education or employment; and skewing of economies to drug production and money laundering (International Journal of Drug Policy, 2007).

Illegal drugs place serious constraints on the ability of developing nations, like the Philippines, to achieve growth and improvement across the full range of established development goals.

Addressing the direct and indirect impact of illegal drugs on development is imperative for the country to succeed in its pursuit of inclusive growth and sustained national development.

Violence remains one of the most apparent impacts of illegal drugs. Drug-related crimes continue to proliferate, not only inflicting injuries and deaths but also deeply affects the fabric of society and diverts resources greatly needed to achieve progress.

Corruption of public officials and breakdown of social institutions are



also threats posed by illegal drugs. Law enforcers, judges and prosecutors are most especially prone to this exploitation. Officials of both local and national government agencies also face these perils.

Health, which is among the top priorities of the Philippine government, is also greatly affected by the drug problem. The link between the upsurge in the spread of communicable and infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and drug use has been continuously noted.

Economic stability is also affected by drug abuse as it lowers productivity through occupational injuries and spread of diseases in workplaces. The effects of drug abuse on national development are significant as productivity gains are crucial for the country to attain a competitive position in the volatile world economy.

The power of drugs to influence not only the present but also the future makes it all the more disturbing. Drugs target the youth in their most productive years. As a consequence, drug abuse can easily convert a vibrant

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The power of drugs to influence not only the present but also the future makes it all the more disturbing. Drugs target the youth in their most productive years. As a consequence, drug abuse can easily convert a vibrant source of productivity into a burden on society.

Global organizations, likewise, recognize the importance of establishing a united front against drugs.



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Undoubtedly, the war on drugs require a concerted effort from all agencies of the government. Civil society, as the cornerstone of development, plays a big role in the anti-drug fight.

Global organizations, likewise, recognize the importance of establishing a united front against drugs. As stated in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) of which the Philippines is a member, the General Assembly is fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies.

In adopting the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the General Assembly reaffirmed unwavering commitment to ensure that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed. The Assembly also reaffirmed that the ultimate goal of both demand and supply reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies is to minimize and eventually eliminate the availability and use of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure the health and welfare of humankind.

It also asserted that the world drug problem is most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting and that the three international drug control

conventions – the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 – and other relevant international instruments remain the foundation of the international drug control system.

Another international assembly of which the Philippines is a party is the ASEAN or the Association of South East Asian Nations which envisions a “Drug-Free ASEAN 2015.”

In its Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking and Use, ASEAN nations adopted actions to be taken to achieve significant and sustainable reduction in illicit crops cultivation, illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crime, and prevalence of illicit drug use.

All these established principles and determined strategies guide the Philippine government in addressing the drug problem in the country. Through the National Anti-Drug Plan of Action, the Philippines outlines the efforts of the government to strengthen its campaign against illicit drugs and contribute to international efforts anchored on an integrated and balanced strategy to counter the world drug problem.



This artwork by Elijah T. Tan of Eulogio Amang Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology placed 2nd in the contest conducted by the DDB in relation to its Project STAND or Street Artists: No to Drugs. Inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”, this artwork has also been painted on the walls of P. Gomez Elementary School in Sta. Cruz, Manila.

02 The Dangerous Drugs Board

*...balance in the national
drug control program*

...law enforcement

...preventive education

*...treatment &
rehabilitation*

R.A. No. 6425

Ex- Officio Members of the Old DDB

Secretary of Health

Secretary of Social Service and
Development

Secretary of Education, Culture
and Sports

Secretary of Justice

Secretary of National Defense

Secretary of Finance

The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), as the policy-making and strategy-formulating body in the planning and formulation of policies and programs on drug prevention and control, plays a significant role in realizing the objectives set forth in the Philippine Development Plan, particularly in the areas of peace and security and social development, and in international and regional agreements and declarations.

Republic Act No. 6425 or the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972 created the DDB. The law envisaged the DDB to be the policy-making body on all matters relating to dangerous drugs and the primary coordinating agency on law enforcement, regulation, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, research and other issues relative to drug prevention and control. The first DDB was composed of nine (9) members, three (3) of which were permanent members and six (6) members holding office in an *ex-officio* capacity. The Executive Director, as the chief administrative officer of the Board, handled all technical and administrative affairs.

The DDB was originally placed under the supervision of the Office of the President. In 1975, it became an attached agency of the Department of Health. Thereafter, pursuant to Memorandum Order No. 406 issued in 1996, the chairmanship of the Board was given to the Department of Justice.

Enforcement of penal provisions was the responsibility of the Philippine Constabulary (later the Philippine National Police) and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).

Notwithstanding the strict and competent enforcement of the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972, the country's drug problem still worsened, as was the trend worldwide, thereby demanding the passage of a new act that would address this threat.

Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 took effect on July 4, 2002. The new law provides that the government shall pursue an intensive and unrelenting campaign against trafficking and use of dangerous drugs and other similar substances, while mandating the DDB to develop and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy. These assertions uphold the concept of the DDB being the primary policy-making body in drug prevention and control.

Moreover, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency was created to serve as the main implementing arm of the Board and the entity responsible for the efficient and effective enforcement of all provisions of RA 9165. The call for a single and centralized enforcement agency was thus realized, although the PNP and NBI are still allowed by law to maintain their respective anti-drug task forces.

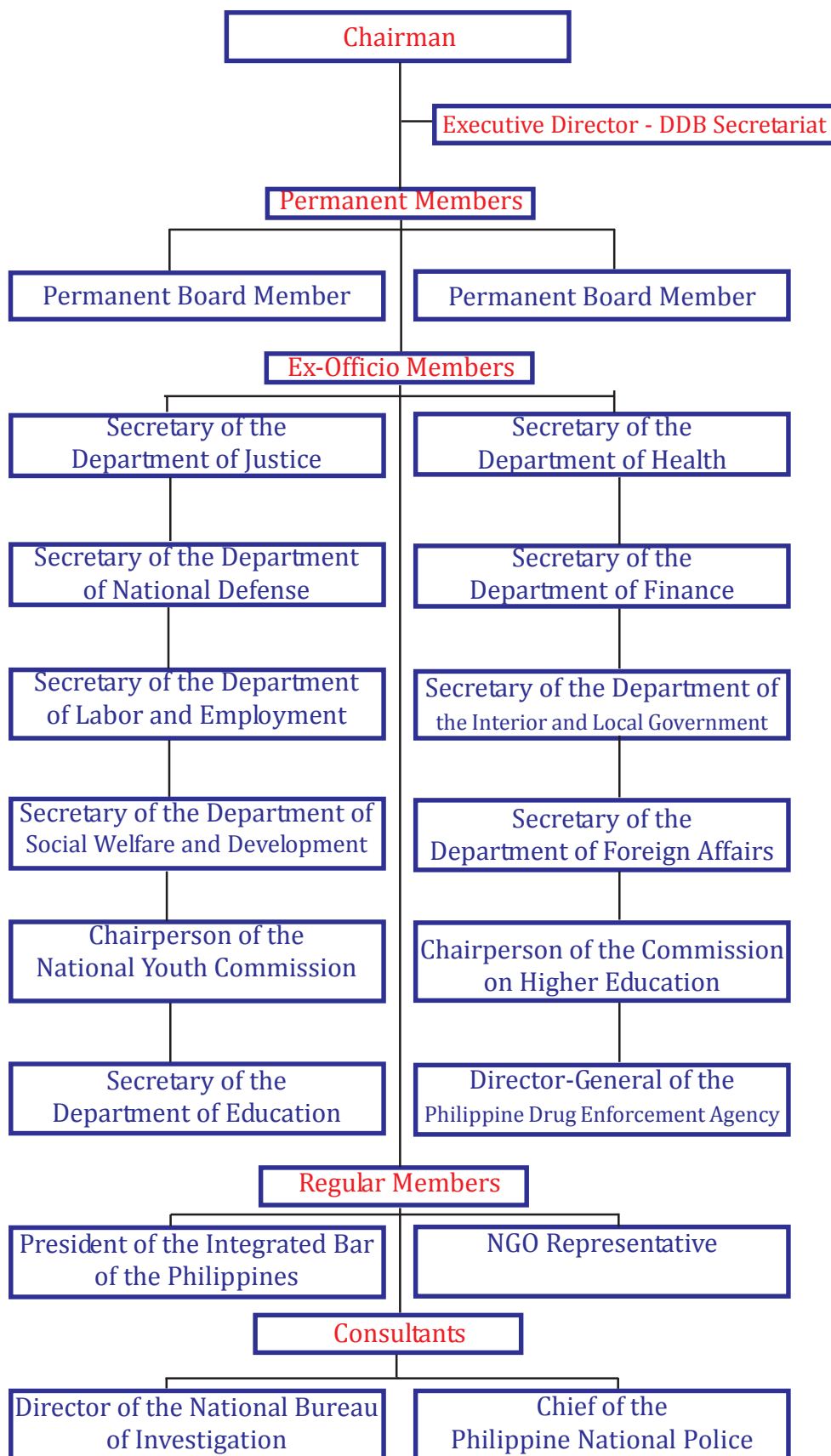
While RA 9165 is unyielding on anti-drug operations, it also mandates the government to strike a balance in the national drug control program so that individuals with legitimate medical needs are not prevented from having access to medications which include

the use of dangerous drugs. Moreover, the law highlights the program of treatment and rehabilitation which shall re-integrate into society individuals who have fallen victims to drug dependence.

The law also provides that the president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and a president of a non-government organization involved in the campaign against dangerous drugs be appointed by the President as regular members of the Board. Along with three (3) permanent members, one of which shall be designated as Chairman of the Board, the total Board composition has expanded to seventeen (17) members. The inclusion of other government and private agencies and entities shows the holistic approach that the government has adopted in the crusade against drugs.

The war against drugs is no longer merely a law enforcement concern. The Board has recognized that the development and dissemination of drug prevention programs and activities have increasingly become essential in dealing with this problem as these measures take the people away from the lure of dangerous drugs and other addictive substances. Regional and international cooperation is also vital as it allows the Board and its law enforcement arms to determine best practices in regulation, interdiction and preventive education programs, and enhance intelligence-gathering and sharing processes. All these are taken into account in addressing the country's problem on drugs.

Dangerous Drugs Board Members





This artwork by Bret Faustino R. Manalo II of Far Eastern University placed 3rd in the contest conducted by the DDB in relation to its Project STAND or Street Artists: No to Drugs. Inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”, this artwork has also been painted on the walls of P. Gomez Elementary School in Sta. Cruz, Manila.

03 **Philippine Drug Situation**

Overview

The drug problem has always been described as a threat which knows no borders. All countries in the world share the same predicament, albeit in different manners and in varying degrees.

In the Philippines, the drug problem is considered a national concern. One that is related not only to security, but also to the health, social, and economic well-being of the country.

The enactment of RA 9165 fortified the country's fight against drugs with its harsher penalties for drug offenders and high regard for preventive education, and treatment and rehabilitation.

Since the enactment of the new law, a decline in the estimated number of drug users has been evident. In a 2004 survey conducted by the DDB, 6.7 Million Filipinos have been estimated to be using drugs. It was down to 1.7 Million in the survey conducted in 2008. A survey was again conducted in 2012, which revealed an estimated 1.3 Million drug users.

On the main drugs of abuse, however, nothing has changed over the 10-year period (2002-2012). Methamphetamine Hydrochloride, commonly known as shabu, continued to be the top drug of abuse in the country followed by cannabis or marijuana and inhalants.

On drug affectation or the extent of the communities/barangays in the country with problems on drugs, 7, 555 or 17.98% of the total 42,024 barangays in the country are drug-affected as of December 2013.

Drug Affectation		
Category	Description	Frequency
1	Seriously Affected suspected existence of at least 1 drug laboratory, warehouse, den, dive or resort	628
2	Moderately Affected at least 1 suspected pusher/trafficker operating in the community	4, 684
3	Slightly Affected identified drug users in the community but no known drug pushers in the area	2, 243

The country's anti-drug law enforcement officers continued to strengthen its operations against drug traffickers. Over the years, they were able to arrest numerous drug personalities, seize large volumes of dangerous drugs including controlled precursors and essential chemicals, dismantle clandestine laboratories, and eradicate marijuana plantation sites.

Drug Trafficking

The Philippines has become a target market of drug syndicates and perpetrators. Methamphetamine hydrochloride or shabu continues to be smuggled into the country through airports, seaports, mail and parcel services and the long expanse of the Philippine coastline.

Authorities closely monitor all these possible entry points and have also conducted successful operations against syndicates attempting to smuggle drugs into the country. In almost all the operations especially

Profile of Drug Users (2012 Household Survey)

Dominant Age Group
20-29 Years Old

Sex (Male to Female Ratio)
5:1

Civil Status
Married

Employment Status
Employed

Educational Attainment
High School Level

Nature of Drug Taking
Poly Drug Use

Profile of Drug Users (Facility Based, 2012)

Mean Age
29 Years Old

Sex (Male to Female Ratio)
10:1

Civil Status
Single

Employment Status
Unemployed

Educational Attainment
College Level

Nature of Drug Taking
Poly Drug Use

With strict measures in place and intensified operations of law enforcers, drug perpetrators tried to use other tactics for smuggling drugs -- including the use of drug mules or couriers.

Quick Facts

Drug Concealment Methods

- Ingesting drugs in capsules
- Use of milk boxes/cartons
- Use of tea bags
- Use of private mail and parcel couriers to transport illegal drugs hidden in slippers and cellular phone chargers

New Forms of Drugs

- Ephedrine in tablet & capsule form
- Cocaine in liquid form
- Mixed shabu & ecstasy in capsule form

those where big volumes of drugs are seized, the involvement of foreign nationals had been very apparent.

With strict measures in place and intensified operations of law enforcers, drug perpetrators tried to use other tactics for smuggling drugs. The use of drug mules or couriers is one of the new methods where Filipinos are among those recruited.

African Drug Syndicates (ADS) have been identified to be primarily responsible for the recruitment of Filipino drug couriers who are used to smuggle drugs to and from Asian countries.

Reports show that from 10 Filipino drug couriers arrested in 2002, the number increased to 12 in 2012. These drug couriers tried to conceal drugs by ingesting the substance in capsules, hiding drugs in boxes/cartons of milk, shoe boxes, books, bottles, and secret compartments of bags and luggage.

The Chinese or Filipino-Chinese drug syndicates dominate the country's illegal drug trade by smuggling and manufacturing drugs in bulk. These activities ensure the abundant supply of illegal drugs in the market.

Chinese/Filipino-Chinese drug groups are further responsible for the establishment of clandestine laboratories and illegal chemical warehouses nationwide. Based on records, 66% of the arrested drug personalities from the dismantled shabu laboratories since 2002 are Chinese nationals.

The newest drug syndicate found to be operating in the country is the Mexican Sinaloa drug cartel. In 2013, various links between the Mexican Sinaloa drug cartel and the Chinese drug syndicates were established on different occasions. Its operations were also noted in 2012 in the dismantled clandestine laboratories in Ayala, Alabang.

Illicit Manufacture

From 2002 to 2013, 89 clandestine laboratories were dismantled. The biggest number were posted in 2003 and 2004 with 11 illegal laboratories dismantled respectively.

Dismantled laboratories are classified as industrial-scale, medium-scale and kitchen-type. Industrial clandestine laboratories can produce more than fifty (50) kilograms for one complete cooking cycle; medium-scale can yield 11 to 50 kilograms and kitchen-type with less than ten (10) kilograms.

Clandestine laboratory operations were set-up in rented warehouses in industrial areas, residential houses in affluent subdivisions and even in apartments or condominium units in thickly-populated areas.

In 2007, a shift from large-scale laboratories in urban areas to small-scale ones in remote rural areas was observed as well as modifications in the production process including splitting production in stages done at different facilities to avoid detection.

Drug Arrests and Seizures

A total of 80, 593 pushers and 66, 154 users were arrested in a 12-year period (2002 to 2013). Seizures of 10, 564.98 kilos of shabu in crystalline/powder form and 713, 836.66 liters in liquid form were reported from 2002 to 2013. The highest seizure was reported in 2004 with 3,730.74 kilos.

Marijuana Eradication Efforts

From 2002 to 2013, a total of 1, 648 marijuana plantation sites were eradicated. The highest number of eradicated marijuana plantation sites was 451 in 2013.

A new variety, the dwarf strain, was detected in 2008 at the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). It grows with abundant foliage up to a maximum of 4 feet. During that time, marijuana plantation sites were also discovered in Maimbung, Sulu, an identified territory controlled by terrorist groups. The variety found in this area has similarities to a variety in Indonesia which has a yellow-green foliage that grows up to 7 feet.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Generally, admissions in different rehabilitation facilities in the country show a decreasing trend. From the total admissions of 5,965 in 2002, the number decreased to 2,744 in 2012.

Reasons for the decline may be attributed to financial constraints that confront families of drug users;

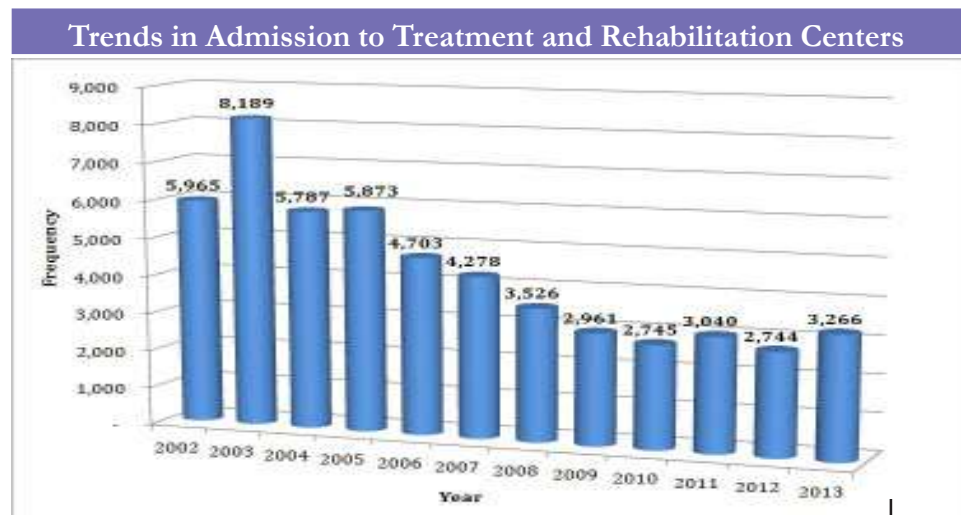
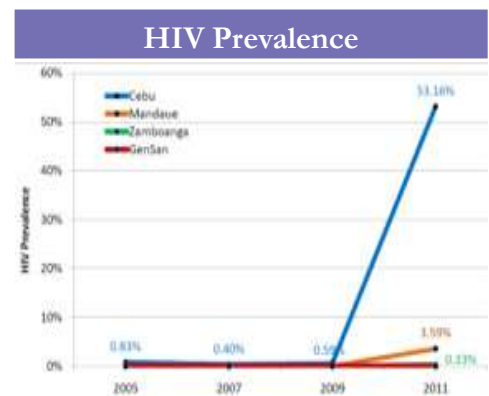
closure of some rehabilitation centers due to change in administration; some minor deficiencies prevented them to operate or sustain operations; stringent requirements in getting accreditation from the DOH; denial on the part of the family of drug dependents; and relentless efforts of the government to eradicate the drug abuse problem.

People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs) and HIV

Injecting has been one of the modes of drug use in the country along with inhalation and ingestion. PWIDs are not only prone to dependence but are also at risk to acquire infections such as HIV.

This is due to the practice of drug users to share needles among themselves in injecting dangerous drugs. This problem has been largely witnessed in the Visayas region, specifically Cebu City.

Over the years, an increase in HIV cases due to needle-sharing has been recorded. In 2012 alone, there were 1, 032 new HIV infections reported. At least 96 cases or 9.3% were among People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs).





This artwork by Lester C. Morato of University of the East Caloocan received an Honorable Mention in the contest conducted by the D1DB in relation to its Project STAND or Street Artists: No to Drugs. Inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”, this has also been painted on the walls of P. Gomez Elementary School in Sta. Cruz, Manila.

04 Progress Achieved

Policy and Legislation

Since 2002 when RA No. 9165 was enacted, highly significant and substantial achievements and actions have been accomplished and realized in the field of drug abuse prevention and control. In the actions against the drug menace, different government agencies and institutions have been involved, with the cooperation and support of non-government entities and the private sector.

To strengthen the anti-drug law and address emerging issues and concerns on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, policies and regulations were also issued by the DDB.

From 2002 to 2013, the Board has issued a total of fifty-five (55) regulations. Among the most recent and relatively noteworthy issuances of the Board are: Board Regulation No. 4, Series of 2007¹ which addressed the increasing incidence of abuse of inhalants like contact cement; Board Regulation No. 3, Series of 2009² which aided the conduct of Random Drug Testing in schools aimed at determining the extent of drug abuse among students and help those who will be found positive on drugs to be treated and rehabilitated.

Amendments to previously-issued regulations were also made to address

new concerns on drugs. Among these is Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2013³ which allowed the reexamination of guidelines for the conduct of drug testing among law enforcement officers.

Other substances like Nalbuphine Hydrochloride⁴ and Methylephedrine⁵ that have been found to be prone to abuse were also listed as dangerous drugs.

Another noteworthy legislation that helped strengthen the fight against drugs is R.A. No. 10586 enacted on 27 May 2013⁶ which targets persons driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs and other similar substances.

Supply Reduction

Sustained operational efforts of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), as the lead agency responsible for drug law enforcement, with the assistance, support and contribution of other law enforcement agencies, such as the Philippine National Police (PNP), through its Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force (AIDSOTF), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) through its Anti-Illegal Drugs Task Force (AIDTF), Bureau of Customs (BOC) through its Anti-Illegal Drugs Task Force (AIDTF), and others, have resulted in substantial and major accomplishments in the detection and neutralization of

In the actions against the drug menace, different government agencies and institutions have been involved, with the cooperation and support of non-government entities and the private sector.

...sustained operational efforts

¹ Board Regulation No. 4, Series of 2007. Classifying Toluene-Based Contact Cement Products Without at Least Five Percent (5%) Mustard Oil Content as Dangerous Drugs.

² Board Regulation No. 3, Series of 2009. Guidelines for the Conduct of Random Drug Testing for Students of Secondary, Tertiary, Vocational and Technical Schools, Amending Board Regulation No. 6, Series of 2003.

³ Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2013. Amending Board Regulation No. 7, Series of 2003 entitled "General Guidelines for the Mandatory Drug Testing of Officers and Members of the Military, Police, and other Law Enforcement Agencies."

⁴ Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2010. Inclusion of Nalbuphine Hydrochloride in the List of Dangerous Drugs

⁵ Board Regulation No. 2, Series of 2013. Inclusion of Methylephedrine in the List of Dangerous Drugs

⁶ Republic Act No. 10586, An Act Penalizing Persons Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol, Dangerous Drugs, and other Similar Substances



...persistent and constant drug law enforcement efforts

...discovering new modes and methods of drug trafficking

...strengthening interdiction efforts

...institutionalizing cooperative efforts

clandestine laboratories, and seizure of large volume of drugs and Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals (CPECs).

Persistent and constant drug law enforcement efforts have resulted in a significant number of marijuana plantations discovered and destroyed; arrest of high profile drug traffickers, financiers and pushers; and detection and arrest of foreign drug couriers. Law enforcement efforts led to the discovery of new modes and methods of trafficking of drugs to and from the country.

The drug law enforcement community has not wavered in its efforts to continually monitor the drug trafficking situation in the country and has remained alert and highly responsive to arising situations.

To strengthen interdiction efforts against drug smuggling syndicates utilizing the airports of the country, a pilot project was initiated at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) involving the creation of a nine-member Drug Interdiction Task Group (NAIA-DITG), with the PDEA acting as Commander and Executive Officer. The task group includes eight other member agencies: Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA); Office for Transportation Security (OTS); National Bureau of Investigation (NBI); National Prosecution Service (NPS) of the Department of Justice (DOJ); Bureau of Customs (BOC); Bureau of Immigration (BI), and Philippine National Police (PNP), through its Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force (AIDSOTF)

and Aviation Security Group (ASG). The Task Group coordinates all efforts to control the entry and exit of illegal drugs and controlled precursors and essential chemicals. The agencies involved provide support through the detail of personnel in the interdiction efforts, timely exchange and dissemination of intelligence, and resource sharing.

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), in an effort to keep its jails clean of drugs, maintains a program called “Operation Greyhound”. Inspection of jail cells is conducted at least once a month to flush out drugs and other contraband. Strict measures are implemented for accepting visitors and allowing them to bring in items inside the jails. Random drug testing is also conducted on prisoners. In 2011, the BJMP entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the PDEA on collaborative efforts in the conduct of Operation Greyhound in BJMP-manned jails.

Cooperative efforts are being undertaken by the PDEA and the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), with the support of the Philippine Center for Transnational Crimes (PCTC), in tracking down and identifying instances of money laundering of proceeds derived from the illegal drug trade.

In the area of prosecution of drug cases, the Department of Justice (DOJ), through its National Prosecution Service (NPS), conducts inquests (even during weekends and holidays), preliminary investigations and prosecutes all drug cases. It also

conducts automatic review of all cases on dangerous drugs dismissed by the investigating prosecutors. In addition, the NPS prosecutes money laundering cases linked to drug cases, among others, in support of the AMLC. The Office of the State Counsel is responsible for conducting studies/researches and crafting of proposed legal reforms to provide more legal weapons and a wider range of actions, ways and means that could be wielded by the Criminal Justice System (CJS) for a more effective and efficient anti-drug campaign.

On the community level, barangay clearing operations have been conducted by the PNP and local Anti-Drug Abuse Councils, with the assistance of the PDEA, in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Demand Reduction

To avert the incidence of drug abuse in schools nationwide, random drug testing in the primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational and technical schools in the country has been done, through a collaborative effort of the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Education (DepEd), and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). The DOH has also institutionalized the Integrated Drug Testing Operation Management Information System (IDTOMIS), which serves as the data base for all drug testing results made in the country.

The DDB, in collaboration with and support of its partner agencies, has institutionalized and is continually

implementing the Barkada Kontra Droga (BKD) Program, intended to advocate among the youth the ill effects of drug abuse, and get their active participation in the advocacy efforts. It has also continually conducted seminars and symposia on drug abuse prevention and control in different communities in the country.

In 2006, the Integrated Drug Abuse Data and Information Network (IDADIN), an online drug data pooling and collection system was institutionalized. The network allows for better management and assessment of the overall drug demand and supply reduction efforts undertaken by the government.

To tap the religious sector in the advocacy against drugs, an Interfaith-Based Council on Drug Abuse Prevention (ICDAP) was created, through the joint efforts of the DDB and the Philippine Council of NGOs Against Drug and Substance Abuse (PHILCADSA). Its main objective is to be able to provide assistance to the government in reducing the demand for drugs through the

...averting drug abuse incidence in schools

...institutionalizing online data collection systems

...integrating drug abuse prevention concepts in the school curriculum



implementation of church-based programs.

With the help of the Department of Education, drug abuse prevention concepts have been integrated in the school curriculum through the institutionalization of the National Drug Education Program or NDEP.

The PNP, in coordination with the DDB, has been actively conducting the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program aimed to give students a better understanding of the effects of mind-altering drugs and help them recognize and resist peer pressure. The use of police officers as lecturers is intended to give students the opportunity to interact with them in a controlled and safe classroom environment, help understand each other in friendly situations instead of when misdemeanors or crimes are committed or when officers have to intervene in domestic disputes and severe family problems. The DARE Program has helped to develop positive attitudes among students towards the police.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) facilitated the conceptualization and development of the Special Drug Education Center (SDEC) manual, copies of which were provided to field offices and other stakeholders to support initiatives in the prevention of drug abuse. Responsibility for the establishment of SDECs is reposed upon the different LGUs in the country. The SDECs serve as a venue to promote preventive and developmental services for out-of-school youth and street children.

The DSWD also conceptualized the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (FDAPP) which is presently implemented in communities around the country. The FDAPP is a community-based program designed to educate and prepare families on the adverse effects of drug abuse by promoting family enrichment activities that enhance relationships among its members.

In line with the implementation of the national drug-free workplace program, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) came up with

...developing positive attitudes towards the police

...involving the family in the anti-drug advocacy

...ensuring drug-free workplaces

...advocating the harmful effects of drugs

...cooperating with NGOs and the private sector



⁷ Department Order No. 53-03. Guidelines for the Implementation of a Drug-free Workplace Policies and Programs for the Private Sector

⁸ Memorandum Circular No. 13, Series of 2010. Guidelines for a Drug-Free Workplace in the Bureaucracy



guidelines for the private sector, through its Department Order No. 53-03.⁷ The Civil Service Commission (CSC) followed suit through the issuance of its Memorandum Circular No. 13, S. 2010.⁸

Civic Awareness

Efforts in advocating the harmful effects of drugs to the people, the communities and the public in general have been continuously and vigorously conducted. The impact of these efforts has been among the factors that have contributed to the decrease in the number of drug users in the country, as has been found in the surveys conducted by the DDB.

Cooperation with the non-government and private sector has also been maintained. All concerned agencies and institutions have been conducting drug-related advocacy activities within their respective mandates. They also participate in the annual advocacy activities of the DDB such as the Drug Abuse Prevention

and Control Week held every third week of November and the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT) held every 26th of June.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

The law states that there has to be at least one government Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (TRC) in every province. Given limitations in resources, the Department of Health (DOH), the agency responsible for this concern, has worked for the establishment and maintenance of a TRC in almost all regional areas, except for five (5) regions which have been included in the priority plans of the DOH under its Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program. Training programs for TRC personnel and doctors are continuously being conducted to enhance their capability and skills in the treatment of drug abuse.

...constructing and maintaining treatment and rehabilitation centers

...promoting legal means of livelihood

...continuing cooperative efforts in capacity building

The Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) and the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) have been religiously remitting their respective shares to the Special Fund of the DDB in accordance with the requirements of the drugs law. This fund augments the budget for the construction of TRCs nationwide.



To provide assistance to the DDB in investigating and supervising minor drug offenders who apply for and/or are granted a suspended sentence by the courts under Section 66 of R.A. 9165, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was entered into between the DDB and the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA). To date, the PPA continues to provide assistance to the DDB on such matters.

Alternative Development

The DDB has taken the initiative and is presently continuing its efforts in

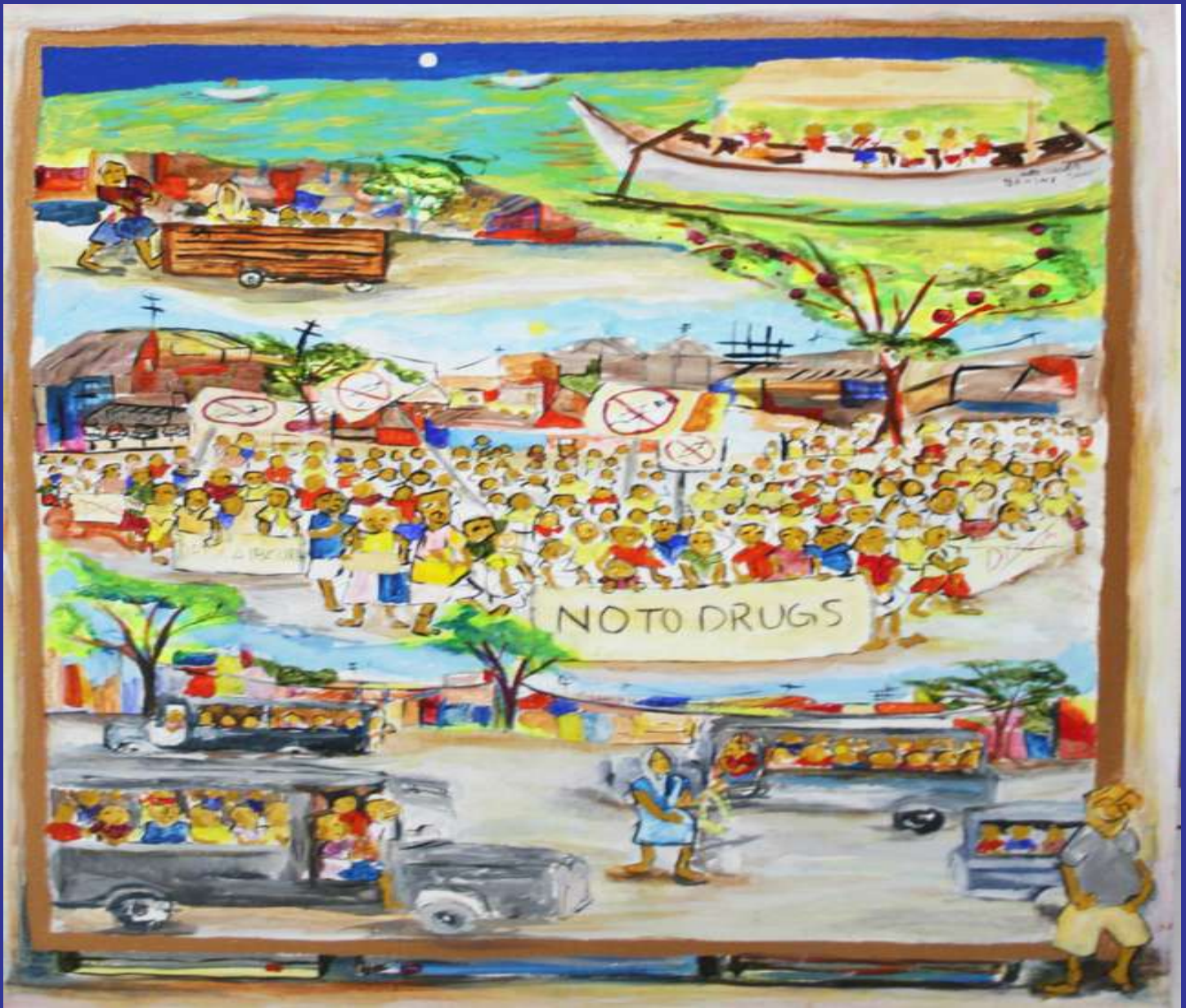


urging local government units with identified marijuana plantation sites within their borders to provide alternative development projects. The aim is for farmer residents involved in marijuana cultivation to shift to legal livelihood. The DDB has been providing seed money as assistance to LGUs that have requested its help in starting such projects.

Regional and International Cooperation

On regional and international cooperation, continuing cooperative efforts, particularly in capability building, have been instituted and effected between and among partner agencies in various countries to enhance the skills and knowledge of personnel involved in drug law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation and advocacy efforts. Attendance at regional and international meetings and gatherings have provided opportunities to share skills, information, knowledge and best practices, resulting in a stronger bond and concerted effort among the different countries. The PDEA has been rendering its cooperation and support to controlled delivery operations as well as in the development and gathering of intelligence information involving investigation cases being undertaken by its foreign counterparts.





This artwork by Clint Rey P. Policarpio of Univeristy of the East Caloocan received an Honorable Mention in the contest conducted by the DDB in relation to its Project STAND or Street Artists: No to Drugs. Inspired by the campaign message, "Kaya ko 'to ng Walang Droga!", this artwork has also been painted on the walls of P. Gomez Elementary School in Sta. Cruz, Manila.

05 Problems Encountered & Future Challenges

In spite of the significant efforts and achievements in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, numerous **challenges** and **problems** have been identified by the drug prevention control community as well as the citizenry.

encourage the citizenry to provide information that would be instrumental in the arrest and successful conviction of drug offenders, and the seizure of drugs in the illicit market.

1. In **law enforcement**, the following challenges have been met:

- a. Limited manpower and capability to patrol the vast and porous borders in the country, particularly the country's shorelines and backdoors, where drugs being smuggled into the country pass through.
- b. Limited operational and intelligence capabilities of the PDEA and other drug law enforcement agencies.
- c. Emergence of "narco-politics", the abuse of power to achieve wealth through drug trade in the drug trafficking scene.
- d. Stiff and numerous procedures and requirements to be followed and accomplished as delineated under the law to support successful conviction of suspects. At times, failure to fully accomplish the requirements would result in the dismissal of cases or acquittal of the defendants due to technicalities.
- e. Limited budget for monetary rewards under the Operation Private Eye program to

- f. Lack of legal basis to provide greater police power in intelligence gathering on drug-related cases, where the amendment of the wire-tapping law can greatly help.
- g. The concern brought about by the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 (RA 9344) where minors are used by syndicates in drug-related activities to avoid prosecution.
- h. Lack of drug courts, similar to family courts, in the country that will expedite resolution of drug cases.
- i. The conduct of barangay drug clearing operations is not prioritized by Local Government Units.
- j. Lack of resources and financial support for drug law enforcement efforts.
- k. Lack of equipment that would help detect drugs in the country's ports of entry.
- l. Lack of data on drug-related crimes.

2. In the fields of **Civic Awareness** and **Drug Demand Reduction**,

the following problems continue to persist:

- a. Lack of adequate budgetary allocation to fully support drug abuse prevention and control programs and projects.
- b. Lack of accessible treatment and rehabilitation centers and the need to make existing facilities more functional through appropriate funding and political support.
- c. Inadequate IEC materials and facilities to promote the anti-drug advocacy.
- d. Passive attitude among poor families.
- e. Lack of adequately trained and capacitated personnel to man treatment and rehabilitation centers.
- f. Lukewarm attitude of some LGUs from regional, provincial, cities, and barangays to the creation and operationalization of Anti-Drug Abuse Councils in their localities.
- i. Incidence of drug use among drivers of buses, particularly those plying the provincial routes. This is allegedly the cause of serious accidents that result in injuries and loss of lives of passengers, and destruction of government and private properties.

j. Unavailability of supporting mechanisms to regulate and control dangerous drugs with legitimate medical use (i.e. Unavailability of Yellow Prescription Pads).

k. Lack of interest or enthusiasm in the implementation of anti-drug abuse programs at the elementary and high school and barangay levels.

3. In the area of **Sustainable Alternative Development**, these were the significant problems encountered:

- a. No allocation in the yearly budget to support the alternative development program.
- b. Difficulty in transporting products and goods due to the lack of farm to market roads.

In general, all endeavors against the drug problem continue to experience and suffer from lack of resources (personnel, equipment and finances) and capabilities to support the implementation of programs, projects and activities in law enforcement, advocacy, treatment and rehabilitation, and alternative development.

Aside from the problems that have stunted efforts against the drug problem, there is the constant possibility of the occurrence of new **threats** and **challenges** that can make efforts to contain the drug problem even more daunting and

In general, all endeavors against the drug problem experience and suffer from lack of resources...

worrisome, thus the need for all concerned to be ever vigilant and highly responsive to these emerging situations:

...there is the constant possibility of the occurrence of new threats and challenges

1. In the field of **drug law enforcement**:
 - a. The lingering threat of the emergence of new choices of drugs to be abused.
 - b. Entry of foreign drug trafficking syndicates that are expanding operations in Asia, particularly the Philippines.
 - c. New methods of drug trafficking including the use of Filipinos as drug mules or couriers.
 - d. Reports of high-profile drug dealings and transactions using new advertising and marketing methods through the Internet.
 - e. Probability of the continued proliferation of clandestine laboratories, particularly in unconventional locations such as condominium units and residential kitchens.
2. In the field of **demand reduction** and **civic awareness**:
 - a. The rising clamor among some sectors for the legalization of medical marijuana.
 - b. The spread of AIDS virus and inherent rise of HIV-AIDS cases in the country, probably due to the needle sharing of PWIDs.



This artwork by Donnel John Opone of Cebu Technological University placed 1st in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on February 19-21, 2014 at Cebu Business Hotel. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”

06 Vision Mission Objectives



Our Vision

“A Drug-Resistant and eventually a Drug-Free Philippines”

Mission

To eradicate, through its implementing arm and other concerned agencies, the supply of and demand for dangerous drugs, their precursors and essential chemicals and to stop trafficking to and from the country; and to promote regional and international cooperation in drug prevention and control.

Objectives

To achieve a drug-resistant and eventually a drug-free Philippines, the DDB aims to:

- a) Stop the production, processing, trafficking, financing and retailing of dangerous drugs, precursors and other essential chemicals.
- b) Formulate policies in accordance with the new dangerous drugs law.
- c) Develop and implement preventive education programs for different target groups.
- e) Continue the conduct of research on vital aspects of the drug abuse problem.
- f) Promote public awareness on the evils of dangerous drugs.
- g) Reduce the production of marijuana and eventually eliminate its cultivation.
- h) Forge and foster cooperation with regional and international agencies and counterparts and participate in drug related international efforts.



This artwork by Khristian Ian C. Castillon of Ramon Magsaysay Memorial College, General Santos City placed 1st in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on March 3-5, 2014. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”

07 Strategies & Program Thrusts

The Philippine government confronts the drug menace with its five pillars of action which have been adopted as strategies by many of its global counterparts. These are the Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction, Alternative Development, Civic Awareness and Response and Regional and International Cooperation.

The vision of a drug-resistant and eventually drug-free Philippines is to successfully and effectively control illicit drugs activities and empower the citizenry to live a healthy drug-free life thereby enabling one to contribute to significant and sustainable reductions in:

- a. illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crimes,
- b. marijuana cultivation, and
- c. the prevalence of drug use

The Drug Supply Reduction Strategy

The objective is to take away drugs from the public for the purpose of abuse, through market denial operations and prevention of diversion from the licit to the illicit markets. Actions such as law enforcement, regulatory compliance, and judicial and legislative measures are designed to stop the production, processing, trafficking, financing and

retailing of dangerous drugs, precursors and other essential chemicals.

Performance measures for the significant and sustainable reduction of illicit manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crimes are as follows:

- a. increased number of anti-drug operations
- b. reviewed/enhanced policies formulated
- c. enhanced judicial and legislative measures

Program Thrusts

- 1 Intensify national anti-drug operations and interdictions to address emerging drug trends and patterns related to production, processing, trafficking, and retailing of dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals.
 - 1.1 Expand networks on intelligence gathering related to new technologies, route and concealment methods.
 - 1.2 Strengthen barangay clearing operations through the active involvement of anti-drug abuse councils at the barangay level.
 - 1.3 Develop modern, scientific and innovative means of

eradicating plants found to be sources of dangerous drugs.

1.4 Enhance collaboration with concerned authorities on the nature, use, extent and impact of cyber-technology on trafficking of dangerous drugs and CPECs.

1.5 Expedite information and intelligence exchange on drug profiling, identification of drug syndicates, watch lists.

1.6 Strengthen enforcement measures such as asset forfeiture, anti-money laundering, and controlled delivery to combat all forms of drug-related crimes.

1.7 Strengthen manpower resources who shall handle anti-drug operations.

1.8 Enhance interagency collaboration for effective anti-drug operations.

1.9 Strengthen efforts on the prevention of OFWs being used as drug mules by drug syndicates.

1.10 Enhance capabilities/ capacities of drug law enforcement personnel for the effective anti-drug operations.

1.11 Provide modern communications and transportation equipment for intelligence operations.

2 Formulate and enhance policies on the prevention of smuggling and diversion of dangerous drugs and Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals (CPECs).

2.1 Continuous monitoring, review, assessment and evaluation of the different guidelines and procedures being undertaken in regulating and controlling the flow and movement of dangerous drugs and CPECs, such as importation/ exportation, manufacture, handling/safekeeping, and sale.

2.2 Formulate and develop procedural and substantive policies and guidelines to deal with pharmaceutical preparations being bought/ sold and delivered in an electronic environment.

2.3 Strengthen the implementation of the ASEAN Single Window initiative to integrate notification modalities into the free trade agreements and transport facilitation agreements.

2.4 Enhance/update monitoring mechanisms for drug handlers/stakeholders.

3 Enhancement of judicial and legislative measures.

3.1 Continuous monitoring, review, assessment and evaluation of different drug-related guidelines/ procedures to ensure that the provisions of R.A. 9165 are

properly implemented and to determine if there is a need for amendment or updating of such guidelines/procedures.

3.2 Continue filing and lobbying of proposed amendments of R.A 9165 to Congress.

3.3 Amend provisions that would provide better definitions, procedures and processes which are consistent with other laws such as R.A. 9344: Juvenile and Welfare Act of 2006, R.A. 8504: Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act, R.A. 1937: Tariff and Customs ACT.

3.4 Enhance coordination with the judiciary on matters relating to chain of custody and disposition of seized dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals and laboratory equipment as well as sharing of information on Board Issuances.

of effective treatment and rehabilitation and after-care programs; and the continuous conduct of research on vital aspects of the drug abuse problem.

Performance measures for the significant and sustainable reduction of the prevalence of drug use are:

- a. reduced number of drug users
- b. increased number of programs/projects/activities completed
- c. increased awareness and access to treatment, rehabilitation and after-care services
- d. increased number of studies, researches completed
- e. increased number of organizations implementing anti-drug advocacy and capacity-building programs

The Drug Demand Reduction Strategy

The aim is to take people away from abusing dangerous drugs and controlled substances and reduce their desire to abuse drugs. This is being done through formulation of policies in accordance with the new dangerous drugs law; development and implementation of preventive education programs for different target groups; adoption and utilization

Program Thrusts

Preventive Education

- 1 Sustain and strengthen the National Drug Education Program at the primary and secondary level by integrating

teaching of prevention in the existing programs of partner agencies

utilization of the support instructional materials and on teaching strategies on drug education

1.1 Capacitate guidance counselors and teachers on life skills enhancement and treatment interventions

2.2 Include drug abuse prevention activities in existing programs of student government/ councils and school organizations of all private and public schools

1.2 Continue the advocacy on the drug law, R.A. 9165, focusing on the role of student governments and the youth on drug abuse prevention

2.3 Provide incentives to outstanding NSTP program planners and implementers

1.3 Integrate life skills-based lesson in the K-12 curriculum

3 Integrate drug abuse prevention concepts in technical, vocational, and agro-industrial courses and include such concepts in appropriate instructional materials for technical education and skills development

1.4 Integrate DAPE activities in the SIP-SBM and scouting activities

1.5 Adopt the DARE Program in elementary schools

3.1 Capacitate TESDA instructors on the teaching of drug education and utilization of existing instructional materials on drug education

1.6 Develop and revise IEC materials

1.7 Scale-up alternative activities for students as part of their co-curricular activities

4 Strengthen sectoral involvement in the anti-drug advocacy by organizing more capacity-building programs for students, out-of-school youth, parents, transport personnel, teachers, senior citizens, media and medical practitioners and other professionals

1.8 Sustain the Random Drug Testing for students and DepEd employees

1.9 Provide incentives to outstanding NDEP program planners and implementers

2 Institutionalize the implementation of the NSTP and other advocacy programs in Higher Education Institutions.

4.1 Organize and capacitate anti-drug advocates per sector who shall disseminate the ill effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

2.1 Continue to capacitate NSTP teachers on the

5 Strengthen the implementation of the drug-free workplace program for private companies/establishments, GOs, NGAs, GOCCs, LGUs, State Colleges/Universities.

5.1 Promote the drug-free workplace program in all private and public sector organizations.

5.2 Continue to capacitate supervisors/managers, labor unions/organizations, federations on policy formulation, drug education, employee assistance program and monitoring and evaluation of programs.

5.3 Monitor and evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the drug-free workplace program.

6 Continue to support training on the integration of drug abuse prevention concepts in the primary health care program.

6.1 Capacitate Barangay Health Workers in advocating a healthy, drug-free lifestyle and utilize them in the treatment intervention program, particularly on follow-up and after-care of drug dependents.

7 Enhance the competencies of law enforcement officers on drug education, handling and investigation of drug-related cases.

7.1 Continue to capacitate police community relations officers

as DARE teachers for Grades V and VI pupils.

7.2 Provide skills training for police officers in the handling and investigation of drug-related cases.

7.3 Participate in other relevant seminars in the five pillars of the criminal justice system.

8 Institutionalize the implementation of the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program aimed at capacitating families in promoting a safe, healthy and drug-free lifestyle.

8.1 Formulate a Board Resolution on the institutionalization of FDAPP.

8.2 Capacitate local government social welfare development officers on the FDAPP and utilization of the manual.

9 Strengthen the Interfaith-Based Council on Drug Abuse Prevention through the implementation of faith-based activities.

9.1 Provide updates and exchange information and best practices on drug abuse prevention policies/programs of faith-based organizations.

9.2 Develop faith-based drug abuse prevention education manuals and other information, education and communication materials.

9.3 Mobilize faith-based organizations in the conduct

of special events in order to generate social response through shared responsibility.

resources and capacitate them on the management of SDECs.

10 Enhance the criminal justice system aimed at coordinating and integrating the overall efforts of the five pillars of the CJS especially in prosecution and criminal investigation.

10.1 Provide continuing education to judges, prosecutors and law enforcers on R.A. 9165 and other issuances related to drugs.

10.2 Create special courts for drug-related crimes.

10.3 Provide legal assistance to various clients and stakeholders and strengthen legal partnerships with other agencies and organizations.

11 Develop additional/new training modules on drug abuse prevention for specific target groups

11.1 Capacitate prevention practitioners on the development and utilization of training modules for specific target groups.

12 Establish community-based treatment and preventive education facilities on drug abuse like SDECs in partnership with the local governments, NGOs and people's organizations.

12.1 Establish coalitions of existing community

12.2 Support the establishment of community-based treatment and preventive education facilities, monitoring and evaluation of programs and services.

13 Introduction of an income-generating program/livelihood program (poverty reduction scheme) integrated in the drug abuse prevention education program for out-of-school youth

13.1 Organize and educate out-of-school youth group on the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

13.2 Provide seed capital for sustainable and responsive income-generating projects.

14 Enhance the integration of drug abuse prevention concepts in Scouting and establish a pool of anti-drug advocates among scoutmasters/leaders in the schools.

14.1 Update/Revise the Scouting DISK.

14.2 Educate scoutmasters/leaders on drug education and on the utilization of the Scouting DISK.

Research

1 Support special studies and researches on drug abuse prevention in coordination with academic institutions and research agencies/organizations.

1.1 Coordinate/collaborate with research institutions and concerned agencies on possible drug-related studies/researches such as, but not limited to, drug-driving and drug-related crimes.

2 Continue the evaluation of existing anti-drug programs to determine their relevance and effectiveness.

2.1 Assess treatment and rehabilitation trends and monitor problems that drug dependents may encounter in undergoing the process of treatment and rehabilitation

2.2 Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for all programs/projects/activities of partner agencies and various stakeholders

3 Develop and institutionalize a method for collecting data on drug-related crimes.

3.1 Establish a database of information on drug-related crimes.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

1 Enhance easy access to treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents.

1.1 Continue providing financial support for the construction, maintenance and operation of treatment and rehabilitation centers.

1.2 Capacitate and accredit more physicians on diagnosis and

management of drug dependents

1.3 Set-up mechanisms to facilitate entry/admissions to drug rehab centers.

1.4 Implement a one-stop-shop treatment facility to encourage drug dependents to undergo treatment and rehabilitation

1.5 Formulate policies to support the inclusion of recovering drug dependents in the coverage of the conditional cash transfer program

The Alternative Development Strategy

The aim is to reduce the production of marijuana and eventually eliminate its cultivation through sustainable rural development and alternative livelihood programs.

Performance measures for the significant and sustainable reduction of illicit marijuana cultivation are:

a. increased number of Alternative Development projects

b. increased number of identified marijuana cultivating communities/barangays involved in Alternative

Development projects

- c. increased participation of LGUs and other stakeholders in Alternative Development projects (such as but not limited to allocation of funds, passage of ordinances, conduct of advocacy programs, etc.)
- d. implementation of the updated National Plan of Action (2006) on the eradication of marijuana plantations through alternative development

livelihood opportunities for people in known marijuana cultivation areas, based and tailored to specific needs of the local population and suitable to the climate and geographical location of the area.

1.2 Grant of financial support/ assistance to AD projects that are found to be viable and sustainable in areas known to be producers of marijuana plants.

1.3 Advocate for the possible amendment of Section 87, Article X of RA 9165 to reserve a certain percentage of the special fund (PCSO and PAGCOR contribution) for Alternative Development programs/projects.

2 Strengthen the involvement of Local Government Units, community members and other concerned agencies in the AD project implementation.

2.1 Encourage marijuana cultivators to shift from cultivation of marijuana to suitable agricultural crops through advocacy campaigns on alternative development and to make people aware of the penalties for violating Section 16, Article II of RA 9165.

2.2 Enlist the participation of community leaders and residents in identifying sites and persons involved in

Program Thrusts

1 Sustain financial and technical support for the implementation of economically-viable and sustainable alternative development projects in known/ identified marijuana cultivation sites.

1.1 Determine rural alternative development projects aimed at providing lawful, economically-viable and sustainable means of income and improve

marijuana cultivation in their respective localities.

2.3 Promote the benefits of implementing Alternative Development projects, especially success stories, to encourage participation and support of other agencies such as TESDA and DTI

2.4 Educate farmers and families on the dangers of marijuana use and cultivation

3 Establishment of monitoring and evaluation system to determine the progress and effectiveness of AD programs/projects.

The Civic Awareness and Response Strategy

The concept is to increase community awareness and social responsibility on the ill effects of dangerous drugs, and to advocate social response by the promotion of the non-use of dangerous drugs through community information and development activities; observance of special events; production, publication and distribution of IEC materials; implementation of public communication strategies through press conferences, press releases, television and radio guestings, and community/family participation.

Performance measures for the significant and sustainable reduction of the prevalence of drug use are:

- a. increased partnerships with stakeholders/NGOs
- b. increased number of information, education and communication materials produced and distributed
- c. enhanced information technology, networks and systems

Program Thrusts

1 Enhance communication strategies through various forms of media and channels for comprehensive and integrated information programs.

- 1.1 Develop a communication plan in aid of program implementation on civic awareness and response by GOs, NGOs, POs, NGAs, CBOs, Faith-based Organizations and civil society as a whole.
- 1.2 Promote anti-drug campaign messages which are positive, relevant, culturally-sensitive and age-specific through print, TV, radio, internet and social networks.
- 1.3 Intensify the conduct of civic awareness programs and special events by mobilizing various sectors of society

1.4 Develop more effective, evidence-based advocacy campaign materials aimed at disseminating the negative consequences of drug abuse for specific sectors of society like Overseas Filipino Workers and their families, students, youth, transport groups, religious groups, etc.

2 Strengthen/enhance partnerships between the public and private sectors and civil society organizations in the fight against drug abuse and trafficking.

2.1 Engage more NGOs in formulating policies, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating drug abuse prevention and control programs.

2.2 Foster cooperation with private corporations by tapping their corporate social responsibilities in sponsoring and promoting drug abuse prevention and control programs.

2.3 Develop national guidelines for the participation of the private sector, NGOs, Community-based organizations in civic awareness initiatives.

3 Expand the use of information technology, networks and systems to aid in the collection and dissemination of information on drug abuse prevention and control.

3.1 Improve existing website and social media accounts through dynamic interactive portals and collaborative administration.

3.2 Develop online courses, seminars, trainings and fora and an online library of resources, success stories, best practices and news releases on drug abuse prevention.

3.3 Promote the anti-drug campaign through the use of mobile applications, e-book, video-cast, and pod cast intended for the youth, young professionals and other high-risk groups.

4 Establish Networking and Strategic Alliances for Knowledge Management on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control

4.1 Widen the utilization of an interactive online venue for community of practitioners to foster collaborative discussions on preventive measures, challenges encountered and consultative reviews on drug abuse prevention and control.

4.2 Encourage social response by getting feedback from the citizens through blogs and forums as a paradigm shift in awareness and advocacy campaigns.

The Regional and International Cooperation Strategy

The intent is to forge and foster cooperation with regional and international agencies and counterparts. Partnerships involve adherence to treaties, signing of memoranda of understanding and agreement, conduct of tie-up projects, attendance in foreign conferences, exchange of drug reports, hosting of study tours and field visits, and participation in drug-related international efforts.

Performance measures for sustained regional and international collaboration are:

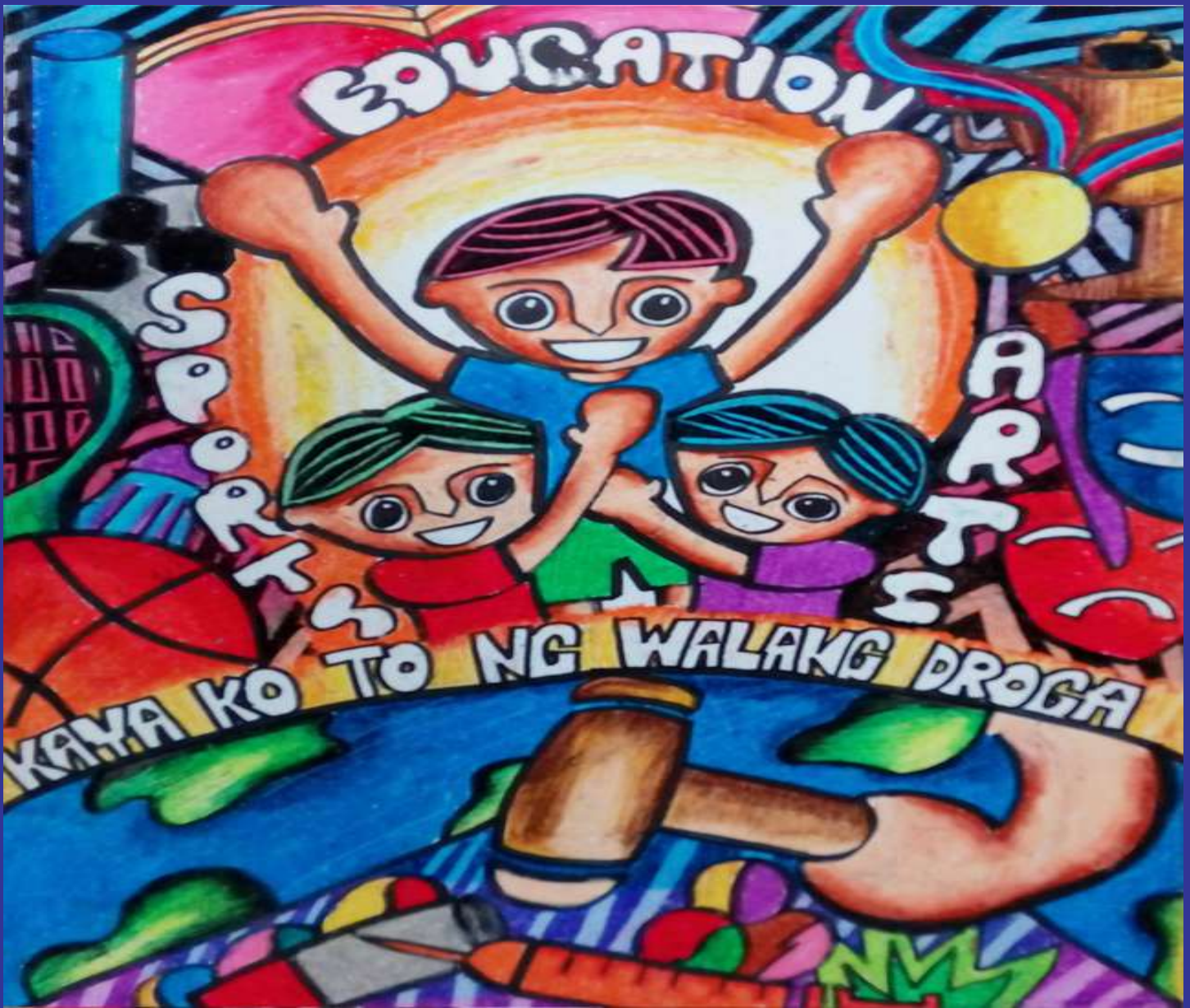
- a. enhanced collaboration with foreign counterparts

Program Thrusts

- 1 Sustain cooperation with regional/international counterparts in fighting illegal drug abuse.
 - 1.1 Forging treaties, MOA, MOU with other countries, particularly on law enforcement
 - 1.2 Conduct of tie-up projects on drug demand and supply reduction

- 2 Maintain linkages with regional/international counterparts and create an avenue for information exchange and sharing of best practices.

- 2.1 Attendance/participation in regional/international conferences, seminars and trainings
- 2.2 Hosting of regional/international events, conferences, study visits, trainings and seminars.



This artwork by Ana Margarita D. Sitchon of St. Anthony's Collge, Antique placed 2nd in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on February 19-21, 2014 at Cebu Business Hotel. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, "Kaya ko 'to ng Walang Droga!"

08 Roles and Responsibilities

Dangerous Drugs Board & Member Agencies

1. Dangerous Drugs Board

- a. Formulate, develop and establish a comprehensive, integrated, unified and balanced national drug use and abuse prevention and control strategy.
- b. Promulgate rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of RA No. 9165.
- c. Conduct policy studies, program monitoring, evaluation and other researches on drug prevention, control and enforcement in coordination with other research institutions.
- d. Develop, enhance and conduct educational programs, continuing seminars, information drives and other trainings on anti-drug abuse prevention and control for various stakeholders.
- e. Serve as the central registry for all drug-related data and information.
- f. Orchestrate, coordinate and oversee the implementation of the NADPA 2015-2020.
- g. Develop/design standardized monitoring and evaluation tool/format for the utilization of all stakeholders.

**Standing committees shall assist the Board in the performance of its functions and rec-*

ommend policies and strategies towards the attainment of its vision. Standing committees shall also submit their respective implementation plans.

2. Department of Justice

- a. Through its National Prosecution Service, prosecute all drug cases expeditiously and effectively.
- b. Assist in the conduct of continuing seminars for prosecutors to enhance their capabilities in the prosecution of drug-related cases.
- c. Prosecute money laundering cases in support of the AMLC.
- d. Implement/handle mutual legal assistance treaties with other countries.
- e. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

2.1 Bureau of Corrections

- a. Enhance anti-drug measures in prisons, penal colonies and other related facilities.
- b. Assist DDB and other agencies in the collection of data on drug-related crimes.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

2.2 Bureau of Immigration

- a. Assist PDEA in the conduct of anti-drug operations by providing intelligence support, data and other information in detecting, monitoring and/or locating

the presence/ activities/ whereabouts of foreign visitors who are suspected/ potential drug traffickers, financiers, etc.

- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

2.3 Parole and Probation

Administration

- a. Serve as authorized representative of the Board for voluntary confinement cases leading to the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents.
- b. Conduct supervision and rehabilitative surveillance of released minor offenders placed under suspended sentence pursuant to Sections 66 and 68 of R.A. 9165.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

2.4 Public Attorney's Office

- a. Assist authorized representatives of the Board in voluntary confinement cases filed before the regional trial court leading to the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

3. Department of Health

- a. Oversee the regulation and implementation of tertiary prevention programs.
- b. Supplement Demand Reduction efforts.

- c. Enhance capacities of human resource involved in treatment and rehabilitation through provision of advanced trainings and competency development.
- d. Enhance access to controlled medications by providing additional mechanisms to medical practitioners.
- e. Participate/coordinate with PDEA in the prevention/ control of the diversion/ misuse of medicines and legitimate production/ importation of plant sources by drug traffickers/ clandestine laboratories/users.
- f. Initiate and/or oversee relevant researches and address emerging concerns (HIV-PWIDs, new psycho active substances, etc.) on drugs/substance use and abuse.
- g. Conduct studies and continuously monitor the effects of dangerous drugs on people's health.
- h. Assist in the collection of drug-related data through the effective management and enhancement of the Integrated Drug Testing Operations Management Information System and other drug-related hospital data.
- i. Mobilize and empower barangay health workers in the prevention and control of drug abuse.
- j. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

4. Department of National Defense

- a. Assist in the development of policies that will support law enforcement initiatives.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

4.1 Armed Forces of the Philippines

- a. Assist PDEA in the conduct of anti-drug operations nationwide by providing intelligence support, troop augmentation, airlift/sealift capabilities, and the like.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

5. Department of Finance

- a. Assist in the development of policies that will support drug abuse prevention and control efforts.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

5.1 Bureau of Customs

- a. In coordination with PDEA, conduct anti-drug operations in airports and seaports in support of the Supply Reduction Drive.
- b. Provide a boarding officer to PDEA upon request during the conduct of drug interdiction operations at sea.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

5.2 Bureau of Internal Revenue

- a. Participate in the anti-drug financing link operations

through the conduct of financial investigation and prosecution of drug syndicates/financiers for tax-related offenses.

- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

6. Department of Labor and Employment

- a. Strengthen the implementation of the National Drug-free Workplace Program, using the tripartite approach.
- b. Through the POEA and OWWA, enhance the existing drug abuse prevention programs for OFWs and their families.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

6.1 Overseas Workers Welfare Association

- a. Assist the Board in the implementation of drug abuse prevention education programs for the families of Overseas Filipino Workers.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

6.2 Philippine Overseas Employment Association

- a. Assist the Board in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs on drug abuse prevention education for Overseas Filipino Workers.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

6.3 Technical Education Skills Development Authority

- a. Participate in the primary prevention program for the Demand Reduction Drive by integrating drug abuse prevention concepts in the technical, vocational or agro-industrial as well as non-formal, informal and indigenous learning systems.
- b. Participate in the conduct of Supply Reduction Drive by causing the arrest of drug violators in the school, its immediate vicinity, or even beyond if they are in attendance at any school or class function in official capacity as school heads, supervisors and teachers.
- c. Assist in the implementation of primary prevention programs through the development and publication of information and educational materials on dangerous drugs and distribution of these to students, faculty, parents and the community.
- d. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7. Department of the Interior and Local Government

- a. Advocate the immediate establishment of SDECs in each province and encourage highly urbanized and independent component cities to establish their own SDEC that shall be supervised by the local chief executive.

- b. Actively participate in the strengthening of the Criminal Justice System and legal reform through its BJMP, PPSC and NAPOLCOM Technical Committee on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- c. Strengthen and monitor the conduct of Barangay Clearing Operations in the different drug-affected barangays to clear and convert them into anti-drug self-policing communities.
- d. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.1 Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

- a. Enhance anti-drug measures in jails, detention centers and other similar facilities.
- b. Assist DDB and other agencies in the collection of data on drug-related crimes.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.2 Local Government Units

- a. Appropriate a substantial portion of their respective annual budget to assist in or enhance the anti-drug campaign in their respective localities, giving priority to preventive education and treatment/rehabilitation of drug dependents.
- b. Establish/reactivate/strengthen anti-drug abuse councils at various local

- government levels which shall initiate and monitor preventive drug education, treatment and rehabilitation programs, and supervise the implementation of SDECs, FDAPPs and other anti-drug campaign programs
- c. Maintain the effective operation of SDECs in their respective provinces and highly-urbanized cities.
 - d. Participate/assist in providing alternative development/livelihood for their constituents, who are recovering drug dependents, marijuana cultivators, etc., with the use of local resources (IRA, local budget, etc.)
 - e. Conduct Barangay Clearing Operations in the different drug-affected barangays to clear and convert them into anti-drug self-policing communities.
 - f. Assist the law enforcement in the Supply Reduction Drive.
 - g. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.3 Provincial Jails

- a. Enhance anti-drug measures in provincial jails
- b. Assist DDB and other agencies in the collection of data on drug-related crimes.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

8. Department of Social Welfare and Development

- a. Promote the involvement of the family in the anti-drug campaign with the participation and support of other NGAs, LGUs, NGOs and other concerned entities through programs like Family Development sessions, Responsible Parenthood, Family Solidarity, and Family Drug Abuse Prevention.
- b. Advocate the immediate establishment, implementation and adoption of Special Drug Education Centers (SDECs) for out-of-school youth and children and FDAPP especially in highly urbanized cities and provinces.
- c. Strengthen implementation of the After Care program for drug patients and undertake capability building of LGUs/MSWDO and other partners.
- d. Develop/Implement alternative development/livelihood for marijuana cultivators, recovering drug dependents, and the like through the Self-Employment Assistance Program (SEAP), micro-enterprise and job facilitation.
- e. Facilitate the inclusion of recovering drug dependents in the Expanded Conditional Cash Transfer program implemented by the Department of Health and DSWD under the Strategies Toward Acceptance, Reintegration

and Transformation (START) program.

- f. Intensify the drug prevention program in DSWD-operated centers/institutions and community-based program.
- g. Provide mechanisms for the protection of children and women against illegal drug activities.
- h. Take custody of minors rescued from drug activities.
- i. Integrate anti-drug issues in poverty alleviation and other related development programs.
- j. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

9. Department of Foreign Affairs

- a. Promote and harness international cooperation to strengthen the anti-drug campaign in the Philippines.
- b. Facilitate international, regional and bilateral agreements and information exchange and participation/attendance to foreign meetings, conferences and trainings.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

10. Department of Education

- a. Participate in the Primary Prevention program for the Demand Reduction Drive by integrating the instruction on

drug abuse prevention and control in the elementary and secondary curricula of all public and private schools, whether non-formal, informal and indigenous learning systems.

- b. Participate in the conduct of Supply Reduction Drive by causing the arrest of drug violators in the school, its immediate vicinity, or even beyond if they are in attendance at any school or class function in official capacity as school heads, supervisors and teachers.
- c. Support the Primary Prevention efforts through the development and publication of information and educational materials on dangerous drugs and distribution of these to students, faculty, parents and the community.
- d. Capacitate principals, guidance counselors, teachers, and other school personnel on preventive drug education and utilization of support instructional materials.
- e. Assist DDB in the evaluation of drug-related information, education and communication materials and collaterals to determine appropriateness.
- f. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

11. Commission on Higher Education

- a. Participate in the Primary Prevention program for the

Demand Reduction Drive by strengthening the implementation of the National Service Training Program.

- b. Participate in the conduct of Supply Reduction Drive by causing the arrest of drug violators in the school, its immediate vicinity, or even beyond if they are in attendance at any school or class function in official capacity as school heads, supervisors and teachers.
- c. Support the Primary Prevention efforts through the development and publication of information and educational materials on dangerous drugs and distribution of these to students, faculty, parents and the community.
- d. Capacitate school administrators and personnel on preventive drug education and utilization of support instructional materials.
- e. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

12. National Youth Commission

- a. Initiate and oversee the implementation of youth development programs on drug abuse prevention and control.
- b. Participate in the conduct of preventive education campaigns.
- c. Support primary prevention efforts through dissemination of information materials.

- d. Assist in the establishment of Special Drug Education Center (SDEC) for Out-of-School youth and street children.
- e. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

13. Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency

- a. Enforce the provisions on dangerous drugs and/or controlled precursors and essential chemicals in the anti-drug law.
- b. Supplement Demand Reduction efforts.
- c. Conduct anti-drug financing operations in coordination with/support of the Anti Money Laundering Council (AMLC).
- d. Conduct intelligence operations to dismantle drug syndicates and neutralize drug personalities, both foreign and local.
- e. Conduct controlled delivery schemes in collaboration with other NGAs and foreign counterparts.
- f. Submit annual and periodic reports to the Board as may be required from time to time.
- g. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

14. National Bureau of Investigation (Permanent Consultant)

- a. In coordination with PDEA, conduct anti-drug operations

in support of the Supply Reduction Drive.

- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

15. Philippine National

Police (Permanent Consultant)

- a. In coordination with PDEA, conduct anti-drug operations in support of the Supply Reduction Drive.
- b. Supplement Demand Reduction efforts.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

Government Owned and Controlled Corporations

1. Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation, Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office, Philippine Racing Commission, Philippine Jockey Club

- a. Provide funds for the establishment of adequate drug rehabilitation centers in the country; maintenance and operations of treatment and rehabilitation centers, and other anti-drug programs.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

2. Philippine Health

Insurance Corporation

- a. Support initiatives on widening the social net for drug dependence in order to facilitate accessibility of treatment services.

- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

3. Philippine Postal Corporation

- a. Assist PDEA in the conduct of anti-drug operations in detecting/interdicting drugs being shipped through mails, parcels and packages.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

Other Concerned Agencies

1. Anti-Money

Laundering Council

- a. Conduct anti-money laundering investigations and other related operations/proceedings against financing activities (link) of drug syndicates, financiers and other target personalities.
- b. Enlist the assistance of PDEA in the conduct of anti-money laundering operations against drug syndicates/personalities.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

2. Civil Service Commission

- a. Promote and monitor drug-free work place programs and policies in government offices, government-owned and controlled corporations, local government units, and state colleges and universities.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

3. Department of Agriculture

- a. Participate in providing alternative development/ livelihood for marijuana cultivators towards the improvement of farm income and generate work opportunities for farmers.
- b. Identify, develop, and promote suitable alternative cash crops that can be introduced as substitute for marijuana.
- c. Provide irrigation systems, in coordination with the Department of Public Works and Highways.
- d. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

4. Department of Public Works and Highways

- a. Support the alternative development program through construction of farm-to-market roads, irrigation systems and other necessary infrastructure in coordination with the Department of Agriculture to promote income-generating activities in the countryside.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

5. Department of Science and Technology

- a. Promote, assist and where appropriate, undertake scientific and technological research development of alternative development products.

- b. Conduct drug-related researches in coordination with DDB and other concerned agencies.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

6. Department of Trade and Industry

- a. Support the alternative development program by providing promotion services to products derived from the program.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7. Department of Transportation and Communication

- a. Assist PDEA in the conduct of anti-drug operations.
- b. Assist DDB in advocacy programs on the prevention of drug abuse among transport personnel.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.1 Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines

- a. Help ensure drug-free airport terminals and facilities in the country.
- b. Assist DDB in advocacy programs on the prevention of drug abuse among civil aviation personnel.

- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.2 Land Transportation Office

- a. Assist DDB in the collection

of data relative to R.A. 10586, otherwise known as the “Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013.”

- b. Assist DDB in advocacy programs on the prevention of drug abuse among drivers and other transport personnel.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.3 Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board

- a. Assist DDB in the collection of data relative to R.A. 10586, otherwise known as the “Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013.”
- b. Assist DDB in advocacy programs on the prevention of drug abuse among drivers and other transport personnel.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

7.4 Philippine Coast Guard

- a. Assist PDEA in the conduct of anti-drug operations at sea or along coastal areas by providing intelligence support, troop augmentations, sealift capabilities and the like.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

8. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority

- a. Promote anti-drug campaign messages through the use of the existing MMDA’s electronic billboards and island markers in main thoroughfares and prominent areas within and around Metro Manila.
- b. Participate in the conduct of trainings, seminars and other programs on drug abuse prevention education.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

9. Philippine Center for Transnational Crime

- a. Facilitate linkages with INTERPOL and foreign police agencies in anti-drug operations.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

11. Philippine Information Agency

- a. Assist in the development and implementation of a Communication Plan for the NADPA in coordination and with the participation/ support of all NGAs, LGUs, GOCCs and participating NGOs.
- b. Facilitate the airing of relevant anti-drug campaigns through all forms of media.
- c. Assist in the development, printing and production of information, education and communication materials.
- d. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

12. Philippine Statistics

Authority

- a. Support the conduct of household surveys to determine the magnitude of the drug abuse problem on the regional and national levels.
- b. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

- e. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

13. Supreme Court

- a. Oversee resolution of drug cases.
- b. Assist in the conduct of continuing seminars for judges to enhance their capabilities in the resolution of drug-related cases.
- c. Perform other tasks as deemed appropriate.

NGOs, CSOs, POs, and other organizations

- a. Participate and/or support the anti-drug campaign through the implementation of drug-related activities that would encourage citizens to become advocates.
- b. Establish partnerships with relevant institutions for the effective implementation of anti-drug abuse programs in local communities.
- c. Mobilize the citizenry in the conduct of special events on drug abuse prevention.
- d. Encourage business organizations to include anti-drug programs in the exercise of their corporate social responsibility.



This artwork by Madmoudhar J. Hassan of Notre Dame of Jolo College placed 2nd in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on March 3-5, 2014 in Davao City. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”

09 Coordinating Instructions

- 1 National government agencies and local government units shall allocate a substantial portion of their budget for anti-drug programs and projects and shall coordinate the implementation of said programs and projects with appropriate agencies having the necessary expertise and platform to ensure an integrated and unified approach in the fulfillment of program or project objectives.
- 2 National government agencies and local government units (through the DILG) shall formulate their respective Implementing Plans (IMPLANS) and Operational Plans (OPLANS) to the NADPA.
- 3 Bi-annual progress and accomplishment reports shall be submitted to the Board for monitoring and consolidation purposes leading to the eventual submission of an annual accomplishment report to the President.
- 4 Local government units are urged to establish and/or strengthen their respective anti – drug abuse councils and shall work in partnership with PDEA and PNP to ensure the elimination of proliferation and use of illegal drugs in their respective jurisdictions. The implementation of community action programs against drug abuse shall be coordinated with the ADACs at the barangay/ city/municipal/provincial level.
- 5 The production of all information, education and communication materials relative to the hazards and prevention of illegal use of any dangerous drug and / or controlled precursors and essential chemicals shall be subject to the evaluation and approval of the Board, through its Evaluation Committee headed by the Department of Education.
- 6 National government agencies and local government units shall actively promote anti-drug information, education and communication materials in their field offices and jurisdictions, respectively, through mass dissemination of materials to the public, display of anti-drug campaign messages and posters in prominent areas, lectures and seminars, among others.
- 7 Conduct of anti-drug summits involving all government agencies and Local Government Units.



This artwork by Mark Paul I. Lim of Cebu Technological University placed 3rd in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on February 19-21, 2014 at Cebu Business Hotel. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

HOW ARE WE DOING?

To realize the goal of a drug-resistant and eventually a drug-free Philippines, a national anti-drug program of action on combating illicit drug production, trafficking and use has been developed. This Five-Year Plan will be supported by multi-sectoral groups and will incorporate the following monitoring and evaluation mechanisms which will be the basis for the extension, expansion and redirection of programs/projects:

- The existing Integrated Drug Abuse Data and Information System (IDADIN) of the DDB and the Integrated Drug Testing Operations Management and Information System (IDTOMIS) shall be employed.
- Bi-annual progress report shall be submitted by all member agencies tasked to implement the NADPA.
- The First Annual Report shall be submitted on the first quarter of 2016 and subsequent reports on the first quarter of every year until 2020.
- Standardized monitoring and evaluation tool/format shall be utilized.
- A Mid-Term Review shall be conducted in 2018 and a Final Review in 2020 through national anti-drug summits.

Upon completion of the program/project/activity, the following assessments shall be employed.

- Outcome assessment - to show the immediate effects of the program/project/activity (whether or not the stated objectives are achieved, etc.)
- Impact assessment - to show long-term or ultimate effects of the program/project/activity (2 percent decrease in the estimated dangerous drugs users annually, 10 percent increase of program/activities implemented by member agencies, etc.)



This artwork by Pat Trisha Jane Cunanan of Mindanao Medical Foundation College placed 3rd in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on March 3-5, 2014 in Davao City. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, "Kaya ko 'to ng Walang Droga!"

11 Signatories
Ex-Officio Members



Signatories

HON. LEILA M. DE LIMA

Secretary

Department of Justice

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. ENRIQUE T. ONA

Secretary

Department of Health

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. VOLTAIRE T. GAZMIN

Secretary

Department of National Defense

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

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HON. CESAR V. PURISIMA

Secretary

Department of Finance

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. ROSALINDA DIMAPILIS-BALDOZ

Secretary

Department of Labor and Employment

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. MANUEL A. ROXAS II

Secretary

Department of the Interior and Local Government

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. CORAZON J. SOLIMAN

Secretary

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. ALBERT F. DEL ROSARIO

Secretary

Department of Foreign Affairs

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. ARMIN A. LUISTRO

Secretary

Department of Education

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. PATRICIA B. LICUANAN

Chairperson

Commission on Higher Education

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. GREGORIO RAMON A. TINGSON

Undersecretary

Chairperson, National Youth Commission

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

HON. ARTURO G. CACDAC, JR.

Undersecretary

Director General,

Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency

Ex-Officio Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

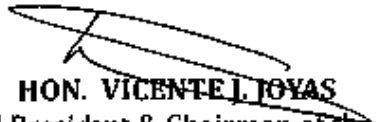


DILG-OSEC OUTGOING 14-05143





Signatories



HON. VICENTE L. JOYAS
National President & Chairman of the Board,
Integrated Bar of the Philippines
Regular Member, Dangerous Drugs Board



HON. EVA P. PONCE DE LEON
Representing Non-Government Organizations
Regular Member, Dangerous Drugs Board



HON. EDGAR C. GALVANTE
Undersecretary
Permanent Member, Dangerous Drugs Board

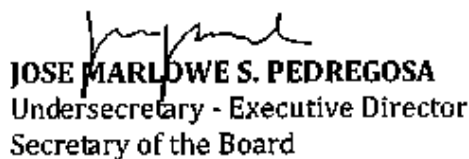


HON. ROMMEL L. GARCIA
Undersecretary
Permanent Member, Dangerous Drugs Board



HON. ANTONIO A. VILLAR, JR.
Secretary
Chairman, Dangerous Drugs Board

Attested by:



JOSE MARLOWE S. PEDREGOSA
Undersecretary - Executive Director
Secretary of the Board






This artwork was created by Fine Arts Students of Far Eastern University during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”


12 Signatories
Designated
Representatives of
Ex-Officio Members

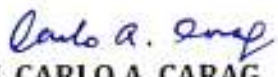


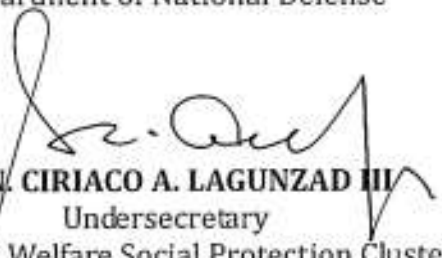
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This artwork by Sean Emmanuel C. Garbosa of Far Eastern University placed 1st in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on May 15-16, 2014 at Ciudad Christhia Resort, San Mateo, Rizal. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”

13 Annexes

Annexes



A. Implementing Plans

1. Drug Supply Reduction Strategy
2. Drug Demand Reduction Strategy
3. Alternative Development Strategy
4. Civic Awareness and Response Strategy
5. Regional and International Cooperation Strategy

B. Related Government Issuances

1. Department Order No. 53-03, Series of 2013, Department of Labor and Employment, “Guidelines for the Implementation of a Drug-Free Workplace Policies and Programs for the Private Sector”
2. Memorandum Circular No. 13, Series of 2010, Civil Service Commission, “Guidelines for a Drug-Free Workplace in the Bureacracy”
3. Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63, Department of Interior and Local Government, “Revitalization of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) and their Role in Drug Clearing Operations”

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN OF ACTION

2015 – 2020

Implementing Plan

Strategies	Activities	Time Table	Responsible Agency/Entity
DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION STRATEGY			
1. Intensify national anti-drug operations to address emerging drug trends and patterns related to production, processing, trafficking, and retailing of dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand networks on intelligence gathering related to new technologies, route and concealment methods. 	2015-2020	PDEA, PNP, BOC, NBI, PCTC and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen barangay clearing operations through the active involvement of anti-drug abuse councils at the barangay level. 	2015-2020	PDEA, PNP, DILG, LGUs, ADACs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop modern, scientific and innovative means of eradicating plants found to be sources of dangerous drugs. 	2015 – 2020	DDB, PDEA, PCTC and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance collaboration with concerned authorities on the nature, use, extent and impact of cyber-technology on trafficking in of dangerous drugs and CPECs. 	2015 – 2020	PDEA, PNP, PCTC, DOTC and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite information and intelligence exchange on drug profiling, identification of drug syndicates, watch lists. 	2015 – 2020	PDEA, BI, PCTC and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen enforcement measures such as asset forfeiture, anti-money laundering, and controlled delivery to combat all forms of drug-related crimes 	2015 – 2020	DDB, PDEA, AMLC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen manpower resources that shall handle anti-drug operations. 	2015-2020	PDEA, CSC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inter-agency collaboration for effective anti-drug operations. 	2015 – 2020	PDEA, PNP, AFP, NBI, BOC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen efforts on the prevention of OFWs being used as drug mules by drug syndicates. 	2015-2020	PDEA, DFA, POEA, OWWA, DOLE, DSWD, DDB, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the capabilities/capacities of drug law enforcement personnel for the effective anti-drug operations. 	2015-2020	PDEA, PNP, NBI, BOC, and other concerned

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide modern communications and transportation equipment for intelligence operations 	2015-2020	agencies PDEA, PNP, NBI, BOC, DOTC and other concerned agencies
2. Formulate and enhance policies on the prevention of diversion and smuggling of dangerous drugs and precursor chemicals and essential chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring, review, assessment and evaluation of the guidelines and procedures being undertaken in regulating and controlling the flow and movement of dangerous drugs and CPECs, such as importation/exportation, manufacture, handling/safekeeping, and sale (wholesale & retail). 	2015 – 2020	DDB, PDEA, PNP, NBI, BOC, and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and develop procedural and substantive policies and guidelines to deal with pharmaceutical preparations being bought/sold and delivered in an electronic environment. 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, PNP, NBI, BOC, and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of the ASEAN Single Window initiative to integrate notification modalities into free trade agreements and transport facilitation agreements. 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, PNP, NBI, BOC, and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance/update monitoring mechanisms for drug handlers/stakeholders. 	2015-2020	PDEA, PNP, NBI, BOC, and other concerned agencies and stakeholders
3. Enhance judicial and legislative measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring, review, assessment and evaluation of different drug-related guidelines/procedures to ensure that the provisions of RA9165 are properly being implemented and to determine if there is a need for amendment or updating of such guidelines/procedures. 	2015-2020	DDB and all concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue filing and lobbying of proposed amendments of R.A 9165 to Congress. 	2015 – 2020	DDB and all concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend provisions that would provide better definitions, procedures and processes which are consistent with other laws such as RA 9344: Juvenile and Welfare Act of 2006, R.A. 8504: Philippine AIDS Prevention and 	2015 – 2020	DDB and all concerned agencies

	Control Act, R.A. 1937: Tariff and Customs ACT.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance coordination with the judiciary on matters relating to chain of custody and disposition of seized dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals and laboratory equipment as well as sharing of information on Board Issuances. 	2015 – 2020	DDB, PDEA, DOJ, Supreme Court and all concerned agencies

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN OF ACTION

2015 – 2020

Implementing Plan

Strategies	Activities	Time Table	Responsible Agency/Entity
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGY			
PREVENTIVE EDUCATION			
1. Sustain and strengthen the National Drug Education Program at the primary and secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building program for guidance counselors and teachers on life skills enhancement and treatment interventions 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy seminars on the drug law, R.A. 9165 focusing on the role of the student government and the youth on drug abuse prevention 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop life skills lessons in the K-12 Curriculum 	2015-2020	DDB DepEd
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct DAPE activities in the SIP-SBM and scouting activities 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct DARE Program in the elementary schools 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, PNP, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and revise IEC materials 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct alternative activities for the students as part of their co-curricular activities 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct random drug testing for students and DepEd employees 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize outstanding NDEP program planners and implementers 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH
2. Institutionalize the implementation of the NSTP and other advocacy programs in Higher Education Institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building program for NSTP teachers on the utilization of the support instructional materials and on teaching strategies on drug education 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH, PDEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement drug abuse prevention activities in the existing programs of the student government/ councils and school organizations of all private and public schools 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DOH, PDEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize outstanding NSTP planners and implementers 	2015-2020	DDB CHED

3. Integrate drug abuse prevention concepts in the technical, vocational, and agro-industrial courses and include such concepts in appropriate instructional materials for technical education and skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building program for TESDA instructors on the teaching of drug education and utilization of existing instructional materials on drug education 	2015-2020	DDB, TESDA, PDEA, CHED, DOH
4. Strengthen sectoral involvement in the anti-drug advocacy by organizing more capacity-building programs for students, out-of school youth, parents, transport personnel, teachers, senior citizens, media and medical practitioners and other professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building program for anti-drug advocates per sector who shall disseminate the deleterious effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking Organize a Resource Speakers Bureau which shall serve as anti-drug advocates 	2015-2020 2015-2020	DDB, DSWD and other concerned agencies DDB, PDEA, CHED, NYC, DepEd, DOH, DILG, DOLE, DSWD and other concerned agencies
5. Strengthen the implementation of the drug-free workplace program for private companies/establishments, GOs, NGAs, GOCCs, LGUs, State Colleges/Universities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct drug-free workplace program in all private and public sector organizations. Conduct capacity building program for supervisors/managers, labor unions/organizations, federations on policy formulation, drug education, employee assistance program and monitoring and evaluation of programs. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the drug-free workplace program. 	2015-2020 2015-2020 2015-2020	DDB, DOLE, GOs, NGAs, NGOs, GOCCs, LGUs, CSC DDB, DOLE, GOs, NGAs, NGOs, GOCCs, LGUs, CSC DDB, DOLE, GOs, NGAs, NGOs, GOCCs, LGUs, CSC
6. Continue to support the training on the integration of drug abuse prevention concepts in the primary health care program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building programs for Barangay Health Workers in advocating a healthy, drug-free lifestyle and utilize them in the treatment intervention program, particularly on follow-up and after-care of drug dependents. 	2015-2020	DDB, DOH, PDEA, LGUs
7. Enhance the competencies of law enforcement officers on drug education and on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building programs for police community relations officers as DARE teachers for Grades V and VI pupils. 	2015-2020	DDB, PNP, DepEd, DOH

the handling and investigation of drug-related cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct skills training for police officers on the handling and investigation of drug-related cases. 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, PNP, BOC, NBI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in other relevant seminars involving the five pillars of the criminal justice system. 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, PNP, BOC, NBI, DOJ, Supreme Court and other concerned agencies
8. Institutionalize the implementation of the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program aimed at capacitating families in promoting a safe, healthy and drug-free lifestyle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate Board Resolution on the institutionalization of FDAPP. 	2015-2020	DDB, DSWD and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct seminar for the local government social welfare development officers about FDAPP and on the utilization of the manual. 	2015-2020	DDB, DSWD and other concerned agencies
9. Strengthen the Interfaith-Based Council on Drug Abuse Prevention through the implementation of faith-based activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct seminar to provide updates and exchange information and best practices on drug abuse prevention policies/programs among faith-based organizations 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, DOH, NGOs and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop of faith-based drug abuse prevention education manual and other information, education and communication materials. 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, DOH, NGOs and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize faith-based organizations in the conduct of special events to generate social response through shared responsibility. 	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, DOH, NGOs and other concerned agencies
10. Enhance the criminal justice system aimed at coordinating and integrating the overall efforts of the five pillars of the CJS especially in the field of prosecution and criminal investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct seminars on dangerous drugs law for judges, prosecutors and law enforcers. 	2015-2020	DDB, SUPREME COURT, DOJ, PNP, PDEA, NBI, BOC, PPA and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and establish special courts for drug-related crimes. 	2015-2020	DDB, SUPREME COURT, DOJ, PNP, PDEA, NBI, BOC, PPA and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal assistance to various clients and stakeholders and strengthen legal partnerships with other agencies and organizations 	2015-2020	DDB, SUPREME COURT, DOJ, PNP, PDEA, NBI, BOC, PPA and other concerned agencies
11. Develop additional/new training modules on drug abuse prevention for specific target groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building program for prevention practitioners on the development and utilization of training modules for specific target groups 	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED and other concerned agencies
12. Establish community-based treatment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create coalitions of existing community resources and 	2015-2020	DDB, DSWD, LGUs and other concerned agencies

preventive education facility (SDECs) on drug abuse in partnership with the local governments, NGOs and people's organizations.	capacitate them on the management of the center		
	• Provide assistance for community-based treatment and preventive education facilities	2015-2020	DDB, DOH, LGUs
	• Conduct monitoring and evaluation of programs and services related to community-based treatment and prevention.	2015-2020	DDB, DOH, LGUs
13. Introduce an income-generating program/ livelihood program (poverty reduction scheme) integrated into the drug abuse prevention education program for the out-of-school.	• Conduct drug abuse prevention program for OSY	2015-2020	DDB, TESDA, DSWD, NGOs
	• Provide financial assistance for income generating projects.	2015-2020	DDB, TESDA, DSWD, NGOs, PCSO, PAGCOR
14. Enhance the integration of drug abuse prevention concepts in Scouting and establish a pool of anti-drug advocates among scoutmasters/ leaders in the schools.	• Revise and update the Scouting DISK Manual.	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, NGOs
	• Conduct drug abuse prevention program for scoutmasters/leaders	2015-2020	DDB, DepEd, PDEA, DOH
RESEARCH			
1. Support special studies and researches on drug abuse prevention in coordination with academic institutions and research agencies/organizations	• Coordinate and collaborate with research institutions and concerned agencies on possible drug-related studies/researches such as, but not limited to drug-driving and drug-related crimes.		DDB, PSA, BUCOR, BJMP, LTO other concerned agencies
2. Continue the evaluation of existing anti-drug programs to determine their relevance and effectiveness	• Assess the treatment and rehabilitation trends and monitor problems that drug dependents may encounter in starting and undergoing the process of treatment and rehabilitation		DDB DOH
	• Develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for all programs/projects/activities of partner agencies and various stakeholders		DDB, DOH Other concerned agencies
3. Develop and institutionalize a method for collecting data on drug-related crimes.	• Establish a database of information on drug-related crimes.		DDB, PNP, PDEA, and other concerned agencies

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION			
1. Enhance easy access to treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the construction, maintenance and operation of treatment and rehabilitation centers 	2015-2020	DDB, DOH, DILG, LGUs, PAGCOR, PCSO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building programs on diagnosis and management of dangerous drugs for doctors and rehab workers 	2015-2020	DDB, DOH, DILG, LGUs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a system in facilitating admissions to drug rehab center 	2015-2020	DOH and other Stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a one-stop-shop treatment facility to encourage drug dependents to undergo treatment and rehabilitation 	2015-2020	DOH, DDB, DepEd, PDEA, DSWD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of policies to support the inclusion of recovering drug dependents in the coverage of the conditional cash transfer program 	2015-2020	DSWD, DOH, DILG, LGUs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of random drug testing in workplaces and schools 	2015-2020	DOH, DSWD, DDB, DepEd, CHED

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN OF ACTION
2015 – 2020
Implementing Plan

Strategies	Activities	Time Table	Responsible Agency/Entity
ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY			
1. Sustain financial and technical support for the implementation of economically viable and sustainable alternative development projects in known/identified marijuana cultivation sites.	• Support Alternative Development Projects	2015-2020	DILG, LGUs, DA, DDB, DTI, DOLE and other concerned agencies
	• Determine Alternative Development projects that are economically viable and sustainable	2015-2020	DILG, LGUs, DA, DDB, DTI and other concerned agencies
	• Provide financial support to new Alternative Development projects	2015-2020	DDB, DA, DILG, LGUs and other concerned agencies
	• Formulate policy for special fund allocation (PCSO and PAGCOR contribution for Alternative Development projects)	2015-2020	DDB, PCSO, PAGCOR, DILG, LGU
2. Strengthen the involvement of Local Government Units, community members and other concerned agencies in the AD project implementation.	• Conduct community awareness and advocacy campaign on Alternative Development	2015-2020	DDB, DILG, LGU, PDEA, PNP
	• Provide skills trainings to family members such as handicraft making, livestock or poultry raising, vocational short courses	2015-2020	TESDA, DA, DSWD
	• Construct necessary infrastructure— farm-to-market roads, water system, school buildings, etc.	2015-2020	DPWH, DA
	• Improve delivery of basic health services and provide health insurance	2015-2020	DOH, DILG, LGUs, PhilHealth
	• Extend educational scholarships and other assistance	2015-2020	TESDA, CHED, DepEd
3. Establishment of monitoring and evaluation system to determine the progress and effectiveness of AD programs/projects.	• Conduct monitoring and evaluation of Alternative Development projects	2015-2020	DDB, PDEA, DILG, LGU

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN OF ACTION

2015 – 2020

Implementing Plan

Strategies	Activities	Time Table	Responsible Agency/Entity
CIVIC AWARENESS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY			
1. Enhance communication strategies through the utilization of various forms of media and channels for comprehensive and integrated information programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a communication plan in aid of program implementation on drug abuse prevention and control 	2015 – 2020	DDB, DSWD, DepEd, CHED, DOH, NYC, DILG, PIA & other stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote anti-drug campaign messages through print, TV, radio, internet and social networks. 	2015 – 2020	DDB and all concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify conduct of civic awareness programs and special events by mobilizing the various sectors of society 	2015 – 2020	DDB and all concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop more effective, evidence-based advocacy campaign materials 	2015 – 2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, DILG/LGUs, PIA, NGOs and other stakeholders
2. Strengthen/enhance partnerships between the public and private sectors and civil society organizations in response to drug abuse and trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage more NGOs in formulating policies, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating drug abuse prevention and control programs. 	2015 – 2020	NGOs, DILG/LGUs, DDB and other concerned agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster cooperation with private corporations by tapping their corporate social responsibilities in sponsoring and promoting drug abuse prevention and control programs 	2015 – 2020	DOLE, DDB, DTI, LTO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop national guidelines for the participation of the private sector, NGOs, Community-based organizations in drug abuse prevention initiatives. 	2015 – 2020	DOLE, DDB, NGOs, CBOs, DILG, LGUs
3. Expand the use of information technology, networks and systems to aid in the collection and dissemination of information on drug abuse prevention and control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve existing website and social media accounts through dynamic interactive portals. 	2015 – 2020	All implementing agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop online courses, seminars, trainings and fora; and online library of resources on drug-related matters. 	2015 – 2020	All Implementing agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote anti-drug campaigns through the use of mobile applications, e-book, video-cast, and pod cast intended for 	2015 – 2020	DDB, DOST, DepEd, CHED, NYC, PIA, NGO,

	the youth, young professionals and other high-risk groups.		DILG, CSOs, BOs and other concerned agencies
4. Establish Networking and Strategic Alliances for Knowledge Management on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen the utilization of an interactive online venue for community of practitioners (COP) 	2015 – 2020	All implementing agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage social response by getting feedback from the citizens through blogs and forums 	2015 – 2020	DDB, DepEd, CHED, NYC, PIA, CBOs, and other concerned agencies

**NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN OF ACTION
2015 – 2020
Implementing Plan**

Strategies	Activities	Time Table	Responsible Agency/Entity
REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION			
1. Sustain cooperation with regional/international counterparts in fighting illegal drugs	• Forge treaties, MOA, MOU with other countries, particularly on law enforcement	2015-2020	DDB, DFA and other concerned agencies
	• Conduct tie-up projects on drug demand and supply reduction	2015-2020	DDB, DFA and other concerned agencies
2. Maintain linkages with regional/international counterparts and create an avenue in terms of information exchange and sharing of best practices	• Attend and participate in regional/international conferences, seminars, trainings	2015-2020	DDB, DFA and other concerned agencies
	• Host regional/international events, conferences, study visits, trainings, seminars	2015-2020	DDB, DFA and other concerned agencies

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
Intramuros, Manila

DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 53-03
Series of 2003

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**GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

In accordance with Article V of Republic Act No. 9165, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations and in consultation with the Tripartite Task Force created under DOLE Department Order No. 37-03, s 2002 (Tripartite Task Force), the following guidelines are hereby issued to assist employers and employees in the formulation of company policies and programs to achieve a drug-free workplace.

A. COVERAGE

1. These guidelines shall apply to all establishments in the private sector, including their contractors and concessionaires.

**B. FORMULATION OF DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE
POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

1. It shall be mandatory for all private establishments employing ten (10) or more workers to formulate and implement drug abuse prevention and control programs in the workplace, including the formulation and adoption of company policies against dangerous drug use. Establishments with less than ten (10) workers are also encouraged to formulate and adopt drug-free policies and programs in the workplace.
2. The workplace policies and programs shall be prepared jointly by management and labor representatives and shall be made an integral part of the company's occupational safety and health and related workplace programs.
3. In organized establishments, the workplace policies and programs shall be included as part of the Collective Bargaining Agreements.
4. Assistance in the formulation and implementation of a Drug-Free Workplace Policies and Programs may be sought from the Tripartite Task Force (see Annex 1), through the Occupational Safety and Health Center. The Regional Offices of the DOLE shall serve as focal center in their respective areas of jurisdiction in providing

information on RA No. 9165 and on the prevention and control of drug abuse in the workplace.

C. COMPONENTS OF A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

1. Workplace policies and programs on drug abuse prevention and control to be adopted by companies shall include, among others, the following components:

a) Advocacy, Education and Training

- i. Employers shall be responsible for increasing awareness and education of their officers and employees on the adverse effects of dangerous drugs as well as the monitoring of employees susceptible to drug abuse. Topics which may be included in the orientation-education program shall include, among others, the following:
 - Salient Features of RA 9165 (the Act) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR)
 - The Company policies and programs on drug-free workplace
 - Adverse effects of abuse and/or misuse of dangerous drugs on the person, workplace, family and the community
 - Preventive measures against drug abuse
 - Steps to take when intervention is needed, as well as the services available for treatment and rehabilitation.
- ii. Employers are enjoined to display a billboard or streamer in conspicuous places in the workplace with standard message like "THIS IS A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE; LET'S KEEP IT THIS WAY!" or such other messages of similar import.
- iii. Curricula developed by the Task Force shall be used as widely as possible for awareness raising and training. May be accessed through the OSHC website (www.oshc.dole.gov.ph)
- iv. Training on prevention, clinical assessment, and counseling of workers and other related activities shall be given to occupational safety and health personnel, the human resources manager and the employers and workers representatives. These trained personnel shall form part of an Assessment Team which shall address all aspects of drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.
- v. In the absence of such capability, particularly in small establishments, DOLE shall, to the extent possible, provide relevant information on experts and services in their localities.

- vi. In the context of their Corporate Social Responsibility Programs, employers are encouraged to extend drug abuse prevention advocacy and training to their workers' families and their respective communities.

b) Drug Testing Program for Officers and Employees

- i. Employers shall require their officials and employees to undergo a random drug test (as defined in Annex 2) in accordance with the company's work rules and regulations for purposes of reducing the risk in the workplace. Strict confidentiality shall be observed with regard to screening and the screening results.
- ii. Drug testing for teaching and non-teaching staff in private schools shall be in accordance with the guidelines provided by DepED, CHED and TESDA.
- iii. Drug testing shall conform with the procedures as prescribed by the Department of Health (DOH) (www.doh.gov.ph). Only drug testing centers accredited by the DOH shall be utilized. A list of the accredited centers may be accessed through the OSHC website (www.oshc.dole.gov.ph).
- iv. Drug testing shall consist of both the screening test and the confirmatory test; the latter to be carried out should the screening test turn positive. The employee concerned must be informed of the test results whether positive or negative.
- v. Where the confirmatory test turns positive, the company's Assessment Team shall evaluate the results and determine the level of care and administrative interventions that can be extended to the concerned employee.
- vi. A drug test is valid for one year; however, additional drug testing may be required for just cause as in any of the following cases:
 - After workplace-related accidents, including near miss;
 - Following treatment and rehabilitation to establish fitness for returning to work/resumption of job
 - In the light of clinical findings and/or upon recommendation of the assessment team.
- vii. All cost of drug testing shall be borne by the employer.

c) Treatment, Rehabilitation and Referral

- i. The drug prevention and control program shall include treatment, rehabilitation and referral procedure to be provided by the company staff or by an external provider. It shall also include a provision for

employee assistance and counseling programs for emotionally-stressed employees.

- ii. The Assessment Team shall determine whether or not an officer or employee found positive for drugs would need referral for treatment and/or rehabilitation in a DOH accredited center.
- iii. This option is given only to officers and employees who are diagnosed with drug dependence for the first time, or who turn to the Assessment Team for assistance, or who would benefit from the treatment and rehabilitation.
- iv. Following rehabilitation, the Assessment Team, in consultation with the head of the rehabilitation center, shall evaluate the status of the drug dependent employee and recommend to the employer the resumption of the employee's job if he/she poses no serious danger to his/her co-employees and/or the workplace.
- v. Repeated drug use even after ample opportunity for treatment and rehabilitation shall be dealt with the corresponding penalties under the Act and its IRR.
- vi. An updated list of drug treatment and rehabilitation centers accredited by the DOH shall be disseminated through the OSHC website (www.oshc.dole.gov.ph)

d) Monitoring and Evaluation

- i. The implementation of the drug-free workplace policies and programs shall be monitored and evaluated periodically by the employer to ensure that the goal of a drug-free workplace is met. The Health and Safety Committee or other similar Committee may be tasked for this purpose.

D. ROLES, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

1. The employer shall ensure that the workplace policies and programs on the prevention and control of dangerous drugs, including drug testing, shall be disseminated to all officers and employees. The employer shall obtain a written acknowledgement from the employees that the policy has been read and understood by them.
2. The employer shall maintain the confidentiality of all information relating to drug tests or to the identification of drug users in the workplace; exceptions may be made only where required by law, in case of overriding public health and safety concerns; or where such exceptions have been authorized in writing by the person concerned.

3. Labor unions, federations, workers organizations and associations are enjoined to take an active role in educating and training their members on drug abuse prevention and control. They shall, in cooperation with their respective private sector partners, develop and implement joint continuing programs and information campaigns, including the conduct of capability-building programs, peer counseling and values education with the end in view promoting a positive lifestyles and a drug-free workplace.
4. All officers and employees shall enjoy the right to due process, absence of which will render the referral procedure ineffective.

E. ENFORCEMENT

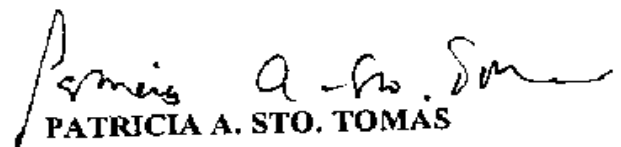
1. The Labor Inspectorate of the DOLE Regional Offices shall be responsible for monitoring compliance of establishments with the provisions of Article V of the Act and its IRR and this Department Order.
2. The dissemination of information on pertinent provisions of RA 9165 and the IRR shall be included in the advisory visits of the Labor Inspectorate.
3. The DOLE may, where deemed necessary and appropriate, delegate the monitoring of compliance of establishments with the provisions of Article V of the Act to Local Government Units thru a Memorandum of Agreement.

F. CONSEQUENCES OF POLICY VIOLATIONS

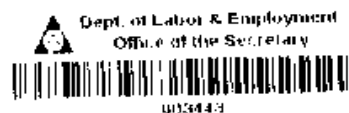
1. Any officer or employee who uses, possesses, distributes, sells or attempts to sell, tolerates, or transfers dangerous drugs or otherwise commits other unlawful acts as defined under Article II of RA 9165 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations shall be subject to the pertinent provisions of the said Act.
2. Any officer or employee found positive for use of dangerous drugs shall be dealt with administratively in accordance with the provisions of Article 282 of Book VI of the Labor Code and under RA 9165.

G. EFFECTIVITY

1. All concerned shall comply with all the provisions of this Department Order within six months from its publication in a newspaper of general circulation.


PATRICIA A. STO. TOMAS
Secretary

14 August 2003





Magandang Mañana

MC No. 13, s. 2010

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

TO : ALL HEADS OF CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES, DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, AND AGENCIES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS; GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS; AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

SUBJECT : Guidelines for a Drug-Free Workplace in the Bureaucracy

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9165, otherwise known as the "**Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002**", the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), as the premier agency responsible for formulating policies and programs on drug prevention and control recommended the adoption of the DDB's Drug-Free Workplace Program or a similar program in all government agencies in order to achieve the vision of a national drug-free workplace.

In compliance with RA 9165 and in support of the DDB's undertaking, the Civil Service Commission pursuant to **CSC Resolution No. 101359 dated July 6, 2010**, prescribes the guidelines for a drug-free workplace in the bureaucracy, as follows:

1. **Mandatory Drug Test**

To ensure that only those qualified shall be screened and recruited and to prevent the detrimental effects (*e.g. lower productivity; poor decision making; increased accidents; more compensation claims; and reduced team effort*) which drug use and abuse may cause in the workplace, the conduct of mandatory drug test shall be required for pre-employment.

Hence, in consonance with MC No. 34, s. 1997, all officials and employees entering the government service shall be required to undergo drug test, as follows:

- a. Authorized drug testing shall be done by any government forensic laboratories or by any of the drug testing laboratories accredited and monitored by the DOH to safeguard the quality of test results. The list of accredited centers may be accessed through <http://www.lto.gov.ph/DrugTestCenters/As%20of%20May%202005.pdf>
- b. The drug testing shall employ, among others, two (2) testing methods, the screening test which will determine the positive result as well as the type of the drug used and the confirmatory test which will confirm a positive screening test.

- c. Drug test certificates issued by accredited drug testing centers shall be attached to the revised CSC Form 211 (Medical Certificate for Employment).

2. Advocacy, Education and Training

- a. To increase awareness on the harmful effects and dangers of drug use and abuse in the workplace, agencies shall be responsible for conducting advocacy, education and training programs/activities to all its officials and employees.

The orientation-education program may include, among others, the following topics:

- Salient features of RA 9165 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR);
 - Adverse effects of abuse and/or misuse of dangerous drugs on the person, workplace, family and the community;
 - Preventive measures against drug abuse; and
 - Steps to take when intervention is needed, as well as available services for treatment and rehabilitation.
- b. Agencies are also enjoined to display or post positive messages about the importance of being drug-free such as "THIS IS A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE; LET'S KEEP IT THIS WAY!".

3. General Health and Well-Being Programs

All government agencies shall conduct various activities to encourage their respective employees to lead a healthy lifestyle while at work and at home, such as:

- Lifestyle assessment programs on health nutrition, weight management, stress management, alcohol abuse, smoking cessation, and other indicators of risk diseases;
- Health wellness screenings (e.g. blood pressure and heart rate, cholesterol test, blood glucose, percent body fat and/or body mass index, fitness level, bone mineral density, posture assessment, etc);
- Sports, recreational and fun-game activities; and
- Other activities promoting health and wellness.

Heads of agencies shall ensure that the drug-free workplace program on the prevention and control of dangerous drugs, including drug testing, shall be disseminated to all officials and employees.

It should be emphasized that any official or employee found positive for use of dangerous drugs shall be subjected to disciplinary/administrative proceedings with a penalty of dismissal from the service at first offense pursuant to Section 46(19) of Book V of Executive Order 292 and Section 22(c) of its Omnibus Rules.

All policies and issuances which are inconsistent herewith are modified accordingly.


FRANCISCO T. DUQUE III, MD, MSc
Chairman

28 JUL 2010



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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June 16, 2015

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
NO. 2015-63

TO : ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, CITY AND MUNICIPAL MAYORS,
LIGA NG MGA BARANGAY, PROVINCIAL, CITY AND MUNICIPAL
CHAPTER PRESIDENTS, PUNONG BARANGAYS, DILG REGIONAL
DIRECTORS, ARMM REGIONAL GOVERNOR AND OTHERS
CONCERNED

SUBJECT : REVITALIZATION OF THE BARANGAY ANTI-DRUG ABUSE
COUNCIL (BADAC) AND THEIR ROLE IN DRUG CLEARING
OPERATIONS

I. Purpose

Drug-related incidents have been constantly present in our country and resulted in multiple crime incidents. Despite the efforts of the PNP and other law enforcement agencies of the government, their lingering presence threatens the peace and order in communities nationwide. The barangays, as the first line of defense, should lead the fight against illegal drugs through the campaign, "Mamamayan, Sugpuin ang Iligal na Droga" (MASID).

Thus, this Memorandum Circular is issued to emphasize to local authorities, especially barangay officials, their principal responsibilities in support of overall government efforts to address peace and order, particularly to curb illegal drugs and other substances.

II. Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC)

A. Composition

- a. Chairperson: Punong Barangay
- b. Vice-Chairperson: Sangguniang Barangay Member/ "Kagawad"
(Chair of Peace and Order)
- c. Members: Sangguniang Barangay Member/ "Kagawad"
(Chair of Women and Family)
SK Chair
School Principal (Public) or Representative
Executive Officer/ Chief Tanod
Representative of a Non-Government Organization
(NGO)/ Civic Society
Representative of a Faith-Based Organization (i.e.
Ugnayan ng Barangay at mga Simbahan or UBAS)
- d. Adviser: City/Municipal Chief of Police or Representative

B. Powers and Functions

- a. Conduct regular meetings at least once a month and call for special meetings whenever necessary;
- b. Plan, strategize, implement and evaluate programs and projects on drug abuse prevention in the barangay;
- c. Organize the BADAC Auxiliary Team to compose an ideal number of 25 members per 2,000 population of the barangay representing streets, puroks, subdivisions or sitios;
- d. Orient the BADAC Auxiliary Team of their roles and functions and in formulating plan of action to address the problem;
- e. Equip Barangay Tanods and BADAC Auxiliary Team on their roles and functions in the campaign against street-level illegal drug trade through seminars or trainings;
- f. Coordinate and collaborate with other institutions implementing programs and projects on drug abuse prevention at the barangay level;
- g. Continuously gather and update data on all drug related incidents and its effect on the peace and order situation in the barangay including listing of suspected drug users and pushers;
- h. Submit a monthly report to the City/Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council copy furnished the DILG City/ Municipal Field Office;
- i. Refer suspected drug users to the C/MADAC and other institutions for corresponding counseling and/or rehabilitation;
- j. Conduct an Information, Education Campaign (IEC) on illegal drug demand reduction;
- k. Monitor disposition and progress of drug-related cases filed; and
- l. Perform other related functions.

III. BADAC Committees

A. Committee on Operations

a. Composition

- Chair – Sangguniang Barangay member/“Kagawad”
(Chair of Peace and Order)
- Members – Executive Officer/ Chief Tanod
 - BADAC Auxiliary Team (ideally 25 members per 2,000 barangay population)

b. Roles and Responsibilities

- Prepare and maintain a confidential list of suspected users, pushers, financiers and/or protectors of illegal drug trade found in the LGU's area of jurisdiction to be submitted to the City/Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council copy furnished the PNP-Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force (AIDSOTF); and
- Establish rehabilitation/referral desks and process applications for rehabilitation of drug dependents.

Pre-Operations

- Identification of drug affected house clusters, work places, streets, puroks and sitios where manufacture, delivery, sale or use of illegal

drugs are being conducted and to report the same immediately to the PNP or the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA).

- Conduct administrative searches of suspected drug dens/laboratories.
- Conduct briefings, meetings prior to the launching of operations to ensure positive results and safety of the operating teams and the community.

During Operations

- Ensure safety of the community and regularity of the operations.
- Any elected barangay official present during the operations to witness the inventory of seized drugs/paraphernalia.
- Extend such other necessary assistance to the PDEA and PNP authorities in its operation against illegal drugs including but not limited to the preservation of evidence and protection of witnesses and suspects against unlawful acts.

Post-Operations

- The elected barangay official present during the operations shall execute an affidavit and act as witness in court hearings in the prosecution of drug cases.
- Submit reports of drug-clearing operations conducted, if any, to the City/Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council copy furnished the DILG City/ Municipal Field Office;

For operations conducted/initiated by the PDEA/PNP, an elected barangay official should be involved immediately after the raid and be present to stand as witness during the conduct of inventory.

B. Committee on Advocacy

a. Composition

- Chair – Sangguniang Barangay member/ “Kagawad”
(Chair of Women and Family)
- Members – SK Chair
 - School Principal (Public) or Representative
 - Representative of a Non-Government Organization (NGO)/ Civic Society
 - Representative of a Faith-Based Organization (i.e. Ugnayan ng Barangay at mga Simbahan or UBAS);

b. Roles and Responsibilities

- a. Coordinate and collaborate with other institutions in the barangay, if any, (i.e. Barangay Intelligence Network (BIN), “The Eye in the Barangay,” Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT), etc.) in implementing programs and projects on anti-illegal drug abuse;
- b. Conduct consultative meetings with organizations in the barangay, such as the Parents Teachers Community Association (PTCA), Youth Groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, religious organizations, senior citizens, homeowner associations, neighborhood associations, puroks and Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association (TODA) and other organizations existing in the community to get their commitment to assist in curbing the drug menace in the community;

- c. Strengthen the family by promoting values, parental care and guidance that will prevent children from attempting to and/or use of prohibited drugs;
- d. Strengthen the linkages of the Barangay Officials with the community, higher LGUs, local police and PDEA on anti-illegal drug campaign;
- e. Conduct necessary seminars for the community on the dangers of illegal drugs in coordination with the PNP;
- f. Empower the community in reporting drug related cases through an award/commendation system; and
- g. Identify and implement sustainable livelihood projects as a reintegration program to former drug pushers and drug addicts.

IV. Sanctions

All concerned local authorities are hereby advised that:

- a. Failure of the concerned local officials to appropriate a substantial portion of their respective Annual Budgets to assist in or enhance the enforcement of RA 9165, as mandatorily required by Section 51 of RA 9165 in all budget preparations in addition to those already mandatorily required under Section 324 of the Local Government Code, shall be a ground for disapproval of the Annual Budget on review and can be a ground for possible administrative case of dereliction of duty pursuant to Section 60 of the Local Government Code.
- b. Failure of the local officials to take appropriate measures to enforce the pertinent provision of RA 9165 after being made aware by the PDEA and/or PNP and other law enforcement agencies that illegal drugs sale, delivery and use is rampant within their LGU; or shabu and other illegal drug laboratories and marijuana plantation have been uncovered within the area of their jurisdiction shall be considered as prima facie evidence for administrative charge(s) for gross negligence or dereliction of duties, as may be warranted by evidence.
- c. Any local official engaged in the manufacture, sale, delivery, transportation and use of illegal drugs or who may have benefited therefrom shall be dealt with criminally and administratively pursuant to the provisions of RA 9165.

V. Repealing Clause

All previous issuances which are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

VI. Effectivity

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect immediately.


MAR ROXAS
Secretary

Attachment:

Annex 1 – BADAC Organizational Chart





This artwork by Raeshalyne M. Abon of PATTS College of Aeronautics placed 2nd in the poster-making contest conducted by the DDB during the Seminar-Workshop for College Student Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention Education on May 15-16, 2014 at Ciudad Christhia Resort, San Mateo, Rizal. The artwork was inspired by the campaign message, “Kaya ko ‘to ng Walang Droga!”

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The National Anti-Drug Plan of Action embodies the commitment of the Dangerous Drugs Board to provide an integrated, comprehensive, unified and balanced national drug abuse prevention and control strategy towards “*A Drug-Resistant and eventually a Drug-Free Philippines*”.



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