ATCPDE Trains ASEAN Member States in Community-Based Drug Prevention

The ASEAN Training Center for Preventive Drug Education (ATCPDE) through the support of the Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) conducted the ASEAN Seminar Workshop on Community-Based Prevention of Drug Abuse on September 2-6, 2013 at the Luxent Hotel in Timog Avenue, Quezon City.

The seminar-workshop trained the ASEAN member state participants in designing community-based drug abuse prevention programs through the identification of effective interventions and formulating a program monitoring and evaluation system.

Each of the 9 ASEAN member states had two representatives each except for the Philippines with four, to fill in the slots not availed of by Singapore.

ATCPDE joins Phl team at 34th ASOD

Dr. Rosanelia T. Yangco, OIC Director of the ASEAN Training Center for Preventive Drug Education (ATCPDE), attended the 34th ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters last September 24 to 27, 2013 in Yangon, Myanmar.

Indonesia adopts international standards in drug prevention

The drug prevention efforts in Indonesia are utilizing the evidence-based International Standards on Drugs Use Prevention published by the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It has 5 target groups for the intervention, namely, the family, school, workplace, community and health sector. In the first phase, BNN Indonesia chose 8 provinces.

Three of these were used for pilot testing. The selected communities were oriented about the standards. The standards were also translated to the Indonesian language in order to be understood by the stakeholders. Then baseline questions were drafted focusing on who will give the intervention, which target group will get the intervention, when will the intervention begin, what kind of intervention will be given to each target group and why is there a need to implement the standard on prevention.

Also during this phase, collaboration with other ministries and stakeholder is done. BNN is also working in DI Yogyakarta Province for the school group target, Riau Province for the family group target and Riau Island Province for the workplace group target intervention.

-Eva Fitri Yuanita
ATCPDE Bulletin • June 2014 • Page 2

Continued from p. 1

for Administration of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Ms. Teresita C. Pineda, Chief of the Preventive Education, Training and Information Division of DDB, Ms. Corazon Mamigo, Head of the Statistics Section, Policy Studies, Research and Statistics Division of DDB, Hon. Eva Ponce De Leon, Board member of DDB and Dr. Yangco of ATCPDE.

His Excellency Mr. Nyan Lynn, Deputy Secretary General, Political and Security Cooperation Division, ASEAN Secretariat Office, gave the opening remarks. Police Major General Zaw Win, Chief of Myanmar Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, presided over the plenary sessions and addressed certain concerns with the assistance of Ms. Khine Myat Chit, Senior Officer of Security Cooperation Division, ASEAN Secretariat Office.

Country reports of heads of delegations were presented in the morning plenary of September 24.

In the afternoon, concurrent working group sessions were held in different venues. Dr. Yangco and Ms. Pineda attended the Preventive Education Working Group chaired by Indonesia.

Dr. Yangco presented some of the activities of the ATCPDE and other preventive activities in the Philippines being done by DDB while Ms. Pineda presented the Law which penalizes drivers caught under the influence of drugs. Recommendations of the different working groups were then presented the following day. The other working groups included Treatment and Rehabilitation, Law Enforcement, Research, and Alternative Development.

On September 26, heads of delegations from China, Japan and Korea greeted the ASEAN member states and presented their respective country reports. To express gratitude to the Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) that financially assisted the conduct of the ASEAN Seminar-Workshop on Community-Based Prevention of Drug Abuse, Dr. Yangco presented the result of the activity.

ASEAN member states are aiming for a drug free region by 2015 and since 2015 is just two years away, it was decided that an external evaluation of the ASEAN Drug Free goal be done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC). September 27, the last day of the 34th ASOD was devoted to a field trip consisting of visits to Strand Hotel (128 years old), market place, Lady Luck jewelry store and the Pagoda where different statues of Buddha were seen.
The National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) remains at the forefront in the fight against drug abuse in Cambodia. In 2013, the country recorded about 12,000 to 28,000 drug users between the ages of 18 to 35 years old. Among the country’s demand reduction efforts include the conduct of educational awareness and offering of law and prevention courses for drug usage.

The comprehensive drug prevention efforts were advocated by both the government and private mass media. It was also integrated into the national and international holidays. Direct education in the communities and messages of education related to drugs were also widely conducted. In fact, there was a 100% increase in the scope from 2012 with the program reaching 6,454,446 people who have received direct information on drug-related issues.

For 2014, the country is on the right track with its plan of action on drug abuse prevention. This includes continually promoting the multiple modalities of drug education and awareness to the target areas, and vulnerable populations with the participation of all national and international stakeholders, civil society, and private sectors.

These wide base of stakeholders aim at reducing demand reduction through the training of trainers, the promotion of healthy competitions and the integration of drug education at the localities.

-- Pol. Lt. Gen. Meas Vyrith, Secretary-General of NACD

ATCPDE Trains ASEAN Member States ... Continued from page 1

Furthermore, a foreign expert each from Malaysia and Thailand decided to stay with their country representatives and worked actively in the different activities just like the rest of the group.

Other foreign experts from Cambodia, and Indonesia as well as eight local experts from the Dangerous Drugs Board, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Education, Japanese Embassy, University of the Philippines Manila, and a representative from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime based in Manila, served as resource persons.

The topics were Drug problem Scenario in the Southeast Asian Region, Sharing of Community-Based Preventive Drug Education (Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program, Barkada Kontra Droga (Peers Against Drugs) and Special Drug Education Center), Community-Based Approaches to Drug Abuse Prevention, Designing an Effective Preventive Drug Education Program at the Community Level, Community-Based Preventive Drug Education Program, Techniques and Tools, Sourcing and Networking for Community-Based Preventive Drug Education Program, Development of Monitoring Scheme and Use of Evaluation Instruments and Strategic Areas for Action.

The seminar-workshop was actively supported by the Dangerous Drugs Board, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, Vice Mayor’s Office of the City of Marikina, Philippine Information Agency, Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education, Department of Social Welfare and Development, University of the Philippines (UP) National Institute of Science and Mathematics Education, UP Integrated School and UP College of Education.
Myanmar Empowers Schools and Communities for Drug Abuse Prevention

Although the 15-Year Drug Elimination Plan being implemented in Myanmar from 1999 to 2014 achieved significant improvements, there is a need to maintain the momentum gained in the reduction of poppy cultivation and other psychotropic substances.

In order to carry this out, the government formulated a 5-year drug eradication plan from 2014-2018.

Under this plan, a participatory approach that involves setting up a Drug Abuse Control Committee (DACC) with a Drug Education Sub Committee (DESC) at village, town, division, and state levels is being adopted starting this year.

For the village level, each team is composed of a Headman with 5 to 9 members and a core team with 3 to 7 members.

Other drug education subcommittees were established in schools, urban areas, rural areas, workplaces and prisons to address the needs of the various target groups.

These committees are tasked to disseminate relevant information and to provide a venue for the organization and training of drug education teams which will carry out actual education works.

--Excerpt from the Country Report, ASEAN Seminar Workshop on Community-Based Prevention of Drug Abuse, September 2-6, 2013

Lao PDR Intensifies Drug Prevention Advocacy

In Lao PDR, drug demand reduction is being done through the conduct of drug awareness activities. Posters with drug prevention messages are disseminated along with CDs in various schools and communities.

There is also a concerted effort to make the citizens conscious of the country's drug laws and policies.

The country also cooperates with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in conducting a Training of Trainers (TOT) about the independent external evaluation of the level of drug use, and how to counsel and help the drug users by using the tools such as Program's Checklist, Drug Counselor's Handbook, External Evaluation Questionnaire and others.

-- Kongmany Vongsaly
ASEAN Roundup

NADA MALAYSIA Utilizes New Approach in Drug Prevention

Preventing drug use before it begins is the most cost-effective, and common-sense approach to promoting safe and healthy communities. Starting January 2014, the National Anti-Drug Agency (NADA) of Malaysia has set a new strategy for an effective delivery of drug education including the concept and context for the promotion of health and well-being as a major outcome of drug prevention.

Drug prevention is seen within a context of addressing the factors that make a person vulnerable to abusing drugs. These can vary from person to person and range from issues such as availability and price to an individual’s personal and social environment, condition or environment factors that can lead to drug abuse problems.

Different ways of preventing drug use or abuse are proposed according to high-risk areas selected and intended for targeted group of people and it is generally agreed that different approach or solution that meets all needs.

Focused drug prevention initiatives reflect the efforts to identify different evidence-based approaches that have been proven to be effective in prevention through rigorous evaluation with the intention of achieving successful and effective outcomes.

Focused prevention measures are planned and conducted at the selected high-risk areas with the cooperation of local community to tackle problems according to the needs of that particular area.

This approach is in accordance with NADA Act 2004 section 6 (g) to educate the public against dangerous drugs and 6(h) to seek and foster public support in combating drug misuse.

The objectives of the new approach are as follows:

1) Implementation of prevention programs will be conducted by the local community in which the agency would be a reference to a strategic partner and a smart partner in matters related to drug problems in high risk areas

2) Drug prevention program will be implemented in areas classified as high-risk areas and the frequency of the program is dependent on the action plan that is determined by the executive committee of prevention programs

3) The main purpose of the program implemented is to achieve outcomes based on predetermined indicators.

Focused Prevention programs approach is designed based on the profiling information through Geographic Information System (GIS). Through the system, the scope of the target area has been classified as an ordinary area, risky and high risk. The selection of areas is determined by the State Director and taking into account the following factors:

a) Number of people in police supervision (drug abuse related cases) in that area
b) Crime rates
c) Number of complaints
d) Number of new drug user
e) Settlements and economics

The program is designed to focus on the target group that is geared to the needs of the community and area. Implementation of the program is focused on outcome indicators.

Phases of Focused Prevention programs approach

1) Build a communications network coordination

Meetings with strategic and smart partners to collect data and information.

2) Involve local leaders and empower them to conduct the focused prevention programs

Create an acting committee involving smart and strategic partners

3) Profiling of the selected high-risk area

* Information of the selected high-risk area

* Analyze the risk factors and protective factors identified

* Refer profiling criteria stated in the strategic approach for prevention program

4) Build a community action plan

* Using information collected by the committee, community action plans should be in place to facilitate the implementation of prevention programs in that area

5) Evaluate program outcomes, based on indicators being set

* Record all relevant feedback in order to evaluate program’s effectiveness

* Record all attendance of the focused prevention program

* Record all program activities that have been implemented and feedback from participants about the activities being carried out

* Gather views and perceptions of the local community towards Focused Prevention Program

Outcome Indicators (for program monitoring & evaluation)

1) The target group for treatment / services increased

2) Number of abusers among adolescents and youth who seek treatment and rehabilitation services increased

3) Number of community participation in prevention programs increased (application and invitation, participation in the program and public engagement)

4) The number of anti-drug volunteers increased

5) Participants, leaders, anti-drug volunteers, teachers,
As the lead agency for Preventive Drug Education (PDE) in Singapore, Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) carries out a series of anti-drug programmes directed both generally at students and also specifically at high-risk students and youths.

Working closely with the National Council Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) to achieve a national consensus of zero tolerance towards drug abuse, CNB organises large scale events and activities such as DanceWorks! to send out PDE messages every year.

The focus of CNB’s PDE efforts is to reach out to the youths aged below 25 years and centred on helping youths identify drugs, learn their harmful effects and resist temptations to try drugs. CNB’s core programmes comprise anti-drug talks, drama skits and exhibitions to reach out to large groups of students and adults.

Besides talks and exhibitions, CNB organises a wide range of PDE activities and events throughout the year to engage the youths and stakeholders (e.g. parents, teachers, counselors). Some interest-based activities include dance contests (DanceWorks!), essay-writing and art competitions, sports carnivals, gaming competitions and parent-kid activities.

DanceWorks! is a nationwide anti-drug dance competition aimed at engaging youths in the anti-drug cause and encouraging the development of a healthy, drug-free lifestyle. The competition provides a platform for youths under 25 years to express themselves creatively through dance and to showcase their artistic talents.

As participants are required to incorporate an anti-drug theme into the dance performance, the competition also helps to promote the anti-drug message amongst participating youths, as well as to the audience watching the performances.

DanceWorks! has attracted participation from more than 16,000 youths since the competition started in 1999. 16 years into the competition, DanceWorks! has
ASEAN Roundup

Singapore's DanceWorks!

Continued from page 6

become a recognisable 'brand' amongst youths who believe in leading and spreading the word of an active drug-free lifestyle.

Many schools have come back for the competition year after year and there are also past participants who have become choreographers to coach their juniors for DanceWorks! after graduation. Through the competition, youths become ambassadors in spreading the anti-drug message to their peers by dancing against drug abuse.

The annual dance competition has also evolved over the years to include fringe activities and the use of popular social media platforms such as Facebook, blog and Instagram to increase awareness of the event and the anti-drug cause, as well as to widen its outreach and enhance our interaction with the participants.

The first DanceWorks! mass dance was also created in celebration of the 15th anniversary of DanceWorks! in 2013, so that it will become a tradition and a symbol that participants and supporters will remember when they think of the one and only anti-drug competition in the nation.

Today, DanceWorks! remains an effective platform in reaching out to youths and involving them to demonstrate how to say 'No' to drugs the fun and drug-free way.

Quotes from past participants and teachers:

"DanceWorks! is a great dance platform for us to showcase our creativity and talent and also allows us to spread the anti-drug message. This competition is very meaningful and we hope to inspire others to lead a healthy lifestyle without drugs through our passion for dance." - Lurve N Term, DanceWorks! 2010

"DanceWorks! reminds the students about the harmful effects that drug abuse can cause through skits, T-shirts designs, montages and other publicities. Students are involved in the thinking process and they become more aware." - Teacher of Changkat Changi Secondary School, DanceWorks! 2011


"A fit, healthy body is the best fashion statement. Why do drugs when you can dance?" - Moda, DanceWorks! 2013

Interested to find out more? Check out the special video produced to track the evolution of the DanceWorks! journey since the beginning, in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of DanceWorks!. The video can be viewed from the CNbKNoWDrugs YouTube channel at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESinfRD9Cjo.
As the country’s leading agency on drug abuse prevention and control, the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) continues to implement a holistic, balanced and comprehensive approach to broaden people’s perspectives on the anti-drug advocacy and enlist every Filipino in the anti-drug fight.

The importance of involving all sectors of the society in the fight against drugs has been witnessed over the years. It has become more than apparent that the drug war is neither fought only in the streets nor fought only by law enforcers. Our homes and communities are now at the forefront of this war, and every Filipino is a warrior determined to win the battle.

For the DDB, taking steps to address the drug menace means employing strategies that counter all its facets. It continues to embrace the five pillar global drug control approach adopted during the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) on July 1998 and by the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations on Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). UNGASS sets themes for member states to follow in both national and regional efforts. As such, it represents the coordinated actions of all member states and can be viewed as the global framework for drug control.

Efforts that span initiatives in law enforcement, regulatory compliance and judicial and legislative measures stand at the core of the Board’s Drug Supply Reduction Pillar. These initiatives put forward the Board’s aims of curbing the supply of dangerous drugs in the country and preventing controlled substances from being deflected from the licit to the illicit market.

Drug demand reduction pillar on the other hand complements the efforts of the law enforcement in overturning forces of drug syndicates, traffickers and cultivators by enabling people to resist the lure of drugs.

The DDB has a range of educational programs and services designed to address the needs of every sector of society. Trainings on enhancing personal and interpersonal, leadership and other life skills of the youth are installed. Parents are given training on effective and responsible parenting. Employers and workers are also provided with programs that help ensure that their workplaces are safe and drug-free. Educators are given trainings on drug abuse prevention education while community leaders and workers are also educated and informed on the ill effects of drugs. The knowledge of health professionals on dangerous drugs are also enhanced through symposia and seminars. Pillars of the criminal justice system are given workshops to help them with their job to enforce and implement the law.

With the aim of reducing and eliminating illicit cultivation of marijuana, the DDB also reaches out through crafting project interventions and encouraging cultivators to engage in alternative production systems. Local government units have become the agency’s principal partners to arrive at this end.

Alternative Development projects implemented encompass a broader and inclusive concept of rural development that aims to improve the overall quality of life of the target beneficiaries by addressing not only income-generation but also education, health, safety, infrastructure, and social services.

DDB Officials and Partners launch the nation’s anti-drug slogan, “Kaya ko ‘To ng Walang Droga!” (I can do it without drugs!)

continued on page 9
**DDB Adopts Balanced Approach**

Continued from page 8

Projects are based on and tailored to the specific needs of the local population and is suitable to the climate and geographical location of the area.

The fourth pillar, civic awareness and response aims to stimulate discussion and generate public opinion that lead to participation. The DDB utilizes different forms of media to spread the anti-drug advocacy and enlist more and more Filipinos in the fight against drugs.

Recognizing that drug abuse is a borderless concern, the DDB continues to cooperate with regional and international counterparts. Aside from sharing best practices, regional and international cooperation opportunities provide venues for program improvement and innovation.

The country’s officials, prevention practitioners and law enforcers, and other anti-drug abuse campaign workers have been involved in international assemblies where Philippine programs and projects that address drug abuse get to platforms where they can be enhanced, collectively evaluated, and emulated for their merit.

As can be gleaned from its programs and projects, the DDB has continued to ensure that all facets of the anti-drug menace are examined and addressed.

The DDB continued to be a relevant agency in protecting the Filipino people from the destructive clout of drugs through promoting the importance of living healthy and drug-free.

The Dangerous Drugs Board will remain committed in incorporating the anti-drug abuse advocacy in the Filipino consciousness. This commitment is shared by the Board’s partner agencies in the academe, local government and communities.

**ATCPDE Provides Preventive Drug Education among Tertiary Level Students in the Philippines**

The National Service Training Program is a required course in the tertiary level under Republic Act (RA) 9163. No college student can graduate without taking this course.

The program aims to develop in the student leadership, nationalism, civic consciousness and disaster preparedness. One of the topics in the NSTP program is preventive drug education.

The ASEAN Training Center for Preventive Drug Education (ATCPDE) has several objectives, one of which is to assist in the development of a valuable drug education program for the school and the community.

In 2013, Quezon City Anti Drug Abuse Advisory Council (QCADAAC) requested ATCPDE for technical assistance in its preventive drug education program for NSTP students of Quezon City Polytechnic University.

Three members of ATCPDE served as speakers. They were Prof. Francis Grace Duka-Pante, Dr. Catalina S. Salazar, and Dr. Evangeline M. Zalamea. For eight Sundays from January to March 2013, the speakers rounded the QCPU campuses in San Bartolome, Novaliches, Batasan Campus, and San Francisco High School Campus.

The students, around 200 per batch, were first given a 10-item pretest. The questions were then answered and an interactive discussion followed. A 10-item posttest ended the day’s activity.

The discussion focused on basic terms related to drugs, the reasons for taking drugs, different kinds of drugs, protective factors against drug abuse, alternatives to drugs, and preventive drug education.

**DDB Officials and Staff lead the community as they dance against drugs**

continued on page 11
The Philippine Department of Education through the Health and Nutrition Center conducted the Consultative Conference on the National Drug Education Program (NDEP) on May 21-22, 2014 at the Tagaytay International Convention Center (TICC), Tagaytay City, Philippines.

It was participated in by the regional NDEP Coordinators (1 each from the Secondary Education Division, Elementary Education Division, and Alternative Learning System), Regional Medical Officers and representatives from government and non-government organizations with expertise on drug abuse education.

The work conference is pursuant to Section 43 of Article IV of Republic Act No. 9165 otherwise known as the "Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002" which states that the Department of Education (DepEd) shall support the National Drug Education Program (NDEP) with the school authorities fully responsible for its implementation.

During the work-conference, the thrusts and priorities of the NDEP for SY 2014-2015 were presented and discussed including the policies and guidelines in enforcing the provisions of Article IV sections 41-45 of Republic Act 9165 and the roles and responsibilities of the NDEP coordinators, school administrators and teachers in the implementation of the program. One of the highlights of the activity is the conduct of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis on the implementation of NDEP and mapping out of effective drug abuse prevention strategies to be implemented in the schools and communities. The NDEP coordinators per region prepared their own Action Plan on NDEP to strengthen its implementation.

The topics and speakers during the work conference are the following:

1. Global and National Drug Situation Update- Agent Ivy Joy Tolentino of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)
2. Strategies to Address the Drug Problem- Usec. Edgar C. Galvante of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)
3. Random Drug Testing for Students and Employees- Dr. Jasmin Peralta of the Department of Health
4. Role of Local Government Units in the Implementation of RA 9165 in Support of School DAPE- Mr. Julie Tarayo of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Office (DAPCO) of Muntinlupa City
5. Salient Provision of RA 9165- Atty. Cesar Posada of DDB
6. Guidelines for Taking Custody of a Child/Youth found to be Violating Provision of RA 9165 while in School- Atty. Philip Jose Vera Cruz of DDB
7. SWOT Analysis in Designing School-based Drug Abuse Prevention Program - Prof. Francis Grace Duka-Pante of ATCPDE
8. Workshop on Policies and Guidelines in the Enforcement of Article IV, Sections 41-45 - Ms. Teresita Pineda of DDB

The Chief of the Health Division Maria Corazon C. Dumiao welcomed the participants and Usec. Edgar C. Galvante, Undersecretary of the DDB gave the keynote address. Ms. Maria Theresa Bacud, National NDEP Coordinator presented the participants. The representatives/experts on drug abuse prevention and control from various government and non-government organizations actively participated in the open fora and workshops and DDB staff provided brain-based activities/energizers in between topics.

The Director of the Health and Nutrition Center, Dr. Ella Cecilia Naliponguit provided directions for the NDEP and challenged the participants to work together for a sustainable NDEP. The success of the NDEP is due to the strong support from the DepEd Secretary Br. Armin A. Luistro and DepED

Read more on page 15
Based on the discussions, it seemed the students know much about drugs and drug abuse but they wanted to know more about the protective factors and alternatives to drug use. The school definitely has a role to play in preventive drug education. School organizations and volunteer work are very much welcome to the youth. They are able to experience a sense of belongingness, explore their talents and hone their skills. Teachers should be encouraged to become advisers of organizations. This may entail a lot more time and effort but will certainly lead to positive actions on the part of the students.

Another crucial point is the school-family-community coordination. Parents should also be aware of the preventive drug education program. Without doubt, a happy, supportive family can lead the children to more productive and constructive endeavors. A community that works for a drug-free neighborhood serves as a fine model to the youth.

Drug abuse may not be easily defeated but with continuous drug education, more and more youth will understand the evils brought by drugs and hopefully will be committed not to use drugs. A drug-free society leads to a better quality of life.

Evangeline M. Zalamea

Marikina Anti-Drug Abuse Council Implements Various Programs

The Marikina Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC) continuously dedicate its manpower and logistics to reach out to all sectors of society and provide alternative activities for community drug preventive education. The Council’s drug demand reduction programs were in the form of sports, lectures, and dance competitions. They also conducted a drug symposium campus tour which was very popular among students.

It is a multi-media and theatrical act of the two mascots: BATANG BIDA meaning “Batang Iwas Droga Ako” (I am a Drug-free Kid) and Adiktus. Approximately 28,000 students were reached by the event.
Muntinlupa Strengthens Community-based Response: Unified Strategies Against Drug Abuse

The Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Office (DAPCO) of the City of Muntinlupa intensified their program dubbed as CRUSADA (Community-based Response: Unified Strategies Against Drug Abuse).

It aims to engage local residents in the fight against drugs through their active participation in making their respective communities drug-free. It utilizes several strategies which include program orientation, family clustering (50 households), segregation, drug awareness education, formation of support task forces, saturation, clearing, assessment, unveiling of drug-free billboard, and monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.

Through the CRUSADA program, the grassroots is being reached and the prevailing drug situation in Muntinlupa is being uncovered. It also facilitates the enhancement of the awareness of the residents on the significance of a concerted effort to combat drug abuse problem in the community; strengthen the home-based policing atmosphere of the community through the five (5) support task forces; and inculcate the sense of social responsibility and the spirit of Bayanihan (community spirit) among community members.
DDB, ATCPDE Send Youth Representatives to 1st Global Forum for Youth Leaders on Drug Use Prevention

The Dangerous Drugs Board facilitated the participation of four (4) Philippine youth leaders to the First Global Forum (GoForth) for Youth Leaders on Drug Prevention held February 10-14, 2014 at the Armed Forces Officers Club Hotel, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
They were Jessie Tolentino, Shelly Anne Catangay and Genevieve Allison Alambra. Ms. Alambra represented ATCPDE. She is a sophomore student from the University of the Philippines College of Education.
The Global Forum organized by the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme and the National Rehabilitation Centre of Abu Dhabi was participated by 47 countries and 250 youth leaders.
The forum provided a rich discussion on drug-related issues confronting the youth across the globe. Some questions raised pertain to the reasons for drug use and the failure of religion and legal restrictions to prevent young people from abusing drugs.
A simultaneous life skills training was conducted which capacitate the youth leaders to be effective agents of the global anti-drug advocacy. Also included in the activities were a visit to Desert Safari where participants had the opportunity to ride a camel, and experience Dune Bashing (known in Dubai to be an offroading sports game) and the cultural exchange night where the participants witnessed performances from different nationalities.

Philippines Conducts Youth Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention Education 2014

The Dangerous Drugs Board through its National Youth Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Education (NYCC-DAPE) in partnership with the National Youth Commission (NYC) conducted the 22nd National Youth Congress in Tanay, Rizal on June 24-27, 2014. It was attended by 180 youth leaders from different areas of the country. The activity was strongly supported by the Inter-Agency Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Education (IAC-DAPE). This year’s theme is “Youth Action for Healthy Communities without Drugs.”
The 4-day Congress started with fun-filled introductory activities and an inspiring talk on the next generation leader. Brain-based teaching was also integrated focusing on creating energy, managing environment, state management and its 5 tenets. There was also a community immersion, and a sports competition. Lectures covered salient topics on the national drug situation, drugs and sexually-transmitted infections, legal and medical implication of drug abuse, status on the legalization of marijuana and the status of Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council). The highlight of the activity was the passage of resolutions using the parliamentary procedure. The Congress ended with the organization of a youth consultative body comprised of representatives from various participating agencies and organizations.
Representatives from ASEAN Member States Attend Training of Master Trainers on Universal Prevention Curriculum for Substance Use

The Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) in collaboration with the Dangerous Drugs Board conducted the Training of Master Trainers on Universal Prevention Curriculum for Substance Use (UPC) Series 1 (Introduction to Prevention Science) on April 7-11, 2014 in Makati City, Philippines.

The program was funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States Department of State.

Among the 19 trainees, eight (8) came from ASEAN member states. They were Teresita Pineda, Little Jones Espeleta, Maria Corazon Dumlao, and Francis Grace Duka-Pante (Philippines); Paulina Padmohoeodojo and Bobby Hartanto (Indonesia); Yusof bin Ismail (Singapore) and Jo Choong Lean Keow (Malaysia).

Mr. Tay Bian How, ACCE Director of the Colombo Plan Secretariat explained that the trainees need to finish the 7 curricula which cover the following topics: Introduction to Prevention Science, Family-based Preventive Interventions, School-based Preventive Interventions, Prevention in the Workplace, Environmental Preventive Interventions and the Media, Evidence-Based Prevention Implementation Systems, and Drug Prevention Monitoring and Evaluation.

The first curriculum covers the basics of Prevention Science ranging from Epidemiology of Substance Use and the Role of Prevention; Physiology and Pharmacology; Definitions and Behaviors Addressed by Prevention; Evidence-Based Prevention Interventions and Policies: The UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention; The Role of the Substance Use Prevention Coordinator and Prevention Specialist; and Review of Lessons Learned and Application to Practice.

The second part of the series will be conducted on July 7-19, 2014 at Cape Town, South Africa.
Philippines Joins the World in Celebrating IDADAIT 2014

Spearheaded by the United Nations (UN) globally and the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) locally, June 26 marks the observance of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT) every year. The celebration stemmed from the UN's General Assembly resolution dated December 7, 1987 as a response to the need to further strengthen global action to attain a drug-free world.

In adopting the international theme "A Message of Hope: Drug Use Disorders are Preventable and Treatable," DDB led the celebration in Tanay, Rizal through a program and a Zumba showdown.

The ceremonies started with a prayer led by Pastor Medel Mendez. Tanay Mayor Rafael A. Tanjuatco welcomed the participants. Then DDB Permanent Member Edgar Galvante read Secretary Antonio A. Villar Jr.'s message. After which, Ms. Ella Dimaculangan, DDB's Press Relations Officer announced the winners for the various contests. Sampaloc National High School's slogan entry was adjudged the winner. Simeon R. Bendana Sr. Elementary School was awarded the most colorful delegation while Marciana P. Catolos Memorial National High School and Marikina Anti-drug Abuse Council got the biggest delegation award.

Ms. Dimaculangan also announced the DDB's first online student video contest which is open to all college students. The video should be able to build awareness on drug prevention. Three steps need to be followed by those who wish to join: create a video, upload in YouTube and register the video. Deadline of entries will be on September 12, 2014. Winners will receive P30,000, P20,000 and P10,000 respectively.

The unveiling of the billboard of Tanay’s commitment and support to DDB’s "No to Marijuana Legalization" campaign was witnessed by the public. This was followed by the closing remarks of Hon. Vice Mayor Jaime B. Vista.

The IDADAIT celebration 2014 was actively participated by students, youth leaders, community leaders and members, government and non-government organizations, and sponsoring organizations.

República ng Pilipinas

Dr. Ella Cecilia G. Naliponguit, CESO
Maria Corazon C. Dumiao, MD, MPH, DBHI

continued from p. 10

DepED Work Conference on Drugs

representative to the DDB Undersecretary Alberto T. Muyot.

The NDEP is an educational endeavor aimed to raise the consciousness of elementary and secondary students on the perils of use of illicit drugs. It has been designed to enable all sectors to work collaboratively with the school system as the core, thereby unifying all sectoral endeavors. NDEP is anchored on two legal mandates: RA 7624 of 1992, also known as "An Act Integrating Drug Prevention and Control in the Intermediate and Secondary Curricula as well as the Non-Formal, Informal and Indigenous Learning Systems and for Other Purposes" and RA 9165, otherwise known as "Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002."

Several DepED issuances were disseminated in the field such as DECS Memo No.388, s. 1995 "Institutionalizing the National Drug Education Program (NDEP) in all schools"; DECS Memo No. 499, s.1997 "Strengthening the National Drug Education Program (NDEP) in Schools"; DepED Order No. 5, s. 2003 "Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 9165 and DepED Order No. 12 s. 2009 "Strengthening the National Drug Education Program (NDEP) in Schools."
OUR VISION:
Unified Action for a Drug-Free ASEAN

Attainment of a drug-free ASEAN requires an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach that coordinates multiple programs and strategies in collaboration with the families, students, community members, and decision and policy makers in the program planning process. With great focus on prevention, the planning process should consider primarily priority behaviors that contribute to health, safety, and well-being of students, staff, and families, as well as assess supportive and healthful environment that nurture decision-making skills and values for life.