

Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

Vision of National Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD):

To declare Thailand as the drug production-free country in 2008

Concept Strategy

The key of success depends upon good management and the seriousness of drug control implementation in all areas over the country. The long-term victory over drugs will depend upon the strength of the Kingdom Unity to fight against drugs which is strongly backed up by communities/villages as the main mechanism.

The National Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD), therefore, sets up the main guidelines for Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs by using communities/villages all over the country to be drug control centres which will be continuously supported by government sectors and local authorities concerned.

Goals and Objectives:

1. Solve the remaining problems.
2. Monitor drug trends to prevent the return of serious drug problems.
3. Build up the strength and prolong the fight against drugs.
4. Make people and the public satisfy with outcomes of drug control implementation in order to encourage them to take part in fighting against drugs.

Solve the Remaining Problems:

- Take care of people's complaints and problems
- Suppress the rest of drug producers, traffickers, and smugglers, particularly major drug traffickers and those with arrest warrants
- Find all kinds of drug addicts and take them to treatment and rehabilitation systems
- Take care of villages/communities, educational institutions, work places that still have drug problems
- Dismantle drug epidemic areas and drug sources

Monitor the Current Drug Situation and Drug Trends:

- Set up Drug Surveillance System to verify the current drug situation
- Control new types of drugs as well as new drug traffickers, smugglers, and addicts
- Control the people who get involved with drugs
- Control drug epidemic areas, especially in communities/villages

Build up the Strength and Prolong the Fight against Drugs:

- All mechanism have capabilities of identifying current drug situation and fighting against drugs effectively
- Drug addicts who undergo treatment and rehabilitation can live their lives with happiness

- Set up drug immunity for potential demand group
- Maintain good social environments to prevent drug manufactures and drug trafficking in all areas around the country
- Improve social and economic factors

Make People Satisfy with the Outcomes of Drug Control Implementation :

- People are satisfied with the fight against drugs policy and its outcomes, so they can trust the government in its seriousness to fight against drugs
- The public and people can be confident that drug problems will not return
- The general public has a positive thinking about drug addicts
- People are aware of drug threats and get together to prevent drug problems from returning to their societies

Period 1: 2006 (1 Mar. - 30 Sep. 06)

Focus on : solving the remaining problems, building up confidence for the people, and setting up drug surveillance system:

1. More than 90% of the people are satisfied with the government's drug control policy.
2. Not less than 50% of people's complaints about drugs are responded by government authorities
3. Drug addicts/abusers are cured, developed, and taken care of, so career training will be provided to them for making their own incomes.
4. The rest of drug producers, traffickers, and smugglers all over the country will be suppressed and prosecuted. Their properties and money derived from drug business will be confiscated.
5. Drug epidemic communities/villages are targeted on solving problems. Strong villages are set up more than 10% (8500 villages/communities all over the country)
6. 810 border villages /communities are strong villages.
7. Drug epidemic in educational institutions is solved. Those institutes are strong enough to fight against drugs.
8. Drug epidemic in work places is solved and those work places are strong enough to fight against drugs.
9. There are mechanism and surveillance system at national, regional, provincial, and major district levels.
10. Main problems of management of NCCD in all levels are solved.

Responsible Agencies:

Supply Side :

- Working Group on International Cooperation on Drug Affairs
- Working Group on Drug Production and Drug Trafficking Suppression
- Working Group on Drug Interdiction along Border Areas

Period 2 : 2007 (1 Oct.06 – 30 Sep. 07)

Watch the current drug situation and trends and prolong drug solutions in all areas and targets:

1. The remaining drug problems from period 1 are solved.

2. The information about drug surveillance will be linked (On-line) between NCCD, Ministries, regions, provinces, and Bangkok Metropolitan.
3. Strong Villages/communities are set up over 17% (about 15,000 villages/communities)
4. 1,218 strong villages/communities at the border areas are set up and strengthened to watch drug situation and solve drug problems
5. Numbers of new drug addicts in potential demand group (age between 13-18 years old) are reduced over 5% when compares with period 1.
6. Numbers of new drug addicts in 3 provinces of the Southern Region decreased.
7. NCCD at all levels are strong to direct and implement drug surveillances.

Responsible Agencies :

National organizations concerned, NCCD, and Commission and Working Group on Drug Demand

Demand Side:

- Working Group on Integration and Development of Drug Addicts/Abusers Treatment Procedures

Management Side:

- Sub-committee on Administration, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the Overall Implementations
- Sub-committee on Integration of Narcotics Plans and Budgets

Period 3 : 2008 (1 Oct. 07-30 Sep. 08)

Watch drug situation and prolong the fight against drugs to meet objectives and goals and for vision accomplishment:

1. All remaining problems and drug epidemic areas from period 2 are solved.
2. Thailand becomes the country that has no drug production at all.
3. The proportion of drug cases is not more than 70 per 100,000 populations
4. The proportion of drug cases in qualities like arrests, further investigations, and asset seizures increase.
5. Strong villages/communities are established more than 25% (about 22,000 villages/communities)
6. All 3,601 border villages/communities/ are strong enough to solve drug problems by their own.
7. New drug addicts among youth and young people groups (age 13 – 18 years old) decrease more than 5% when compares with period 2.
8. At least 90 % of local administrative organizations take part in drug surveillance in their responsible areas.

Responsible Agencies

Potential Demand Side :

- Working Group on Drug Prevention among Out of School Youth Group
- Working Group on Drug Prevention among In School Youth Group
- Working Group on Strengthening Villages/Communities for Sustainable Development and Victory over Drug Problem

National Administrative Indicator 2005 – 2008:

The proportion of drug cases decreases to 70 per 100,000 Populations

Commitment of Government Authorities Indicators 2006:

- Percent of strong villages/communities (Grade A), that have drug abuser, addicts, and traffickers per populations, not over 4 : 1,000 populations in every province as well as Bangkok (95%)

- Percent of drug cases that are done by the same drug offenders who undergo treatment and rehabilitation in the compulsory and correctional systems after releasing from prisons within 2 years is 10 %

Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

Goals and Objectives:

1. Manage with the remaining drug problem.
2. Keep the drug problem under surveillance and maintain the current controlled drug situation.
3. Strengthen and sustain victory over drugs.
4. Make the public satisfied, confident, realise and cooperate with the fights against drugs.

1st Phase: 2006 (1 March-30 September 2006)

Annihilate the remaining drug problem, build up confidence among the public and set up a surveillance system.

2nd Phase: 2007 (1 October 2006-30 September 2007)

Keep the drug problem under surveillance and sustainability among all of the target groups.

3rd Phase: 2008 (1 October 2007-30 September 2008)

Maintain the surveillance and sustainability over the drug problem to accomplish the set visions, target groups and indicators.

Strategies

1. Supply

Outcomes/Targets

Destroy drug production and trafficking as well as maintain the situation where there are no drug production, smuggling, trafficking, together with influential identities in every targeted area.

1. International cooperation on local joint operations becomes better coordinated, leading to decrease in regional drug production
2. Drug surveillance and interdiction among villages/communities along borders are strengthened.
3. Remaining drug dealers not yet being arrested each year are to be arrested and prosecuted.
4. Ratio of seizure cases being further investigated and forfeited increases.

Main Activities

1. Develop international cooperation on drug control.
2. Interdict by establishing checkpoints at lenient points and inner areas.
3. Strengthen villages/communities along borders.
4. Develop effective intelligence and investigation to track down drug dealers.
5. Suppress and prosecute remaining drug dealers as well as forfeit their assets.
6. Attack areas where there are drug trafficking and epidemic.
7. Develop laws and law enforcement process.

Responsible Agencies

- Working Group on International Cooperation on Drug Affairs
- Working Group on Drug Production and Drug Trafficking Suppression
- Working Group on Drug Interdiction along Borders Areas

Royal Thai Police

Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Anti-Money Laundering Office, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Corrections, Special Investigation Department Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Food and Drug Administration, Revenue Department, Customs Department, Office of Supreme Commander, Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy Headquarters, Royal Thai Air Force, Department of Internal Securities

2. Potential Demand

Outcomes/Targets

The public from communities, educational institutes and workplaces have attitudes and awareness to fight against drugs. They become stronger and participate in monitoring and managing with the drug problem. People who are classified as potential demand group have immunity against drugs. Surrounding environment is developed so as not to be accounted for a supporting factor to drug involvement.

1. Reduce the potential demand's youth group to 5 percent annually.
2. Establish approximately 20,000 Motherland Fund in 2008 (25 percent of the nationwide).
3. Control the expansion of drug epidemic in villages/communities not to be over than 5 percent annually.
4. Strengthen educational institutes to overcome drugs.
5. Strengthen workplaces to overcome drugs.

Main Activities

1. Draw the public to engage in the campaign. Make them satisfied, confident and participate in monitoring and fighting against drugs.
2. Control and reorganise social order by preventing entertainment places, dormitories and workplaces from being drug epidemic areas.
3. Adjust perception and build up immunity to the youths in and out of educational institutes to understand bad impact of drugs and be able to take care of themselves, their friends and families as well as help communities and society.
4. Develop and strengthen villages/communities to be competent in monitoring and managing the drug problem.
5. Develop and strengthen educational institutes to be competent in monitoring and managing the drug problem.
6. Expand the project of the white workplaces and entertainment places to be competent in monitoring and managing the drug problem.

Responsible Agencies

- Working Group on Drug Prevention among In-school-youth Group
- Working Group on Drug Prevention among Out-of-school-youth Group
- Working Group on Strengthening Villages/Communities for Sustainable Development and Victory over Drug Problem

Ministry of Interior (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Department of Provincial Administration, the Community Development Department, Department of Local Administration)

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Ministry of Justice (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Department of Youth Observation and Protection, Department of Probation)

Ministry of Public Health (Department of Mental Health)

Thai Military CCCD (Office of Supreme Commander, Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy Headquarters, Royal Thai Air Force), Department of Internal Securities
Public CCCD, Concerted Power of the Thai Community Foundation
Local Administrative Organisation, NGOs, Ramjitti Institute

3. Demand

Outcomes/Targets

Drug abusers/addicts of all systems undergo treatment, have occupations, earn income and become independent.

1. Relapse ratio decreases 5 percent annually.
2. The public have positive attitudes and accept drug abusers/addicts.
3. Drug abusers who undergo drug treatment are followed up, helped, developed, hired and independent.

Main Activities

1. Encourage drug abusers/addicts to engage in the campaign and persuade them to receive treatment.

Year 2007	Voluntary system 20,000 people Compulsory 30,000 people In prison 17,500 people (Targets according to the plan/budget)
Year 2008	All systems 60,000 people (Targets according to the national administrative work plan)
2. Set up adequate rehabilitation centres under compulsory system
3. Develop the public in communities and families to be capable in searching, categorising and following up to take care of drug abusers/addicts.
4. Categorising and giving treatment to drug abusers/addicts according to their illness behaviours.
5. Urge the public to adjust their attitudes to forgive and accept drug abusers/addicts.
6. Follow up, restore, render assistance and develop ex-drug abusers/addicts to live their normal lives.
7. Promote the network in which drug abusers/addicts undergoing treatment are able to do something useful/beneficial to the society.

Responsible Agencies

- Working Group on Integration and Development of Drug Addicts/Abusers Treatment Procedures

Ministry of Public Health (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Department of Medical Services, Department of Thai Traditional Medicine and Alternative Medicine, Department of Health Service Support, Department of Medical Sciences, Department of Mental Health)

Ministry of Justice (Department of Probation, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Observation and Protection, Office of the Narcotics Control Board)

Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Interior (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Local Administration)

Ministry of Labour

Thai Military CCCD (Office of Supreme Commander, Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy Headquarters, Royal Thai Air Force), Department of Internal Securities
Local Administrative Organisation, NGOs, Religious Organisation

4. Management

Outcomes/Targets

Build up integrity as well as cooperation and integration of plans, budgets and activities at all levels.

Arrange surveillance systems and mechanisms to ensure the sustainable victory over drugs.

Develop capability in the area-level-management so as to work in a long run.

Integrate works in development and problem-solving of other concerned causes.

1. Working group/commanding centres are set up to monitor rising problems at all levels.
2. Provincial/Bangkok CCCDs are strengthened and capable in integrating budget plans, administration, coordination and cooperation with government bodies, public CCCD as well as local administrative organisations in each area.
3. At least 90 percent of local administrative organisations participate in drug surveillance.
4. Budgetary plans are integrated and flexible according to a current situation, a follow-up and a consistent evaluation.

Main Activities

1. Establish surveillance system and mechanism at all levels to be able to identify the situation of a problem leading to up-to-dated and quick problem-solving.
2. Strengthen institutions and their personnel, particularly those of Provincial/Bangkok CCCDs and District CCCD, to be able to deal with the problem effectively.
3. Allocate and integrate a budget according to a current situation as well as constantly monitor and evaluate the operational outcomes.
4. Promote local administrative organisations to be responsible for drug-control-works in their competent areas.
5. Adjust/revise concerned laws and regulations to be beneficial to drug-control-works.
6. Implement knowledge management as a method to fight against drugs and used as a guideline for drug surveillance and sustainable drug control among officials and the public.
7. Integrate works in development and problem-solving of other concerned causes. (poverty, influential groups, promoting security and peace in the 3 southern provinces)

Responsible Agencies

- Subcommittee on Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Overall Implementations
- Subcommittee on Integration of Narcotics Plans and Budgets
- Subcommittee on Integration, Administration and Monitoring of Local Works

NCCD

Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Interior, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health,

Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

The Bureau of the Budget, Department of Internal Securities

Thai Military CCCD (Office of Supreme Commander, Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai

Navy Headquarters, Royal Thai Air Force)

Provincial/Bangkok CCCDs

Public CCCD, Local Administrative Organisation, NGOs, Academic Institute

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