



INDONESIAN NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY'S ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING UNODC'S ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN 2019-2022

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the role of the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in implementing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes' (UNODC) Alternative Development program in 2019-2022. This study uses descriptive qualitative method and the alternative development concept to examine the study case. Data collection technique includes documentation from literature sources and interviews. The results of this research found that the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency has implemented the UNODC's Alternative Development in 2019-2022 by creating a Grand Design of Alternative Development (GDAD) in Aceh Province, as a pilot project. The GDAD in Aceh diverts farmers' narcotic plantation into alternative agricultural commodities. Hence, the BNN has implemented all of the UNODC's Alternative Development components, including Agricultural Development, Basic Infrastructure, Community Development, Education, Environmental Protection, Gender Equality, Health, Improved Markets, and Security Rule of Law. The program was considered effective, because many farmers in Aceh whom had previously planted narcotic plants converted their farmland into plantation of crops with high selling values.

Keywords: National Narcotics Agency, UNODC, Alternative Development, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

This research describes the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's (BNN) role in implementing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Alternative Development program in 2019-2022. Drugs trafficking has become a major problem in international relations. In response to this transnational organized crime, the United Nations (UN) established the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 1997 (UNODC, 2024a). The UNODC launched programs to help countries overcome drugs trafficking problem, such as the Global SMART Programme, Country Programme, The Pilot Project, and Alternative Development.

Firstly, The Global SMART Programme has a purpose to enhance capacity building of its member states, and help them report information on drugs, based on scientific evidence to support policy decision-making (UNODC, 2008). The Global SMART Programme gathers data on the development of drugs trafficking from its member states, and share strategies to counter them. This program has helped enhanced the capacity of 11 states in East Asia, including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Secondly, Country Programme. UNODC contributed towards countries in countering transnational organized crimes, including drugs trafficking, corruption and terrorism. On 28 May 2012, Country Programme had been signed by the Head of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and UNODC in Jakarta. UNODC has implemented this program in Indonesia since 31 January 2012 until 2015. Through this program, UNODC supports its sustainable partnership with state governments. (UNODC, 2012).

Thirdly, the Pilot Project and Conservation-based Rehabilitation. In early 2012, UNODC and 11 other UN sub-organizations announced a joint statement that UNODC member states will abolish detention system for drug abusers (UNODC, 2013). UNODC supports the Indonesian government to promote this initiative, with the purpose to reform the approach towards drug abusers, from punitive to rehabilitation-oriented measures (United Nations, 2017).

Finally, Alternative Development. Since the 2000s, UNODC has implemented alternative development to counter narcotic plantations. This program sustainably integrates social, cultural, economic, ecological and security efforts to improve the society's welfare. For instance, when narcotic plant fields are converted into non-narcotic plantation, the society needs to find ways to increase their income. The Alternative Development program has been implemented in Peru, Colombia, Thailand, Afghanistan, and Laos. This program was claimed to be successful in decreasing narcotic production in those countries through economic and socio-cultural approaches (BNN, 2016).

Previous studies have discussed about the implementation of UNODC's Alternative Development in various countries. In 2011, Thailand, Peru, and UNODC hosted an International Conference on Alternative Development (ICAD) which resulted in practical guidelines on Alternative Development. Thailand had implemented Alternative Development by providing alternative livelihood for former narcotic plantation farmers (Diskul, et.al. 2019). Afterwards, Myanmar implemented Alternative Development in 2014-2017 by converting narcotic plantations into coffee plantations (Indroputro, 2018). On the other hand, Laos also implemented Alternative Development through the Phongsaly Alternative Development Find Project (PADF) by training former opium farmers into handicraft makers (Shiddiq & Nafilah, 2022). Previous studies have also mentioned about BNN and UNODC's cooperation to implement Alternative

Development in specific regions in Indonesia, such as by organizing a training program in Borneo (Sriwijaya, 2019 & Dirgantara, 2017).

Narcotic crime is a big problem in Indonesia. The rate of drug abuse in Indonesia increases annually. In 2019-2021, the percentage of drug abuse increased from 1.80% in 2019 into 1.95% in 2021. This is a significant increase, considering the number of populations. In 2021, the number of people in the age of 15-64 engaged in drug abuse was approximately 3,662,646, which has increased 243,458 people as compared to in 2019. Besides that, the prevalence rate of people who had experienced drug abuse increased from 2.4% in 2019 into 2.75% in 2021. In 2021, it was estimated that 4,827,616 people from the age of 15-64 had used drugs sometime of their life in Indonesia, which was significantly higher than in 2019 (BNN, 2021).

Indonesia is not only a country with a high rate of drugs consumption. It has also become a location for drugs trafficking and drugs production base (BNN, 2016). Indonesia's archipelagic geography makes it prone to drugs trafficking. For instance, drugs could be trafficked from Malaysia to Riau Islands. On the other hand, Indonesia has limited number of police patrolling its outer islands. Hence, Indonesia established the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) as a non-ministerial organization, managing specific tasks as appointed by the president (Kompas, 2022).

Indonesia faced emergency during the Covid-19 pandemic. Although economic activities were limited, drugs trafficking was still going on (BNN Contributor, 2021). Drugs trafficking posed a negative impact towards the country's economy, health and security. Metro Jaya and the Indonesian Police headquarters' drugs control unit had confiscated 65,000 ecstasy pills in 2020 (Natalia & Humaedi, 2020). Additionally, within the first three months of 2021, the Indonesian national narcotics agency (BNN) had secured 808.67 kilograms of methamphetamine and 3,462.75 kilograms of marijuana (Irsalyana, 2021).

This increasing number signified Indonesia as a drugs trafficking route. Indonesia as a developing economy with high number of populations caught the interest of drugs traffickers (Syafira & Fatima, 2021). In general, there are three issues related to drugs trafficking in Indonesia, i.e. the kinds of drugs, trafficking routes, and drug abuse. The process of drug production started from narcotic plantations which supply the main ingredients of drugs. For instance, cocaine and opium poppies are the main ingredients to make heroin. Besides that, cannabis could be processed into hashish and marijuana. Once processed as drugs, they are trafficked for consumption (Fadillah & Rani, 2015).

Indonesia had cooperated with the UNODC since 2007, with the purpose of countering drugs trafficking. Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). This is exemplified by the Indonesian National Narcotic Boards' (BNN) implementation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Alternative Development in 2019-2022. Indonesia imposes death penalty for drug traffickers. However, death penalty hasn't been proven to be effective in countering drugs trafficking (Erdianto, 2016).

UNODC played an important role in implementing Alternative Development in Indonesia. In 2008, UNODC sent a delegation from Thailand, which had previously implemented Alternative Development, in order to provide facilities and equipment needed for corn farming in Indonesia until 2012. Alternative Development could be classified into two programs, i.e. Alternative Development Program (ADP), which aims to convert illegal narcotic plantations into vegetable plantations, and Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development (SALD), which aims to increase the society's welfare by finding alternative income sources from agricultural and other sectors (BNN, 2016).

UNODC had implemented Alternative Development in Indonesia in 2009-2012 to convert marijuana plantation into corn, patchouli and Burflower-tree plantation with high value in the market (Suseno, 2012). The UNODC Chief Executive Director came to Lamteuba, Aceh Besar to inaugurate the SALD (Widiarto, 2022). However, since the corn harvest couldn't be sold in 2012, the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) needed to come up with a new program, namely the Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD), while collaborating with various stakeholders for its implementation (Widiarto, 2022).

In 2016, BNN proposed the Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD) to limit drug abuse cases in Indonesia (BNN, 2016). GDAD is in line with UNODC's Sustainable Alternative Development (SAD) targets, which include: Agricultural Development, Basic Infrastructure, Community Development, Education, Environmental Protection, Health, Improved Markets, Gender Equality and Security Rule of Law (UNODC, 2022). This research describes how BNN implemented GDAD in Aceh Province in 2019-2022 by converting narcotic plantation fields into commodity plantations. Previously, communities in Aceh planted narcotic plants to increase income, due to lack of infrastructural development.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research implements qualitative research method, which aims to understand and explore problems in order to answer the research problem by collecting data through various approaches such as interview, observation, and thematic analysis (Cresswell & Creswell, 2022). Descriptive research aims to understand the study case by answering questions such as who, when, where and how (Neuman, 2013). This research describes the role of Indonesian National Narcotics Board (UNODC) in implementing UNODC's Alternative Development in Aceh Province, Indonesia in 2019-2022. Data collecting method includes interviews to obtain primary data, and secondary data from journal articles, e-books and news sites. Data analysis is based on Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) which includes data condensation, data display and conclusion.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

BNN's Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD) focuses on eradicating marijuana production in Aceh Besar, Gayo Lues and Bireuen Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia (BNN, 2016). GDAD aims to replace narcotic plants with high quality commodities, change narcotic cultivation professions into commodity farmers, improve the community's welfare, develop local economy and increase income, increase the awareness on health and legal regulations, and unite communities through partnerships and cooperation. GDAD is planned to run in 10 years between 2016-2025, with three stages including building trust in 2016-2018, program implementation in 2019-2024 and developing agritourism in 2025. Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD) programs implemented in Aceh Province are in line with nine of UNODC's Sustainable Alternative Development (SAD) targets, which include agricultural development, basic infrastructure, community development, education, environmental protection, health, improved markets, gender equality and the security rule of law.

Holsti (1970) stated that there are 17 different national role conceptions in foreign policy, i.e. Bastion of the revolution-liberator, Regional leader, Regional protector, Active Independent, Liberation supporter, Anti-imperialist agent, Defender of the faith, Mediator-integrator, Regional-subsystem collaborator, Developer, Bridge, Faithful ally, Independent, Example, Internal Development, Isolate, and Protectee. The BNN is considered having an independent role according to Holsti's 17 types of national role conception in relations to a state's foreign policy. Independent roles are mostly run by government officials in the world. This role describes that a state or government will formulate policies according to its own national interest. This role emphasizes the right of the state to determine its own foreign policy independently (Holsti, 1970). BNN has a role to implement prevention, community empowerment, eradication, rehabilitation, law and cooperation in the field of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics, Precursors and other Addictive Materials (Kompas, 2022).

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Agricultural Development

BNN seeks to change the narcotic cultivation profession of drug-prone communities into commodity farmers, based on the President Instruction No. 6 year 2018 on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) by planting superior commodity crops (Muchlis, 2020). The Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, Aceh Provincial Government and district governments have converted marijuana plantation sites into corn plantation, as wide as 12.820 hectares in Biruen, 30 hectares in Gayo Lues, and another 30 hectares in Lamteuba (BNN, 2019a).

In 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture have prepared alternative crops including upland rice, coffee plants, red chilies and garlic. The ministry has also prepared 25 tractors, 30 corn planting tools, and 15 cultivators to support this program. The regent of

Gayo Lues thanked BNN for implementing Alternative Development. Previously, 900 people from Gayo Lues had been arrested for illegal drug trafficking, and 1800 others are still wanted (Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia, 2018).

In 2019, Alternative Development was implemented in Bireuen Regency. Hybrid corns are planted in a 12 hectares field, with a duration of 90 days for each harvest (Redaksi Metro Aceh, 2019). BNN implemented GDAD by opening a 30 hectares land of corn plantation, including 5 hectares in Lamteuba, 5 hectares in Lamteuy, and 20 hectares in Lampakuk. The Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Aceh Province have also prepared to open a 4000 hectares corn plantation in 2020. Additionally, some companies such as PT Japfa and PT Blang Bintang were prepared to buy the corn harvested from the fields to be processed (Dayamas, 2019).

Besides from corn, other commodities were also planted in 2019, including 300 hectares of Gayo coffee plantation in Central Aceh and 400 hectares in Gayo Lues. As a result, Aceh Province export Gayo coffee beans annually to 18 countries, including Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and the United States (Humas Aceh, 2019). Challenges faced include the society's worry that agricultural crops would not generate much income as much as narcotic plants trade. Society also needs to reallocate income to invest on the sustainability of agricultural fields after harvest (BNN, 2019a).

In 2020-2022, Ujang Internasional and Starbucks are willing to cooperate in investing in coffee plantation with majority women workers or agroforestry. Ujang Internasional is a company that acts as a supplier, buying coffee beans from farmers and resell them to Starbucks. Both companies participated in the Alternative Development's pilot project to ensure the quality of coffee beans are standardized, and the price doesn't go down.

As a result, in 2017-2022, there are 125 farmers in Aceh Besar who were empowered through corn plantation in a 150 hectares field, 8.183 farmers in Bireuen empowered through corn plantation, and 4.240 farmers in Gayo Lues empowered through corn plantation in a 5.143 hectares field. Additionally, there were also 2.100 coffee farmers in Gayo Lues, working on a 2.100 hectares field. In sum, in 2017-2022 there were 14.648 farmers empowered through corn or coffee plantations (Widiarto, 2022).

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Basic Infrastructure Development

BNN collaborated with companies to construct infrastructure in three locations, specifically in Aceh Besar, Gayo Lues and Bireuen Regencies, Aceh Province, Indonesia. PT Japfa Comfeed's subsidiary, PT Indojoya Agrinusa established an egg hatchery and teaching farm in Seulimeum Village, Aceh Besar, Aceh Province to support BNN's GDAD program. This 6.2-hectare factory was built to help local breeders in providing high quality chicken (BNN, 2019a). The factory includes 3 chicken houses, including commercial farm closed house with the capacity of 10.000 chickens, commercial farm

open house with the capacity of 5.500 chickens, and commercial farm open house postal with the capacity of 4.500 chickens. Besides from factories, roads were also built to ease public transportation and the Lamteuba market was renovated to provide business opportunities for traders (BNN, 2019a).

Additionally, BNN and the governmental tourism agency developed an Agritourism area in Agusen Village. This was a result of the collaboration between the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia and BNN through a focus group discussion in Gayo Lues in 2019. This collaboration took place in the regional development planning agency office of Gayo Lues, which established the GDAD Task Force approved by the Regent of Gayo Lues. BNN and the Gayo Lues District Public Works Agency had also constructed an observation tower in Papela Village, a tourism site towards the waterfall, which used to be a marijuana plantation site in Gayo Lues. In 2020-2022, BNN tends to ensure the sustainability of ongoing projects through cooperation with various stakeholders supporting the GDAD (Dayamas, 2019).

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Community Development

BNN worked together with PT Japfa Comfeed in an Mou signed on 22 July 2019 in Banda Aceh. The MoU agreed on organizing a training program, partnership, and marketing for alternative development, rehabilitation, education on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN), and forming the anti-drugs volunteers. Japfa Comfeed also applies anti-drugs test during its employee recruitment (BNN, 2019a).

BNN and Japfa Comfeed Indonesia cooperated by establishing egg hatching facilities to build a chicken farming business with a 21-day harvest period for the Lamteuba community in Aceh Besar. BNN also fostered the community to build chicken farming in accordance with Japfa Comfeed Indonesia's standards. Cooperation between Japfa Comfeed Indonesia and BNN develops local economy in Aceh Besar, as Japfa Comfeed Indonesia agreed to buy the farming community's corn harvests. BNN further implemented the GDAD targets in 2020-2022 by involving civil society organizations to provide aid and moral support for community development.

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Education

Firstly, BNN, Provincial branch of BNN (BNNP) and Gayo Lues city branch of BNN (BNNK) provided life skills training on entrepreneurship to improve the value of local commodities (BNN, 2019a). The training was held in Gayo Lues Regence, inviting 48 people including the Sub-District head, police chief, military district commander, farmers, public figures, the youth, and religious leaders in Gayo Lues. The Head of Rural Community Sub-Directorate of BNN and Head of BNNK Gayo Lues became the keynote speakers during this training program. Participants were trained to create gabion wires to prevent pests from contaminating the crops. The purpose of this training was to increase

the farmers' income after shifting from marijuana plantation into commodities farming (BNN, 2019b).

Secondly, BNN along with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Aceh Provincial Agriculture Service carried out coaching clinic for farmers. The purpose of this coaching clinic was to improve capacity building of the working environment, by increasing the family's awareness on the law regulating drugs. The former marijuana farmers were equipped with commodity seeds, agricultural inputs, counseling, assistance and post-harvest solutions (BNN, 2019a). For instance, through technical assistance where farmers are trained to plant various commodities including patchouli, turmeric, corn and other high-valued commodities. The Aceh Besar Agriculture Service supports and appreciates the existence of BNN's GDAD which will continue until 2025 (Redaksi, 2024).

Thirdly, BNN and the Ministry of Youth and Sports provides entrepreneurship training for the Cadres of Anti-Drug Youth (KIPAN) from three pilot project locations (BNN, 2019a). This training for farmers includes various skills such as commodity cultivation, the use of technology, alternative energy, organic fertilizers, non-agricultural skills, farming and fishery. In 2020-2022, there were follow up programs implemented by the BNN to work together with ministries and other organizations to educate the society on anti-drugs Alternative Development. Besides that, there needs to be further research on how to develop villages, and awareness towards the internet and social media.

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Environmental Protection

BNN collaborated with the Provincial Forestry and Plantation Service to establish a production forest. It would take 35 years to grow the trees in the forest, which will benefit communities living around the forest to harvest forestry resources. Furthermore, BNN worked together with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to coach more than 150 groups concerned on social forestry program in Aceh, to improve the society's welfare, while maintaining the sustainability of the forest's ecosystem. This collaboration resulted in the reforestation of Agusen River banks conducted by BNN, the Gayo Lues Regency Government and the forest management authority. Finally, BNN also carried out assistance to agricultural workers in Aceh Besar District specifically in planting turmeric, and motivating farmers in the Lamteuba area to plant and Burflower-tree as a commodity crop while preserving the forest.

Through Alternative Development, Agusen Village obtained benefit from the rejuvenation of coffee plantation in the Agusen River banks. Coffee harvest reach 4 to 5 kilograms weekly, with the average price of Rp. 70.000 per kilograms. Society living around the production forest could rent the forest to plant commodities such as fruits, rattan, Burflower-trees and turmeric in Lamteuba (BNN, 2019a). Nevertheless, some challenges in managing the environment remained, such as illegal logging, and replantation of marijuana plants. Hence, in 2020-2022, BNN plans to continue

coordination of forest police patrols to prevent such incidents and improve Alternative Development's implementation.

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Gender Equality

UNODC strives to ensure both men and women obtain benefits from its programs (UNODC, 2024b). Initially during the planning stage of Alternative Development, gender considerations did not become BNN's main purpose of GDAD, as compared to other development targets. Even so, BNN's implementation of GDAD since 2019 contributed towards gender equality by providing life skills training for women, such as sewing to replace marijuana planting (Widiarto, 2022). Besides that, women are also employed to work in alternative commodities planting. Women work in agroforestry, including coffee plantation, in collaboration with PT Ujang Internasional and Starbucks. PT Ujang Internasional bought the harvested coffee beans from local farmers, as a supplier for Starbucks. PT Ujang Internasional also provided coffee roasting machines for the local farmers.

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Health

BNN implements Alternative Development to improve health standards by establishing rehabilitation centers for former drug users in Aceh. Rehabilitation centers were opened in regional public hospitals and Provincial branch of BNN (BNNP) clinics to provide health services (BNN, 2019a). Furthermore, BNN collaborated with the Ministry of Health organized a campaign to improve the society's awareness to a healthy living. Additionally, BNN also trained farmers in a coaching clinic on how to develop organic fertilizers, the process of cultivation, and management of medicinal plants. This agenda was further implemented in 2020-2022, along with urine tests for the society to track down traces of drug abuse.

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in Improving Markets

Alternative Development's conversion of narcotic plantation into commodities plantation require marketing strategy, which ensures harvested crops are sold for a high price. Some of the reasons why the society is reluctant to export their products in the global market is due to low motivation, uncertain commodity stock to support the supply chain, and lack of support from local governmental bodies (IMF Staff, 2002).

Hence, BNN collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indonesian Embassy in Austria, and the Gayo Lues Regency Government to organize an exhibition of alternative development products, such as Gayo Coffee (BNN, 2019a). As a result, Gayo Coffee was promoted during the Global Specialty Coffee Expo in Seattle (Kumparan News, 2018 & Batampos, 2018). Since then, Gayo Coffee has been sold in supermarkets in the US.

Additionally, BNN also facilitated online marketing for Alternative Development commodities and products in Aceh. BNN organized a coaching clinic for farmers on entrepreneurship, networking, and marketing commodities. Farmers were trained on investment, managing funding, and how to make use of the internet for online promotion of commodities. There was also an investment from PT Kopi Jenderal, supporting Alternative Development by marketing Gayo Coffee for a high price. In 2020-2022, BNN engaged more companies and local governments to improve markets and reach GDAD targets.

Indonesian National Narcotics Agency's Role in the Security Rule of Law

BNN implemented Alternative Development to upholding the security rule of law against drugs trafficking. Initially, BNN, BNNP, BNNK, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) conducted marijuana eradication operation in 24 locations in 8 regencies in Aceh. This operation have successfully confiscated 70.5 hectares of marijuana plantation field with 141.000 tons of harvest capacity, or 2 tons per hectare (BNN, 2019a).

Afterwards, BNN, Polri, TNI, Indonesian Customs and Immigration have arrested 238 drugs traffickers and caught 149 cases of drugs trafficking in January-November 2019. The operation further seized 804 kilograms of marijuana, and secured 70.5 hectares of marijuana plantation field. Additionally, in December 2019, 73.6 kg of methamphetamine was confiscated. Through interrogation, this operation has mapped 98 syndicates of drugs trafficking in 84 transnational networks, out of which 19 syndicates have been arrested in 14 prisons (BNN, 2019c). Since drug trafficking is considered an extraordinary crime punishable by death in Indonesia based on the Law No. 35 year 2009 (Sudanto, 2017), the operation has imposed death penalty to 8 drug traffickers.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

This research concludes that the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) have conducted an independent role by implementing policies reflecting Indonesia's national interest against drugs trafficking. During the initial stage, BNN aimed to decrease the number of drugs trafficking in Indonesia by implementing the Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD) in Aceh Province, in line with UNODC's 9 Sustainable Alternative Development's (SAD) targets. Furthermore, during the implementation stage, BNN in collaboration with various stakeholders have successfully contributed in fulfilling all the nine targets of SAD in 2019-2022.

Firstly, BNN in collaboration with the local government have implemented agricultural development targets by converting narcotic plantation fields into commodity plantations. Secondly, BNN and companies have implemented basic infrastructure targets by constructing egg hatcheries, factories, access roads, and the local market. Thirdly, BNN

and companies have implemented community development targets by employee recruitment and forming anti-drugs volunteers. Fourthly, BNN and the local government have implemented education targets by organizing life skills trainings for former narcotic plantation farmers. Fifthly, BNN and the local government have implemented environmental protection targets by establishing a production forest and reforestation of Agusen River banks. Sixthly, BNN and companies have implemented gender equality targets by providing life skills training and employee recruitment for women. Seventhly, BNN and local hospitals have implemented health targets by establishing rehabilitation centers for former drug users and healthy lifestyle campaign. Eighthly, BNN, the ministries, local government, and companies have implemented improved markets targets by organizing coaching clinics for farmers to market local products online. Finally, BNN, the Indonesian Police and Army have also implemented security rule of law targets by conducting operations to arrest drug traffickers and confiscate illegal drugs.

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