

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Global Trend of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs have become a global problem that poses a serious threat to the life of the nation and the state. Many aspects of life have felt the great impact of the danger of drugs. To mention some: social, health, economy, politics, culture as well as security.

Data on the numerous incidents on drug abuse and illicit trafficking that occurred in Indonesia show that the problem has invaded many areas and has increased considerably. This is also indicated by the quantity and quality of drug crimes. We have to be sensitive to the dynamics of developments in the community, in particular, we have to anticipate any suspicious symptoms.

Looking at the developments of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia, it is most likely that the problem will endanger the survival of the nation and the State. It demands serious actions and concern from everyone, from the government as well as from all elements in the community. There is also a great need for synergic cooperation with other countries to encounter drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs more effectively.

Strict efforts at global level in the control of drugs have contained the distribution of drugs in the continents of Europe, America and Asia. The transactions and illicit trafficking operated by organized crime syndicates however, indicate a constant increase, so that all efforts are needed to protect the public from the menace of drugs.

Law enforcement has to change its target from the drug abuser/drug addict to the drug traffickers, since the drug addict needs support and access to therapy and rehabilitation services. The government is required to help young people with high risk to drug abuse and criminality through improvement of education, providing employment and sport activities. The government also has to implement the joint international agreements in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

To encounter the immense force of organized crime the government needs to understand how the mafia operates, including the crime of money laundering by the perpetrator of drug activities. It is of great importance that law enforcement improve its capability in the investigation of money laundering, to recover and confiscate the assets gained from the profits of drug crimes. It is not sufficient anymore to say only “**No to drugs**”, but say also firmly “**No to crime**”.

The global opium production indicates a decrease of about half of the production in the previous year, from 7,427 mt in 2009 to 4,378 mt in 2010. However, cultivation of opium increased by 4.49%, from 166,355 hectares in 2009 to 173,800 hectares in the following year, in particular in the S.E. Asia region (World Drug Report, 2011).

The East Asia region still rates the largest seizures of opium, followed by Central Asia, South East Asia and East Asia, although the trend indicates a decrease in the seizures of opium, with the exception of Myanmar and Thailand.

Data on the global seizures are not yet available. However, the trend as seen within a 5 year period (2004-2009) tends to be stable, with South America and North America placing the highest ranking in the production and large seizures of cocaine.

The largest seizures of cannabis took place in the North American Region (Mexico, USA) and Central America (Bolivia). The trend indicates an increase as is seen from the period 2005-2009.

2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Indonesia.

The pattern of drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs is illustrated by the decline in the number of drug cases and suspects for cannabis and heroin since 2007. Likewise, the number of cases and suspects related to ecstasy has decreased considerably, but the total seizures of cannabis has indicated a sharp decline since 2007, from 110,764,253.9 grams (2009) to 22,689,916.05 grams (2010), or as much as 79.5%. However, a sharp rise is seen in seizures of heroin, from 15,473.7 grams in 2009 to 25,053.44 grams (2010), or an increase of 61.9%. Evidence of ecstasy seizures increased from 309,382 tablets (2009) to 424,515.5 tablet (2010) or an increase of 37.2%.

A constant increase was seen in the distribution of shabu (methamphetamine) during the last 5 years (2006-2010), which was indicated by the increase of cases and suspects, with an average of 32.95%, from 3,135 cases in 2006 to 9,222 cases in 2010. Meanwhile the number of suspects showed an average increase of 27.75%, from 5,045 suspects in 2006 to 12,417 suspects in 2010. Seized evidence of shabu during the last 5 years maintained an augmentation of 48.8%, from 237,838.3 grams (2009) to 354,065.84 grams (2010). Seizures executed by the Directorate General of Customs & Excise indicated also an increase in 2010.

Based on the classification of drugs from 2006-2010, the number of narcotics cases indicated a sharp rise in 2010, as much as 60.2% or 6,699 cases, while cases of psychotropic substances declined sharply by 86.5%, or 7,598 cases, as an effect of the implementation of the new Law Nomor 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, that listed ecstasy and shabu in the classification of Narcotics, while before these drugs were classified as psychotropic substances.

The outcome of a national survey conducted by BNN in 2010 on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in drugs among Households indicated that the prevalence of drug abuse in the last year was higher in rented rooms or boarding houses compared to households. The prevalence of drug use during the past year in boarding or rented rooms tends to decline from 5.2% (2005) to 4.0%(2010), indicating that in the year 2010 one (1) among 25 persons take drugs in a year.

Based on data from Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN 3,448 drug abusers all over Indonesia have been treated at T&R facilities, the largest number (2,226) was among the age group 26-40 years. Shabu (meth) was mostly misused among the group treated (2,212), followed by alcohol (2,194), cannabis (1,895), ecstasy, heroin, diazepam, cocaine and other drugs.

CHAPTER II

DATA ON SUPPLY REDUCTION

1. Drug Cases, 2006-2010.

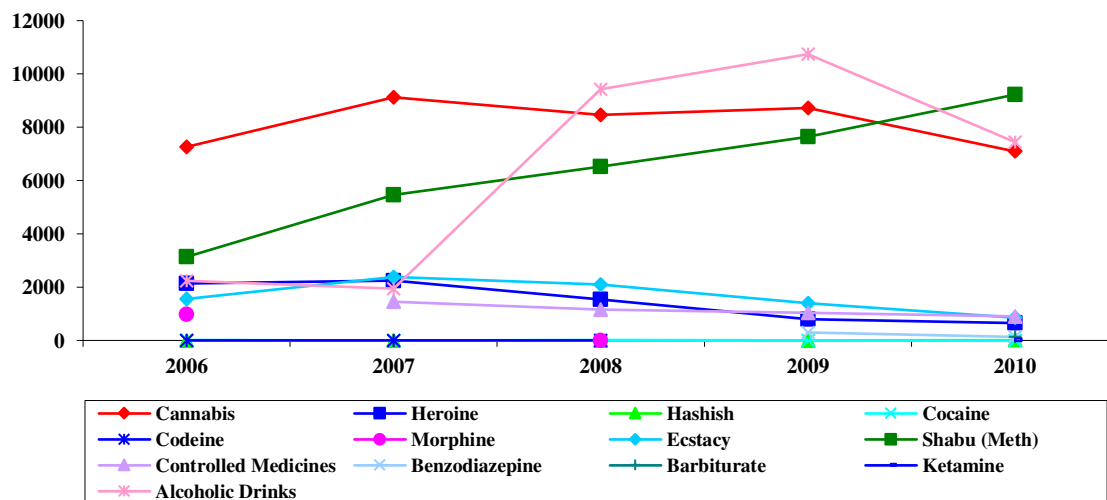
Table 1. Total of Drug Cases Based on the Type of Drug, 2006 – 2010

NO.	CASES	YEAR					TOTAL
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Cannabis	7,257	9,123	8,459	8,722	7,092	40,653
2.	Heroin	2,143	2,246	1,534	797	652	7,372
3.	Hashish	5	5	5	3	9	27
4.	Cocaine	15	4	7	2	5	33
5.	Codeine	2	2	2			6
6.	Morphine	975		1			976
7.	Ecstasy	1,548	2,381	2,094	1,403	854	8,280
8.	Shabu (Meth)	3,135	5,456	6,522	7,648	9,222	31,983
9.	Controlled Medicines		1,452	1,167	1,040	904	4,563
10.	Benzodiazepine				299	132	431
11.	Barbiturate					127	127
12.	Ketamine					13	13
13.	Alcoholic Drinks	2,246	1,943	9,429	10,742	7,451	31,811
TOTAL		17,326	22,612	29,220	30,656	26,461	126,275

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Note : Cases of dangerous substances not included

Diagram 1. Total of Drug Cases Based on the Type of Drug, 2006 – 2010



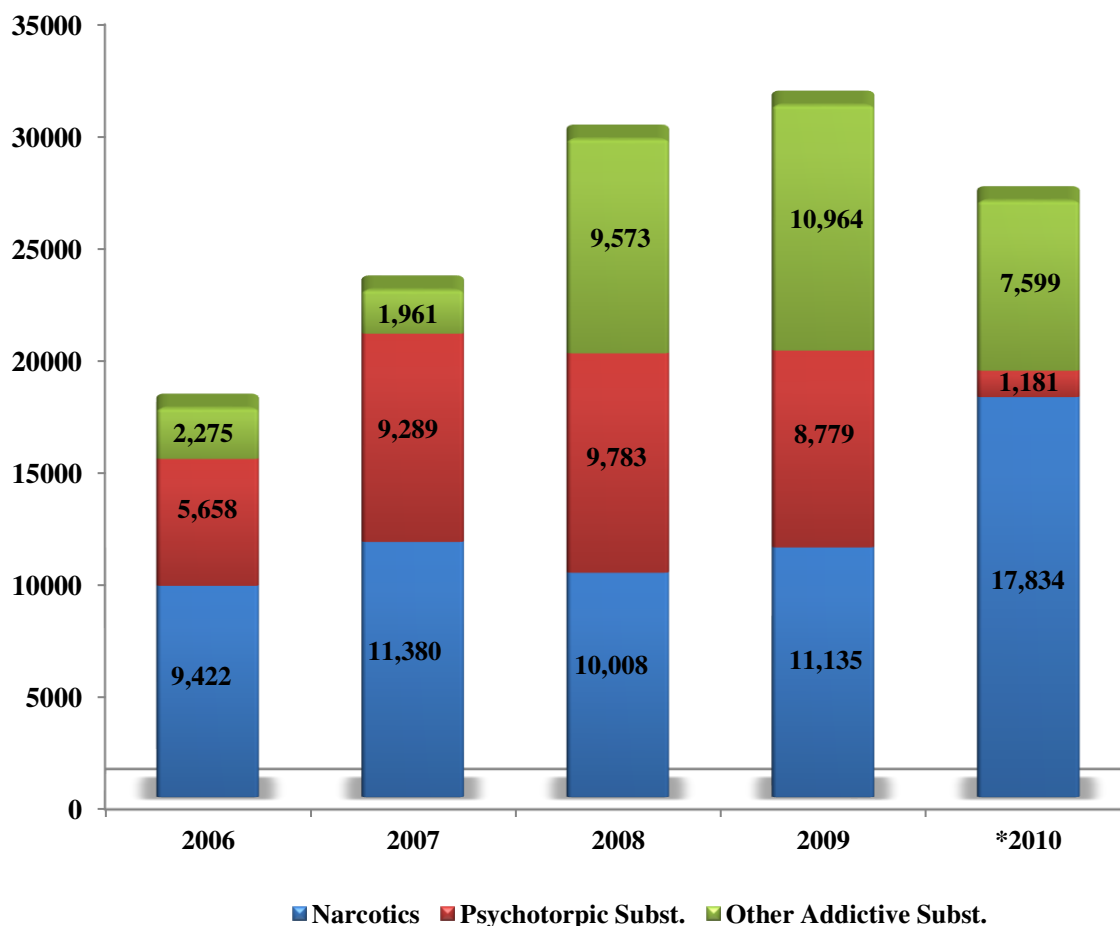
Cannabis cases increased from 2006 to 2007 by 25.7% or 1,866 cases, from 2008 to 2009 by 3.1% or 263 cases, decreased from 2007 to 2008 by 7.3% or 664 cases, and from 2009 to 2010 decreased by 18.7% or 1,630 cases; ecstasy cases increased from 2006 to 2007, decreased from 2007-2010; a rise of shabu cases was seen in the period 2006-2010.

Table 2. Total Drug Cases Based on Classification of Drugs, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	CASE			TOTAL	% IN INCREASE/ DECREASE
		NARCO-TICS	PSYCHO-TROPIC SUBST.	OTHER ADDICTIVE SUBST.		
1.	2006	9,422	5,658	2,775	17,355	-
2.	2007	11,380	9,289	1,961	22,630	+30.39
3.	2008	10,008	9,783	9,573	29,364	+29.75
4.	2009	11,135	8,779	10,964	30,878	+ 5.16
5.	*2010	17,834	1,181	7,599	26,614	-13.81
TOTAL		59,779	34,690	32,372	126,841	

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 2. Total Drug Cases Based on Classification of Drug, 2006 – 2010



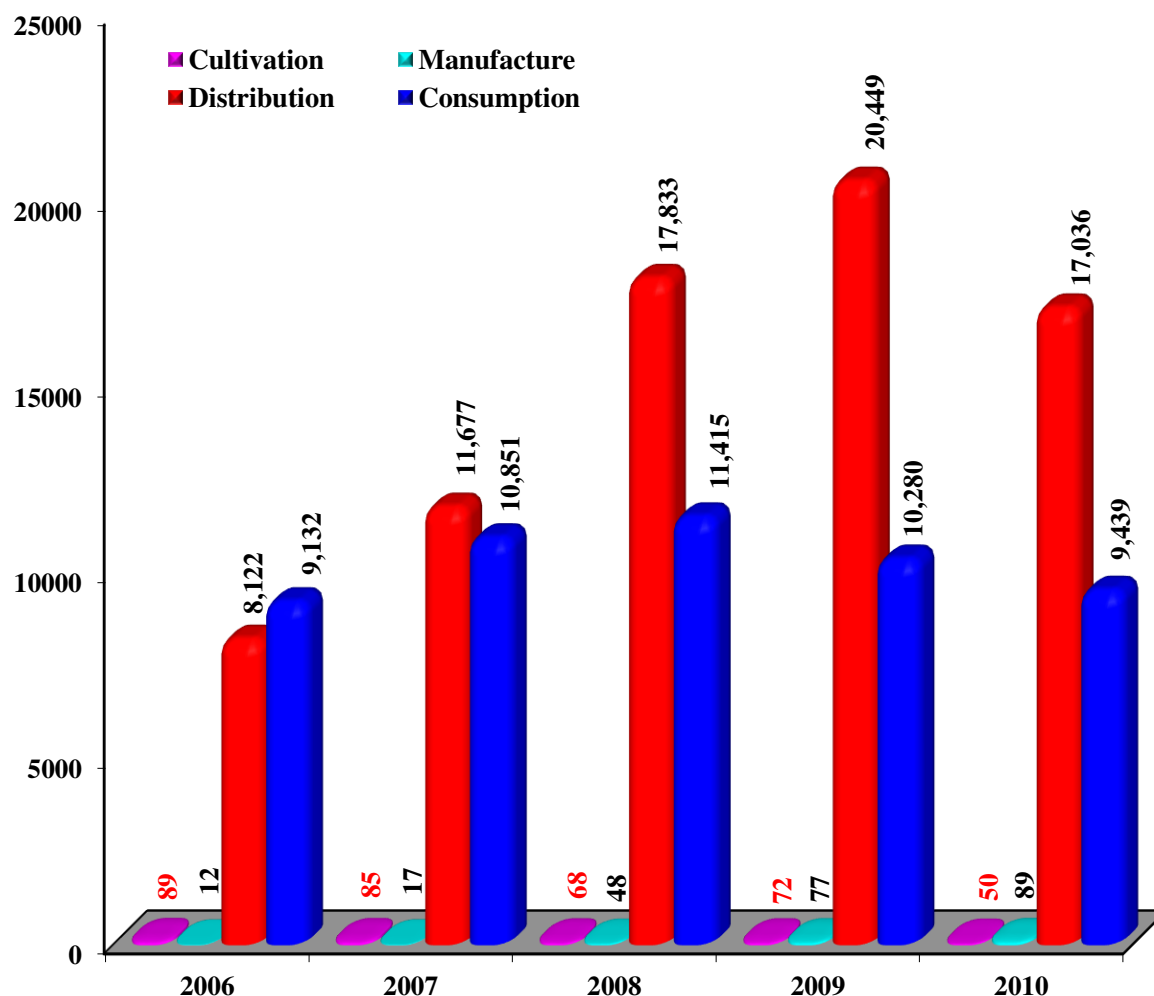
A sharp increase of 60.2% is seen in narcotic cases in 2010 or 6,699 cases, while psychotropic substances showed a sharp decrease of 86%, or 7,598 cases,*which was an effect of the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, that included ecstasy and shabu in the Table of Narcotics, while before the drugs were listed as psychotropic substances.

Table 3. Total Drug Cases Based on Type of Case, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	TYPE OF CASE				TOTAL
		CULTI- VATION	PRO- DUCTION	DISTRI- BUTION	CON- SUMPTION	
1.	2006	89	12	8,122	9,132	17,355
2.	2007	85	17	11,677	10,851	22,630
3.	2008	68	48	17,833	11,415	29,364
4.	2009	72	77	20,449	10,280	30,878
5.	2010	50	89	17,036	9,439	26,614
TOTAL		364	243	75,117	51,117	126,841

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 3. Total Drug Cases Based on Type of Case, 2006 – 2010



Cases of drug distribution indicated a considerable increase of 52.7% in 2008, and reached the total of 20,440 cases in 2009. Drug consumption rose from 2006-2008, but declined in 2009 and 2010.

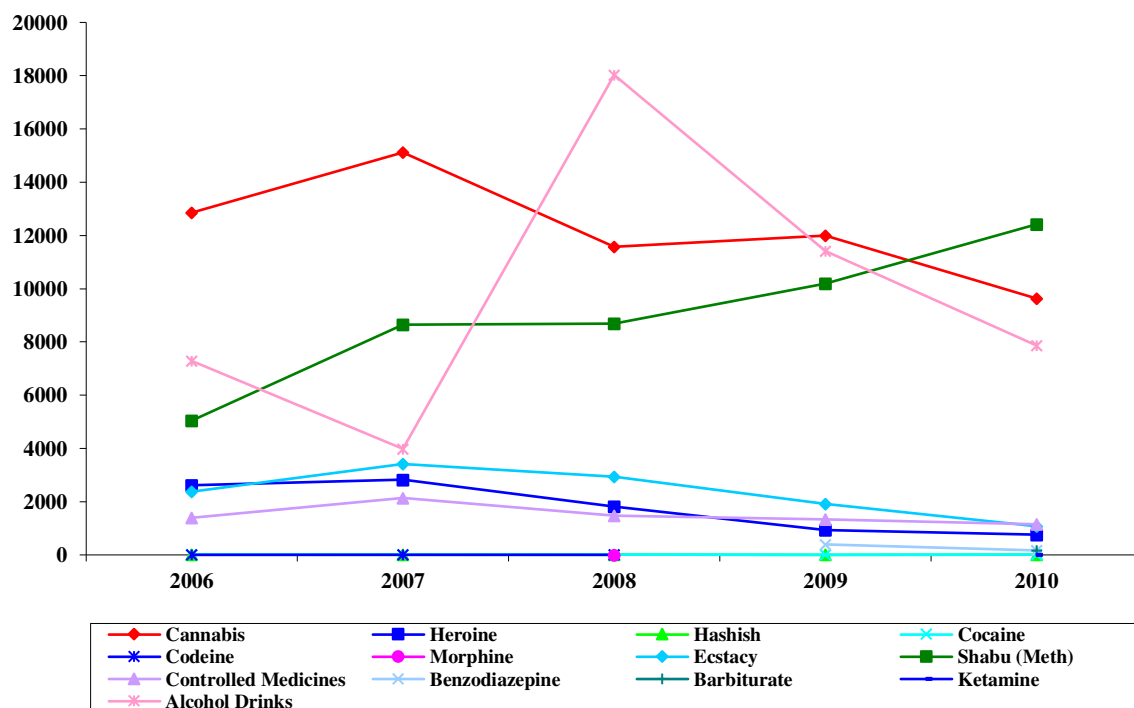
Table 4. Total Suspects of Drug Cases Based on Type of Drug, 2006 – 2010

NO.	TYPE OF DRUG	SUSPECT					TOTAL
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Cannabis	12,857	15,116	11,580	11,998	9,631	61,182
2.	Heroin	2,610	2,827	1,821	925	761	8,944
3.	Hashish	7	5	6	3	9	30
4.	Cocaine	18	4	10	2	5	39
5.	Codeine	2	3	2			7
6.	Morphine			1			1
7.	Ecstasy	2,370	3,415	2,947	1,919	1,077	11,728
8.	Shabu (Meth)	5,045	8,651	8,685	10,183	12,417	44,981
9.	Controlled Medicines	1,399	2,140	1,481	1,343	1,151	7,514
10.	Benzodiazepine				395	168	563
11.	Barbiturate					169	169
12.	Ketamine					14	14
13.	Alcoholic Drinks	7,295	3,984	18,028	11,405	7,872	48,584
TOTAL		31,603	36,145	44,561	38,173	33,274	183,756

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Note : Suspects of dangerous substances not include

Diagram 4. Total Suspects of Drug Cases Based on Type of Drug, 2006 – 2010



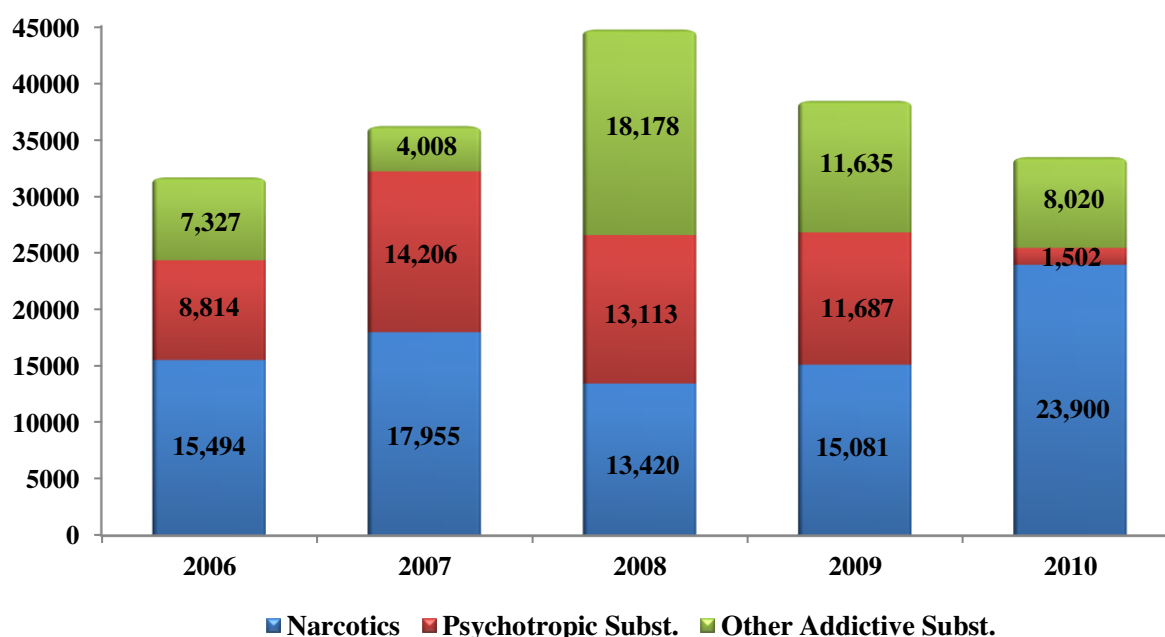
There was an increase of 17.6% or 2,259 in the number of drug cases for cannabis, and 3.6% or 418 suspects in 2009, decreased again by 23.4% or 3,536 suspects in 2008, in 2010 by 19.7% or 2,367 suspects. An increase was seen for heroin and ecstasy cases in 2007, 8.3% or 217 for heroin and 44.1% or 1,045 for ecstasy, declined from 2008-2010. Suspects of shabu cases maintained an increase from 2008-2010.

Table 5. Total Drug Suspects Based on Classification of Drugs, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	SUSPECT			TOTAL	% OF INCREASE/ DECREAS
		NARCO-TICS	PSYCHO-TROPIC SUBST.	OTHER ADDIC-TIVE SUBST.		
1.	2006	15,494	8,814	7,327	31,635	-
2.	2007	17,955	14,206	4,008	36,169	+ 14.33
3.	2008	13,420	13,113	18,178	44,711	+ 23
4.	2009	15,081	11,687	11,635	38,403	- 14.10
5.	2010	23,900	1,502	8,020	33,422	- 12.97
TOTAL		85,850	49,322	49,168	184,340	

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 5. Total Drug Suspects Based on Classification of Drugs, 2006 – 2010



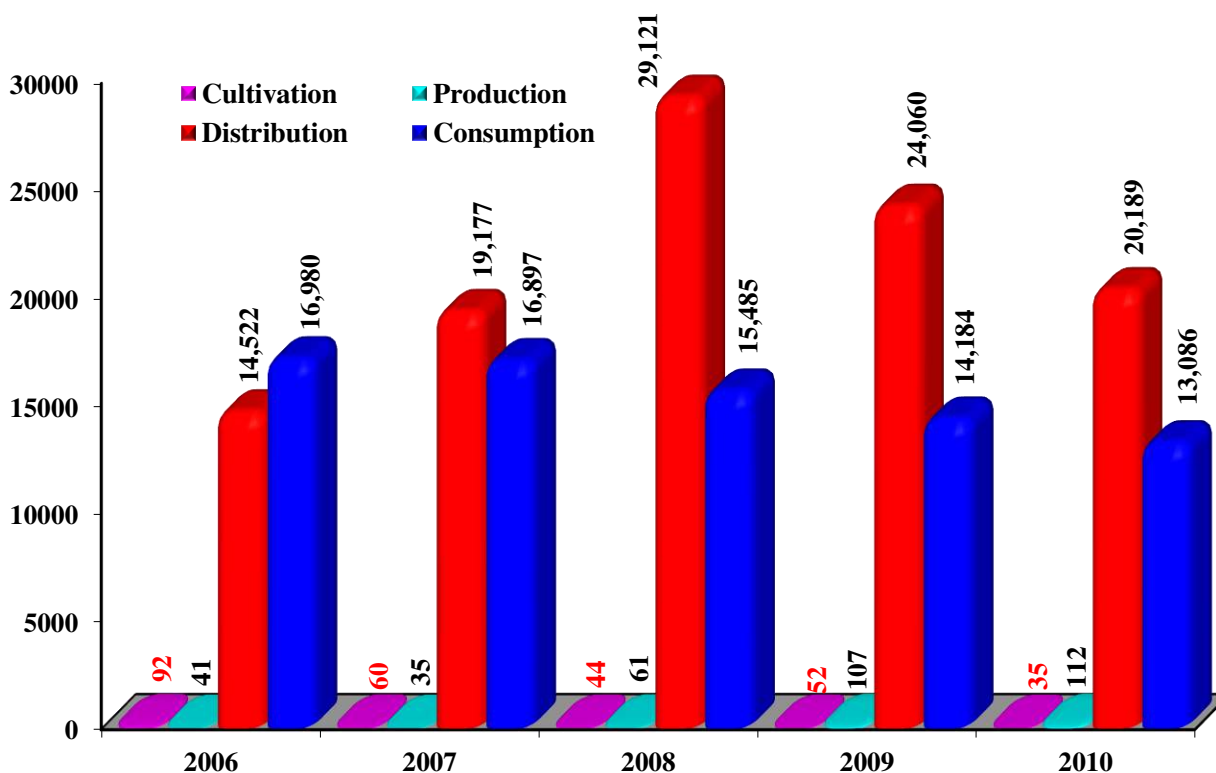
- The number of drug suspects increased from 2006-2008, from 31,635 in 2006 to 44,711 in 2008, or by the average of 25.4% annually; in 2009 and 2010 decreased by 14.1% and 12.97%.
- A sharp decline in the number of narcotics suspects in 2010, by 58.5% or 8,819 suspects, suspects of psychotropic substances declined sharply by 87.1% or 10,185 suspects, as a result of the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, that classifies shabu and ecstasy in the list of Narcotics, while before these drugs were classified as psychotropic substances.
- The number of suspects for other addictive substances showed quite a sharp increase in 2008. In 2009 and 2010 the number of suspects declined.

Table 6. Total Drug Suspect Based on the Type of Crime, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	TYPE OF THE CRIME				TOTAL
		CULTI-VATION	PRODUC-TION	DISTRI-BUTION	CON-SUMPTION	
1.	2006	92	41	14,522	16,980	31,635
2.	2007	60	35	19,177	16,897	36,169
3.	2008	44	61	29,121	15,485	44,711
4.	2009	52	107	24,060	14,184	38,403
5.	2010	35	112	20,189	13,086	33,422
TOTAL		283	356	107,069	76,632	184,340
%		0.1	0.2	58.1	41.6	100

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 6. Total Drug Suspects Based on Type of Crime, 2006 – 2010



As is seen from the Table and Diagram above:

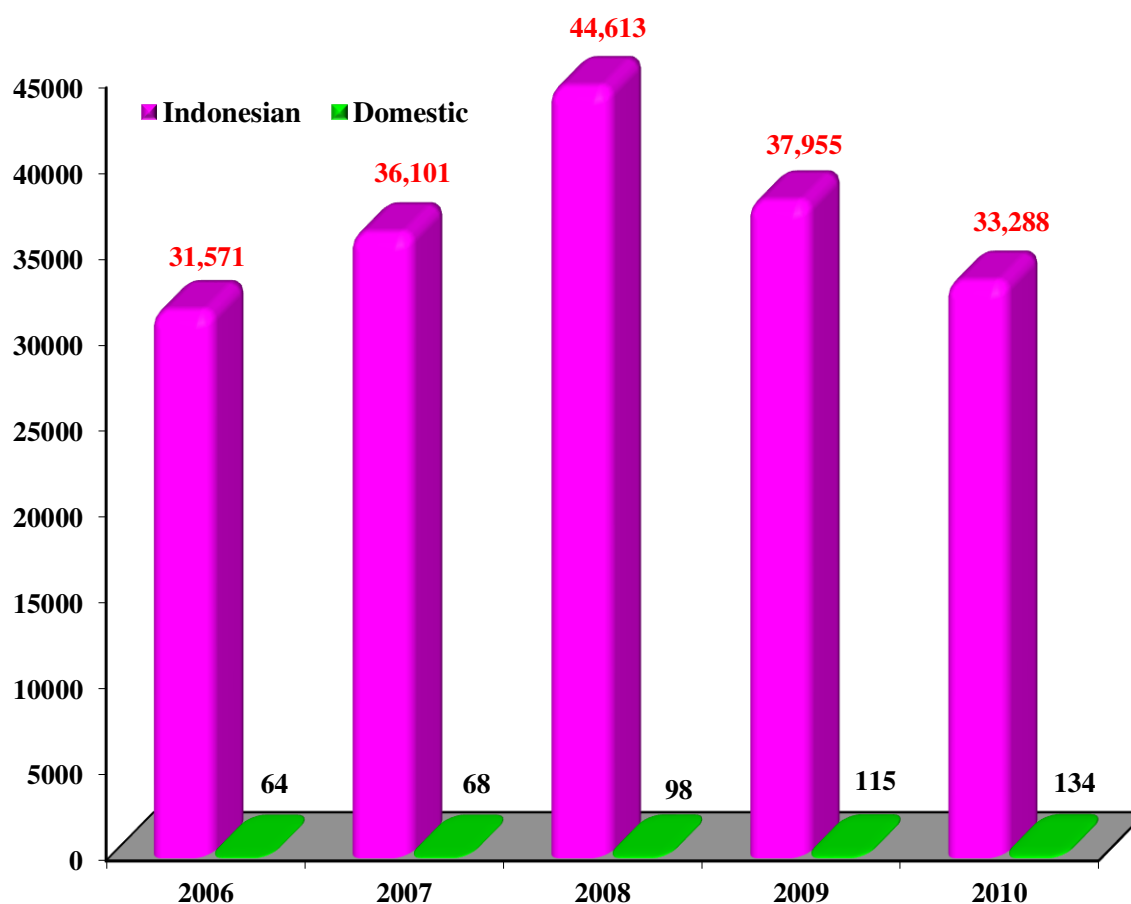
- There is an overall increase in the total of suspects from 2006-2008, while in the period 2009-2010 the number decrease as a result of a decrease in the consumption and distribution. The number of suspects in drug production increased from 2008-2010.
- During the period 2006 – 2008 suspects in the distribution of drugs increased. Although in 2009 and 2010 suspects of drug distribution decreased, the total number was still higher than in 2006 and 2007. Meanwhile, the total of suspects for the consumption of drugs has declined since 2006 – 2010.

Table 7. Total Drug Suspects Based on Nationality, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	NATIONALITY		TOTAL
		DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	
1.	2006	31,571	64	31,635
2.	2007	36,101	68	36,169
3.	2008	44,613	98	44,711
4.	2009	38,195	108	38,403
5.	2010	33,288	134	33,422
TOTAL		183,868	472	184,340
%		99.7	0.3	100

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 7. Total Drug Suspects Based on Nationality, 2006 – 2010



The above table and diagram of drug suspects based on nationality year 2006 – 2010, indicate the following:

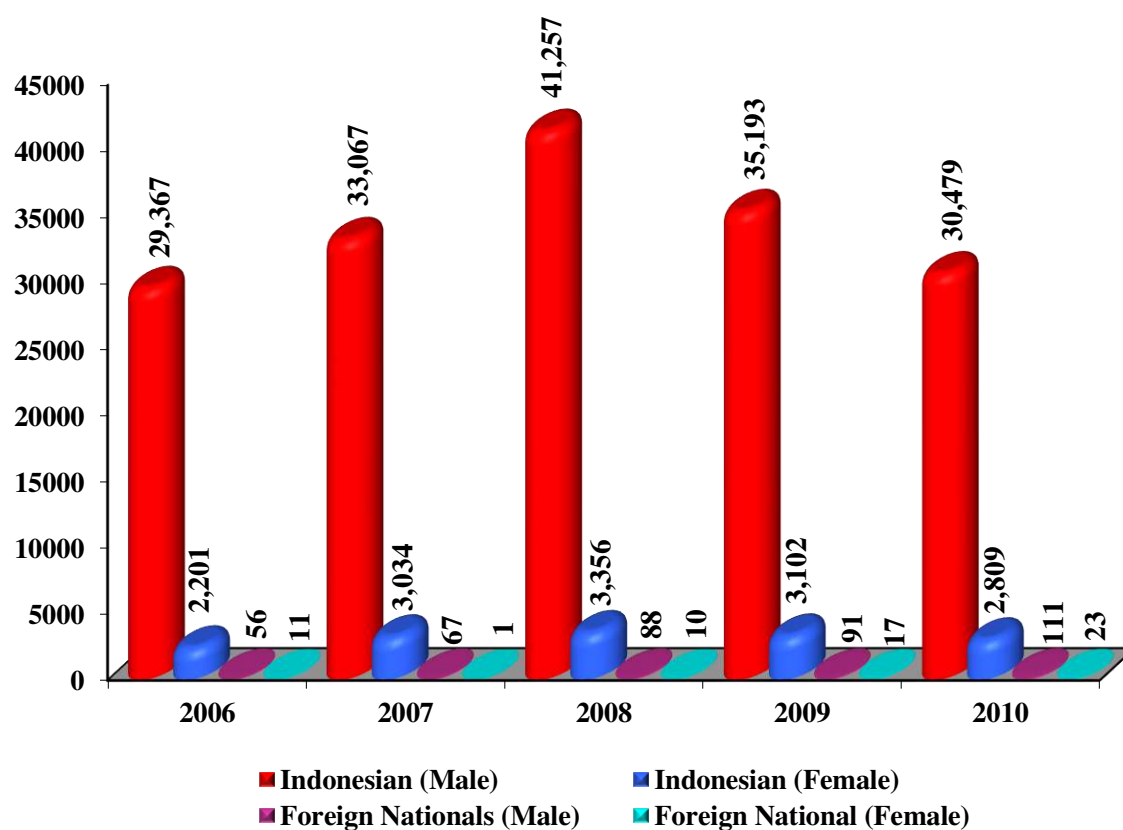
- An increase is seen in the total of domestic suspects in 2007, by 14.3% or 4,530 and in 2008 by 23.6% or 8,152 suspects, in 2009 decreased by 14.2% or 6,318 suspects, in 2010 by 13.1% or 5,007 suspects.
- From 2006-2010 the total of foreign drug suspects increased from 64 suspects in 2006 to 134 suspects in 2010 with an average percentage of 21.2% or 94 suspects.

Table 8. Total Drug Suspects Based on Nationality and Gender, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	INDONESIAN		FOREIGN NATIONALS		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
1.	2006	29,367	2,201	56	11	31,635
2.	2007	33,067	3,034	67	1	36,169
3.	2008	41,257	3,356	88	10	44,711
4.	2009	35,193	3,102	91	17	38,403
5.	2010	30,479	2,809	111	23	33,422
TOTAL		169,363	14,502	413	62	184,340

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 8. Total Drug Suspects Based on Nationality and Gender, 2006 – 2010



From the above table and diagram of drug suspects based on nationality and gender year 2006 – 2010, indicate the following:

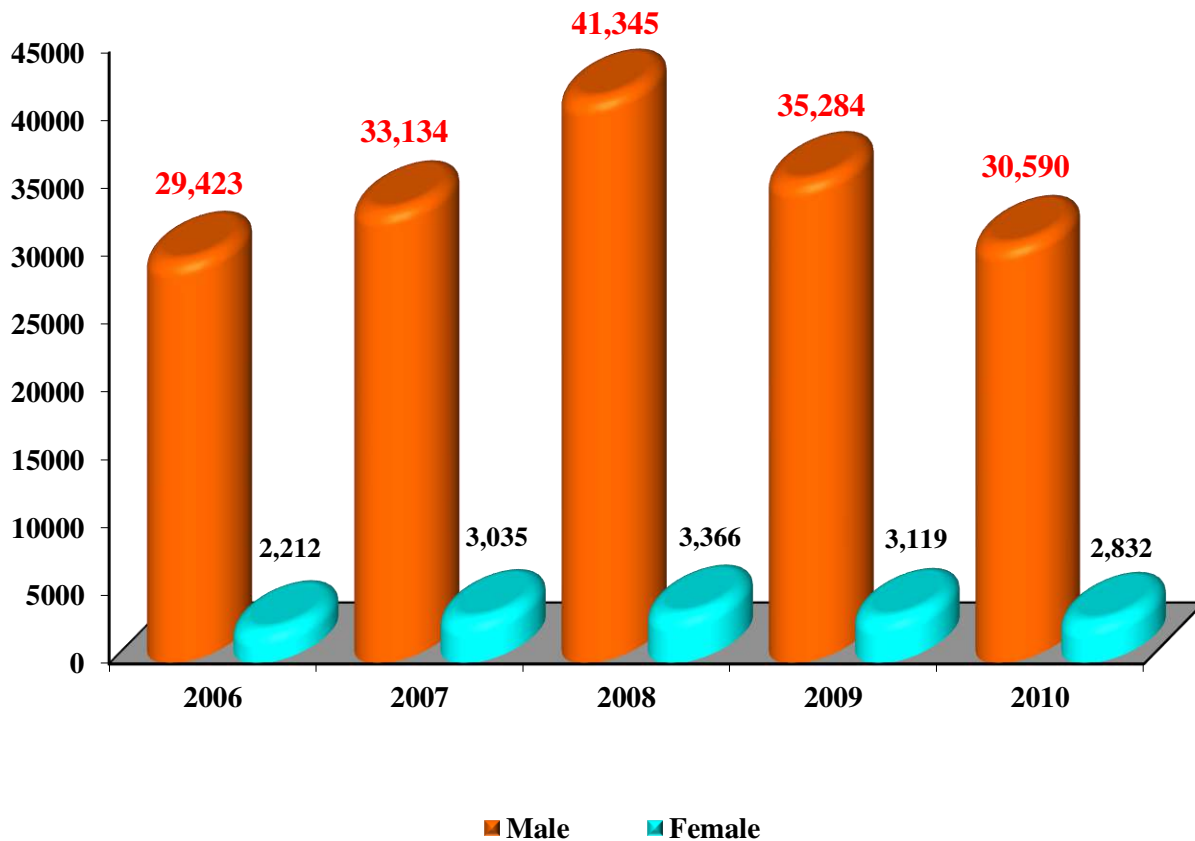
- The number of Indonesian drug suspects (WNI) involved in drug crimes increased from 2006 – 2008, decreased in 2009 to 6,064 males and 254 females; in 2010 decreased again to 4,714 males and 293 females.
- The number of foreign drug suspects (WNA) has constantly increased since 2006; in 2010 it reached 111 males and 23 females.

Table 9. Total Drug Suspects Based on Gender, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1.	2006	29,423	2,212	31,635
2.	2007	33,134	3,035	36,169
3.	2008	41,345	3,366	44,711
4.	2009	35,284	3,119	38,403
5.	2010	30,590	2,832	33,422
TOTAL		169,776	14,564	184,340
%		92.1	7.9	100

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 9. Total Drug Suspects Based on Gender, 2006 – 2010



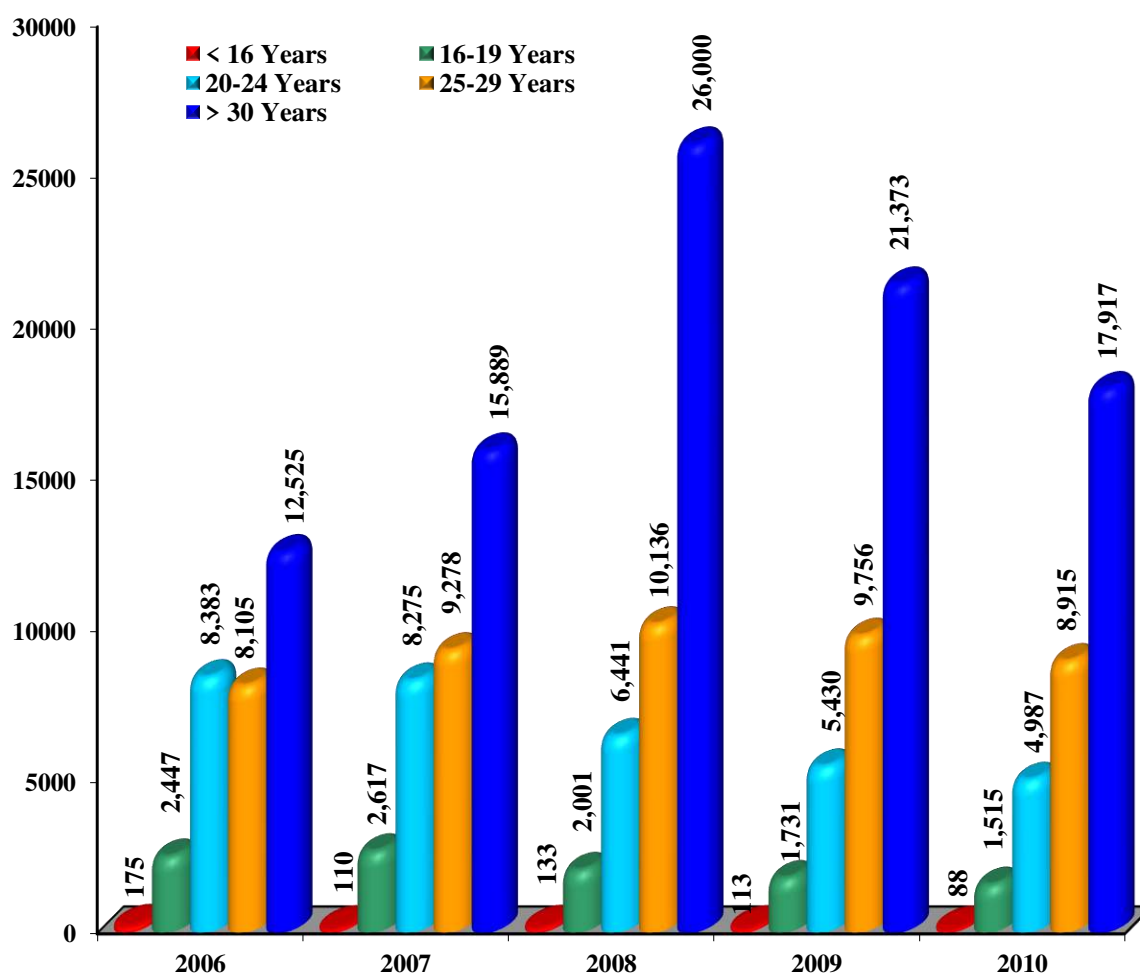
- During 2006-2010 the number of male suspects (P) rates 92.1% of the total suspects.
- In 2009 male suspects decreased by 14.7% or 6,061 and in 2010 by 13.3% or 4,694 suspects.
- A decrease was seen in the number of female suspects (W) by 7.3% or 247 suspects in 2009; in 2010 by 9.2% or 287 female suspects.

Table 10. Total Drug Suspects Based on Age Group, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	AGE GROUP					TOTAL
		<16	16-19	20-24	25-29	> 30	
1.	2006	175	2,447	8,383	8,105	12,525	31,635
2.	2007	110	2,617	8,275	9,278	15,889	36,169
3.	2008	133	2,001	6,441	10,136	26,000	44,711
4.	2009	113	1,731	5,430	9,756	21,373	38,403
5.	2010	88	1,515	4,987	8,915	17,917	33,422
TOTAL		619	10,311	33,516	46,190	93,704	184,340
%		0.3	5.6	18.2	25.1	50.8	100

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 10. Total Drug Suspects Based on Age Group, 2006 – 2010



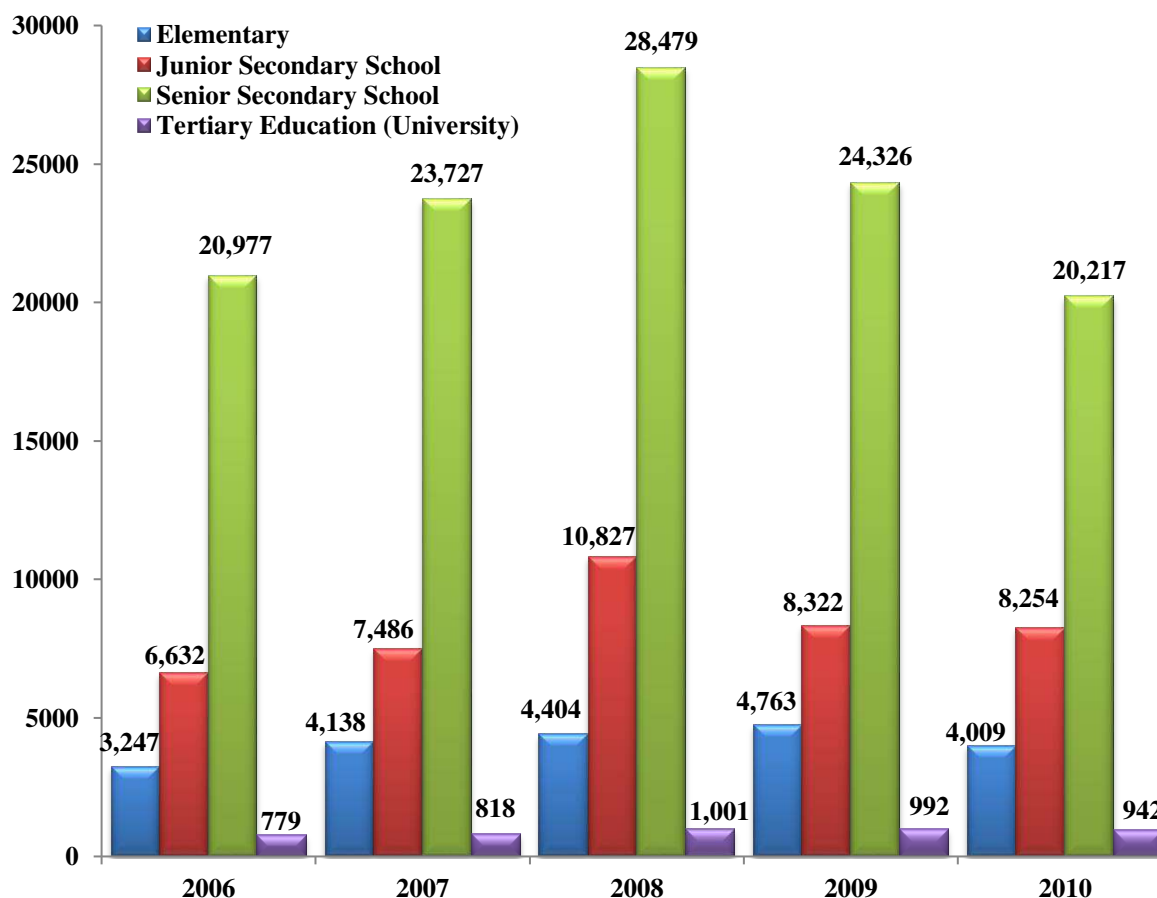
- From 2006-2010 the age group of adults (>30 years) rates the highest ranking. In 2010 17,917 or 53.6% constitutes adult drug suspects from the total 33,422 suspects.
- Compared to the total adult group of suspects in 2009, the year 2010 indicates a decrease by 16.2% or 3,456 suspects.

Table 11. Total Drug Suspects Based on Educational Background, 2006-2010

NO.	YEAR	EDUCATION				TOTAL
		ELEMEN- TARY	JUNIOR SECON- DARY SCHOOL	SENIOR SECON- DARY SCHOOL	TERTIARY EDUCATION (UNIVER- SITY)	
1.	2006	3,247	6,632	20,977	779	31,635
2.	2007	4,138	7,486	23,727	818	36,169
3.	2008	4,404	10,827	28,479	1,001	44,711
4.	2009	4,763	8,322	24,326	992	38,403
5.	2010	4,009	8,254	20,217	942	33,422
TOTAL		20,561	41,521	117,726	4,532	184,340
%		11.2	22.5	63.9	2.4	100

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 11. Total Drug Suspects Based on Educational Background, 2006 – 2010



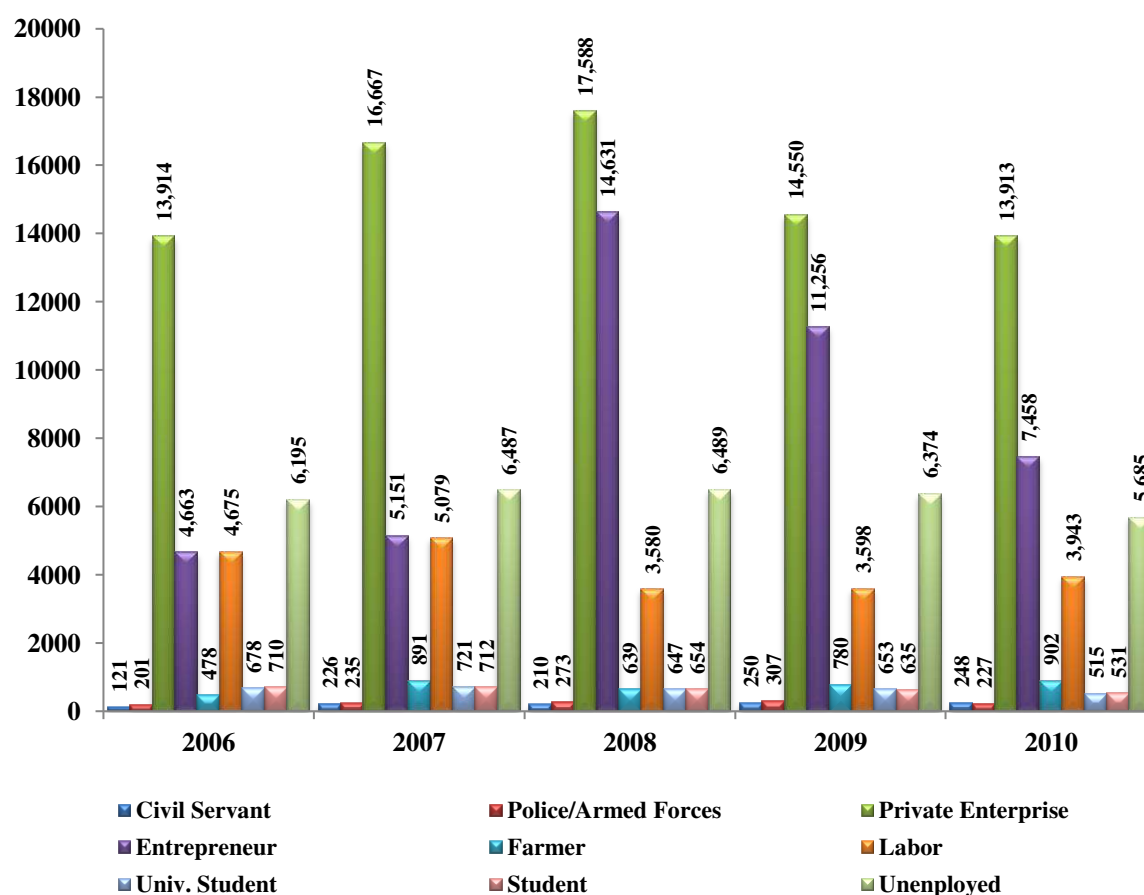
In the period 2006-2010, 63.9% of the total suspects or 117,726 belong to Senior High School, followed by 22.5% students of Junior High School, and 11.2% from Elementary School. Students with university background place the lowest ranking of 2.4%.

Table 12. Total Drug Suspects Based on Occupation, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	OCCUPATION								
		CIVIL SERVANT	POLICE/ARMED FORCES	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	ENTREPRENEUR	FARMER	LABOR	UNIV. STUDENT	STUDENT	UNEMPLOYED
1.	2006	121	201	13,914	4,663	478	4,675	678	710	6,195
2.	2007	226	235	16,667	5,151	891	5,079	721	712	6,487
3.	2008	210	273	17,588	14,631	639	3,580	647	654	6,489
4.	2009	250	307	14,550	11,256	780	3,598	653	635	6,374
5.	2010	248	227	13,913	7,458	902	3,943	515	531	5,685
TOTAL		1,055	1,243	76,632	43,159	3,690	20,875	3,214	3,242	31,230
%		0.6	0.7	41.6	23.4	2	11.3	1.7	1.8	16.9

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 12. Total Drug Suspects Based on Occupation, 2006-2010



- a. Employees of private companies constitute the majority of drug suspects during 2006-2010, by 41.6% (76,632) , followed by entrepreneurs by 23.4% (43,159). The number of suspects in these two groups decreased in 2010 although the rate is still high compared to other occupations.
- b. 6,374 suspects or 16.9% belong to the group of unemployed in 2006-2010; and relatively maintains the same since 2006, i.e. 5,68 in 2010.

Table 13. Total Foreign Nationals (WNA) Involved in Drug Cases in Indonesia, 2010

NO	COUNTRY	DATA RECEIVED FROM										TO-TAL
		D I T IV	P M J	K E P R I	D I Y	B A L I	J A T I M	P A P U A	J A B A R	S U M U T	N T B	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Singapore		1	1		1						3
2.	Malaysia	2	8	5		3	5				1	24
3.	China	2	5		1		1					9
4.	Thailand	5	4		1	2	1					13
5.	Philippines				1	3	1		1			6
6.	Camboja	1										1
7.	Vietnam				1		1			1		3
8.	Japan					2						2
9.	South Korea		2			1						3
10.	Papua New Guinea							1				1
11.	Taiwan		4				2					6
12.	Pakistan		1									1
13.	Iran	8	20			1						29
14.	Saudi Arab					1						1
15.	Australia					3						3
16.	Germany					1						1
17.	France		1			2						3
18.	Italia		1									1
19.	England					1						1
20.	Kirgiztan								1			1
21.	Uzbekistan		1									1
22.	Netherland					1						1
23.	Belgium					1						1
24.	U S A					2						2
25.	Nigeria	3	3			2						8
26.	Nepal		2	1								3
27.	Libanon		1									1
28.	South Africa	1	1									2
29.	West Africa	1										1
30.	Algeria		1									1
31.	Kenya								1			1
TOTAL		23	56	7	4	27	11	1	3	1	1	134

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

The largest number of suspects arrested in Indonesia in 2010 are Iranian nationals, i.e. 29 (21%), followed by Malaysians, 24 (17.9%), Thai nationals 13 (9.7%). Jakarta Metro Police disclosed the largest number of cases involving foreign nationals: 27 (20.1%) followed by Directorate of Drug Crime, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, National Police: 23 (17.2%).

Table 14. Total Foreign Nationals Involved in Drug Cases Based on Gender, 2009 – 2010

NO.	COUNTRY	2009			2010			TOTAL		
		M	F	TO-TAL	M	F	TO-TAL	M	F	TO-TAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Singapore	5		5	1	2	3	6	2	8
2.	Malaysia	15	1	16	23	1	24	38	2	40
3.	China	8	4	12	8	1	9	16	5	21
4.	Yordania	1		1				1		1
5.	Thailand		1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5
6.	Philippines					6	6		6	6
7.	Ca mboja					1	1		1	1
8.	Vietnam				1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	Japan	1		1	2		2	3		3
10.	South Korea	1		1	2	1	3	3	1	4
11.	Papua New Guinie	2		2	1		1	3		3
12.	Taiwan	1		1	5	1	6	6	1	7
13.	India	2		2	9		9	11		11
14.	Iran	28	11	39	27	2	29	55	13	68
15.	Pakistan				1		1	1		1
16.	Saudi Arabia				1		1	1		1
17.	Australia	3		3	3		3	6		6
18.	France				3		3	3		3
19.	Mauritius	2		2				2		2
20.	Slovenia	1		1				1		1
21.	Germany	1		1	1		1	2		2
22.	England	1		1	1		1	2		2
23.	Kazakhstan	1		1				1		1
24.	Kirgiztan					1	1		1	1
25.	Uzbekistan					1	1		1	1
26.	Netherland	1		1	1		1	2		2
27.	Belgium				1		1	1		1
28.	Rusia		1	1					1	1
29.	Italy				1		1	1		1
30.	Swedia	2		2				2		2
31.	Canada		2	2					2	2
32.	U S A	3		3	2		2	5		5
33.	Nigeria	6		6	8		8	14		14
34.	Nepal				3		3	3		3
35.	Libanon				1		1	1		1
36.	Liberia	2		2				2		2
37.	South Africa	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	3
38.	West Africa				1		1	1		1
39.	Algeria				1		1	1		1
40.	Kenya				1		1	1		1
TOTAL		88	20	108	111	23	134	199	43	242

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011**Note :** M : Male F : Female

Table 15. Total Seized Cannabis Evidence, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	EVIDENCE			
		CANNABIS HERBS (GR)	CANNABIS TREES (STALKS)	WIDTH OF AREA (HA)	CANNABIS SEEDS (GR)
1.	2006	11,718,345.8	1,019,307	289.6	3,898.0
2.	2007	31,877,010.2	1,869,596	242.0	361.5
3.	2008	140,496,253.2	598,049	128.2	367.2
4.	2009	110,764,253.9	541,019	241.8	518.0
5.	2010	22,689,916,05	449,618	178.4	750
TOTAL		305,827,433.4	4,477,589	1,080	5,894.7

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 13. Total Seized Cannabis Evidence, 2006 – 2010

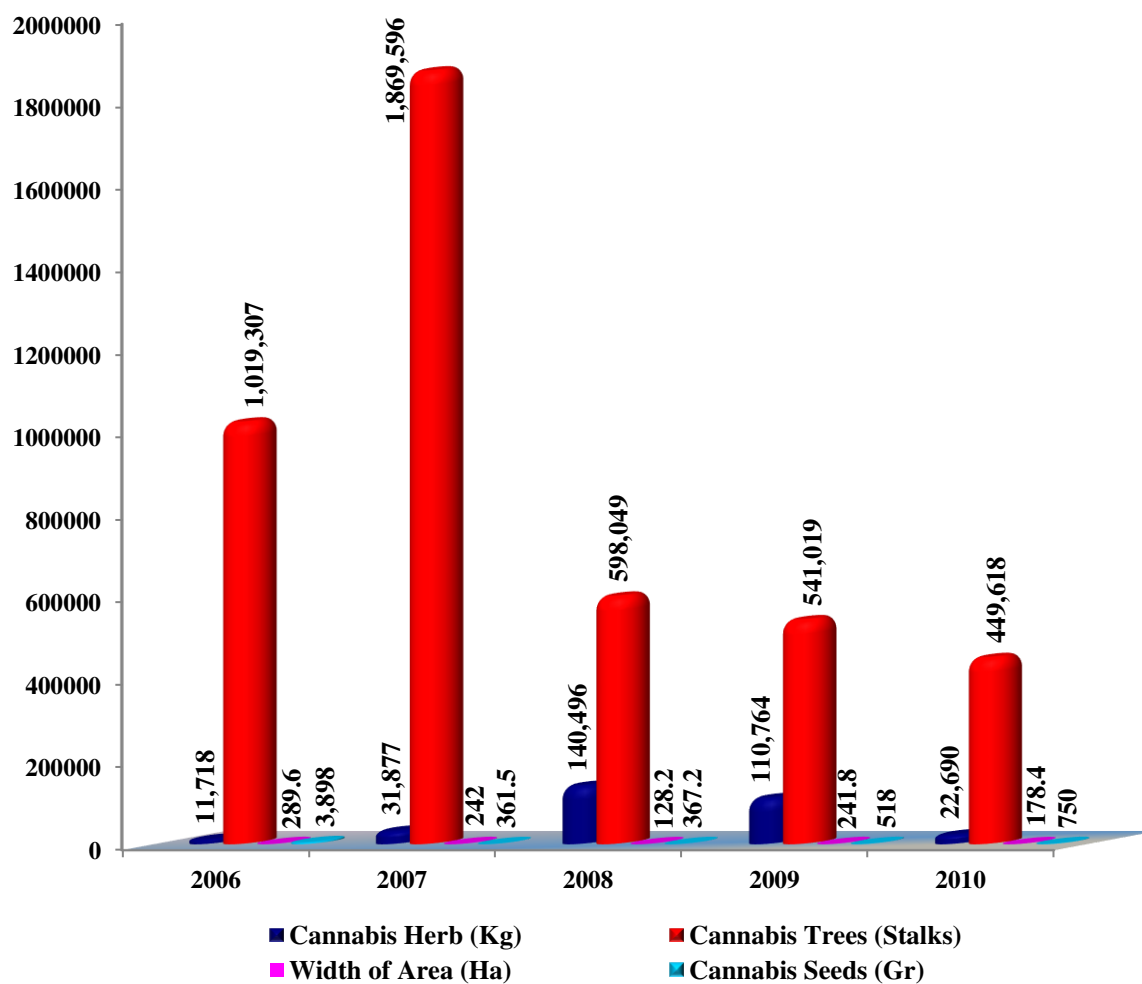


Table 16. Total Evidence of Seized Narcotics, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	EVIDENCE				
		HEROINE (GR)	COCAINE (GR)	HASHISH (GR)	ECSTASY (TBL)	SHABU (GR)
1.	2006	11,902	1,124.2	4,734.2	466,907	1,241,200.5
2.	2007	14,691.8	241.8	281.75	1,195,306.0	1,240,556.3
3.	2008	20,553.8	523.9	26.4	1,091,204.0	709,854.8
4.	2009	15,473.7	265.7	58.8	309,382.0	237,838.3
5.	2010	25,053.44	53.03	4,946.60	424,515.5	354,065.84
TOTAL		87,674.74	2,208.63	10,047.8	3,487,314.5	3,783,515.74

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 14. Total Seized Narcotic Evidence, 2006 – 2010

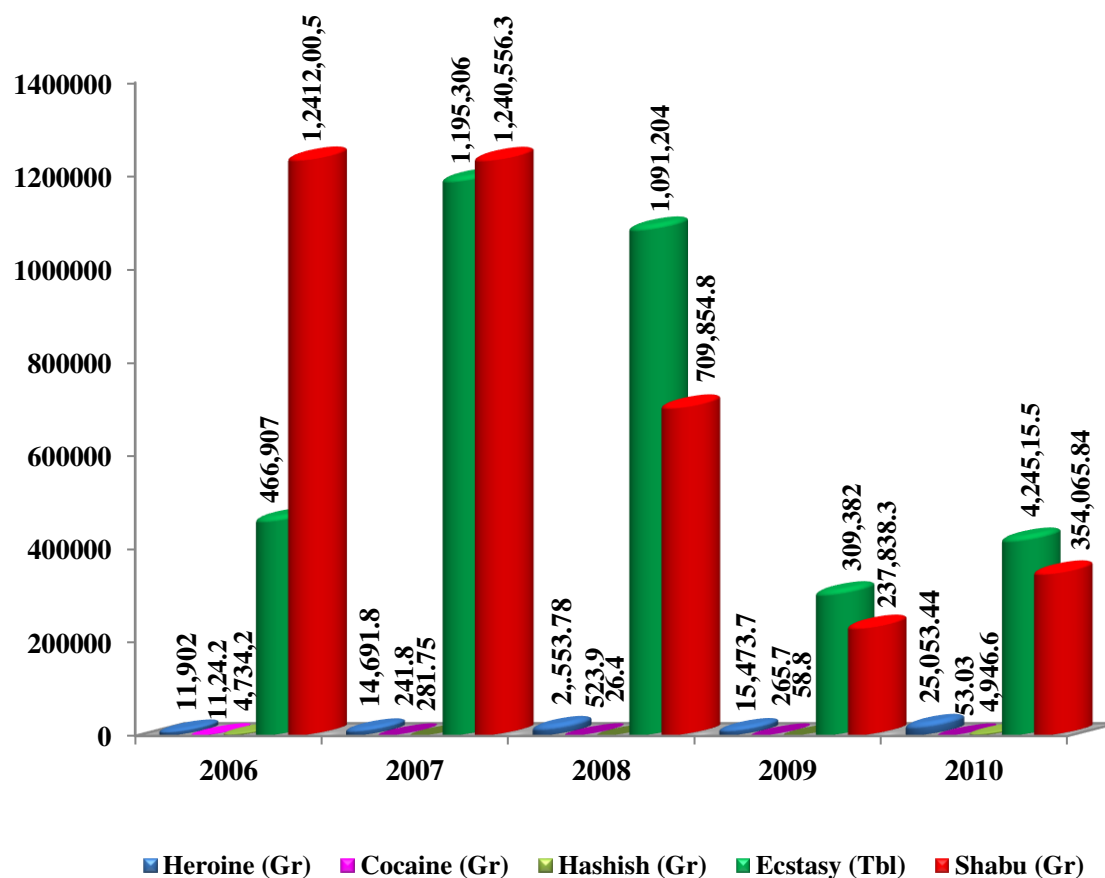


Table 17. Total Seized Psychotropic Substances Evidence, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	EVIDENCE			
		BENZO-DIAZEPINE (TBL)	BARBITURATE (TBL)	KETAMINE (GR)	CONTROLLED MEDICINES (TBL)
1.	2006	-	-	-	840,002
2.	2007	-	-	-	2,208,106
3.	2008	-	-	31,801	6.485,246.5
4.	2009	180,994	-	40,235.9	3,259,836.0
5.	2010	785,935.5	309,596.5	116,885	1,976,937
TOTAL		966,929.5	309,596.5	188,921.9	14,770,127.5

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 15. Total Seized Psychotropic Substances Evidence, 2006 – 2010

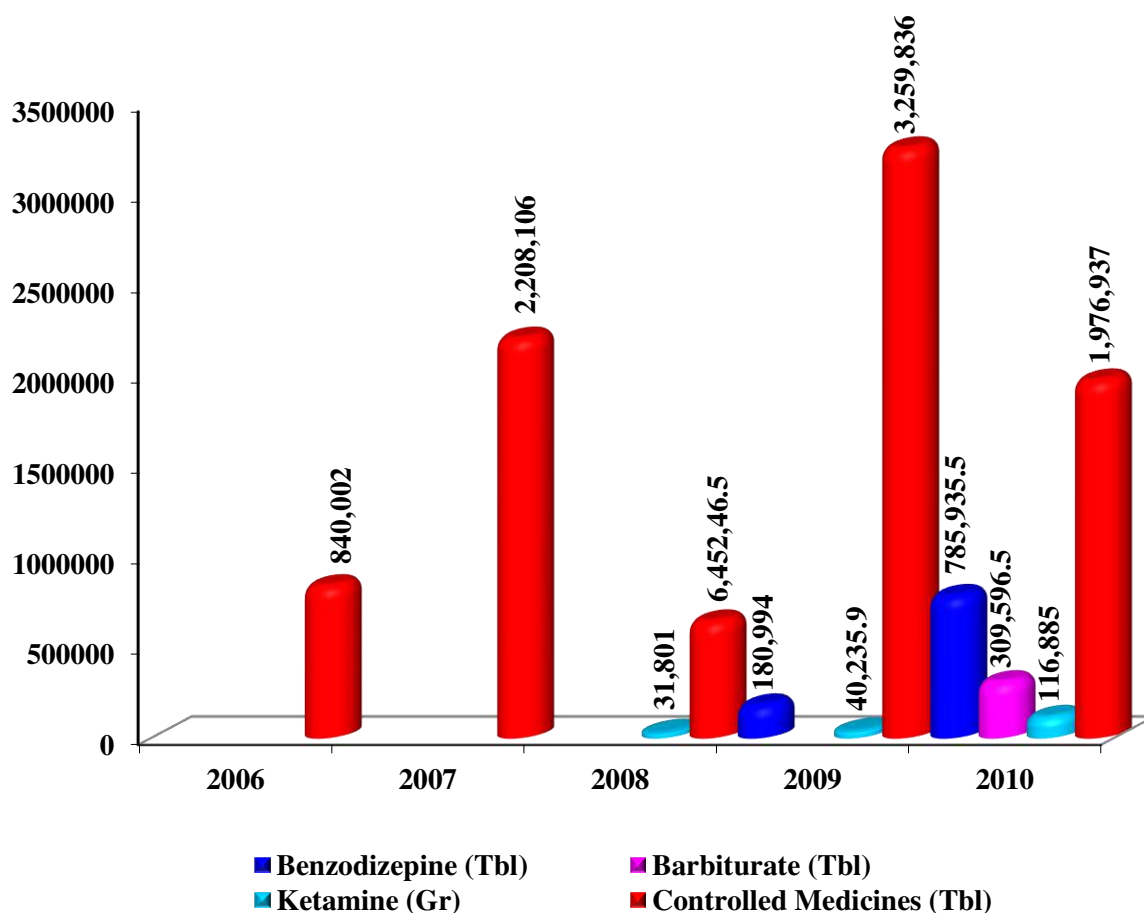
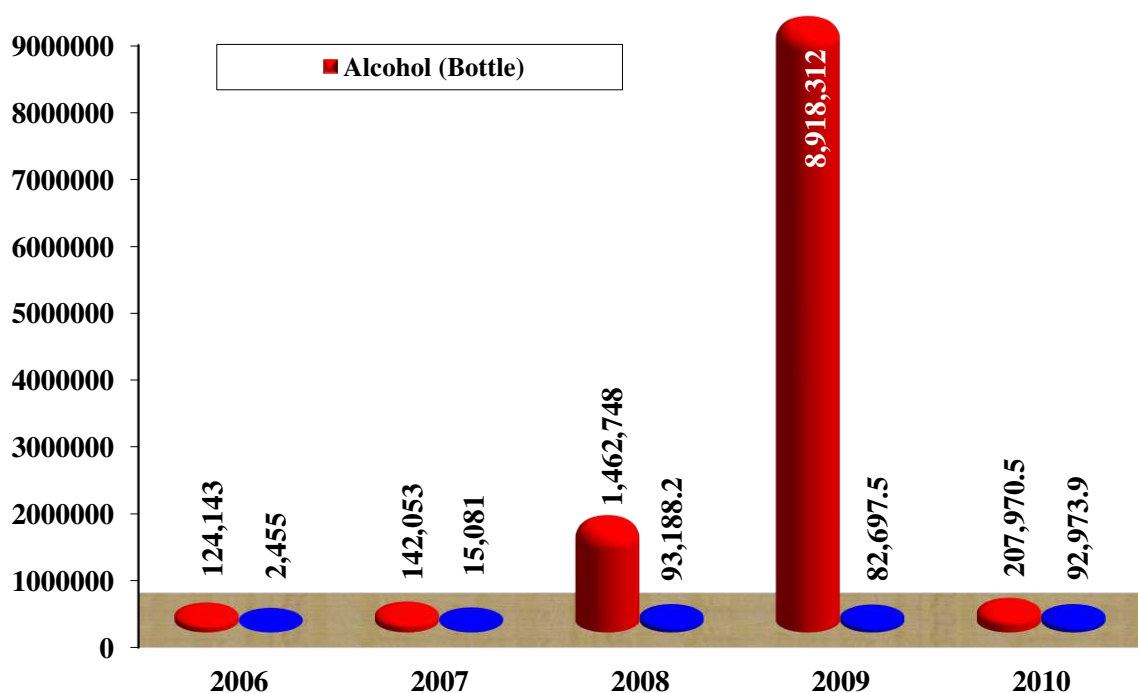


Table 18. Total Seized Evidence of Other Addictive Substances, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	EVIDENCE	
		ALCOHOL (BOTTLE)	ALCOHOL (LITRE)
1.	2006	124,143	2,455
2.	2007	142,053	15,081
3.	2008	1,162,748	93,188.2
4.	2009	8,918,312	82,697.5
5.	2010	207,970.5	92,973.9
TOTAL		10,855,226.5	286,395.6

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Diagram 16. Total Seized Evidence of Other Addictive Substances, 2006 – 2010



The above table and diagram of seized evidence of other addictive substances year 2006-2010, indicate the following:

- 1) Among the group of narcotics cannabis herbs is the most frequently misused; the last three years show a sharp increase of almost four (4) fold, while in 2009 and 2010 a decrease was seen.
- 2) Cocaine indicated a significant decrease in 2010 compared to 2009; heroin, ecstasy and shabu made a sharp rise in 2010 than the year before. A sharp increase was seen related to psychotropic substances, benzodiazepam and ketamin in 2010, while the group of controlled medicines had a steep decline.
- 3) For the types of psychotropic drugs, benzodiazepines and ketamine in 2010 has increased very sharply, while the controlled medicines decreased very sharply.
- 4) As regard other addictive substances, data showed a considerable decrease.

Table 19. Total Clandestine Drug Laboratories Disclosed, 2006 – 2010

NO.	YEAR	CLANDESTINE LABORATORY		TOTAL
		BIG**	SMALL*	
1.	2006	4	8	12
2.	2007	6	9	15
3.	2008	8	13	21
4.	2009	25	12	37
5.	2010	7	18	25
TOTAL		50	60	110

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

Note : ** Big : Using sophisticated tools, with a capacity to produce large quantities.

* Small : Utilization of traditional tools, with small quantities of production.

Diagram 17. Total Clandestine Drug Laboratories Disclosed, 2006 – 2010

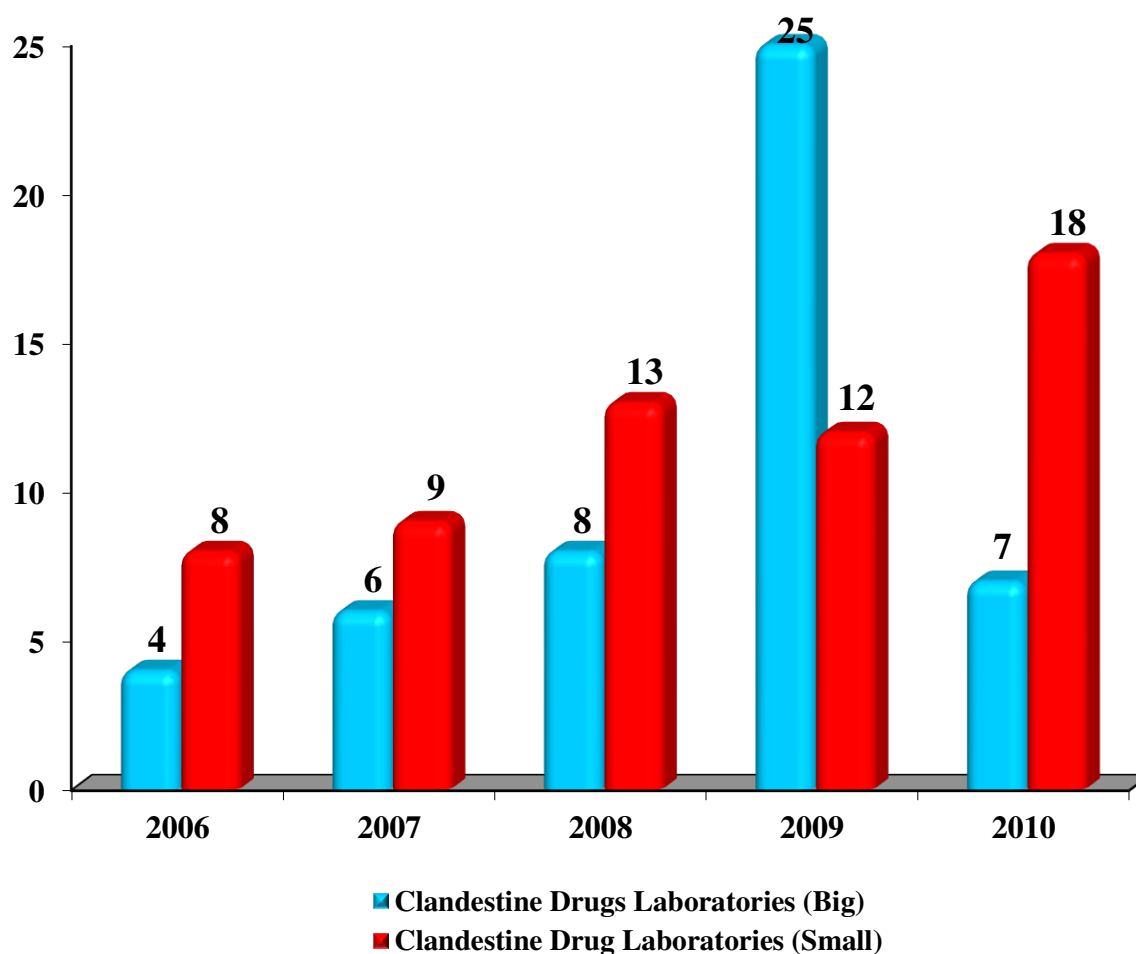


Table 20. Total Samples Tested at BNN Drug Laboratory, 2010

NO.	MONTH	NARCOTICS		PSYCH. SUBST.		NEGATIVE		OTHERS		TO-TAL
		RAW MATE-RIAL	URINE	RAW MATE-RIAL	URINE	RAW MATE-RIAL	URINE	RAW MATE-RIAL	URINE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15
1.	January	1,248	57	1	0	51	12	0	0	1,369
2.	February	1,048	69	10	0	16	23	0	0	1,166
3.	March	1,154	58	5	0	29	6	1	0	1,253
4.	April	893	90	15	0	19	15	9	0	1,041
5.	May	755	52	4	0	11	16	1	0	839
6.	June	1,109	69	3	0	20	17	20	0	1,238
7.	July	764	43	5	0	19	4	8	0	843
8.	Agust	910	56	2	0	24	7	9	0	1,008
9.	September	528	23	2	0	13	6	0	0	572
10.	October	889	50	16	0	19	15	2	0	991
11.	November	1,028	78	9	0	26	15	1	0	1,157
12.	December	1,244	31	14	0	18	20	1	51	1,379
TOTAL		11,570	676	86	0	265	156	52	51	12,856

Source : BNN Drug Testing Laboratory Technical Unit, January 2011

Diagram 18. Total Samples Tested at BNN Drug Laboratory, 2010

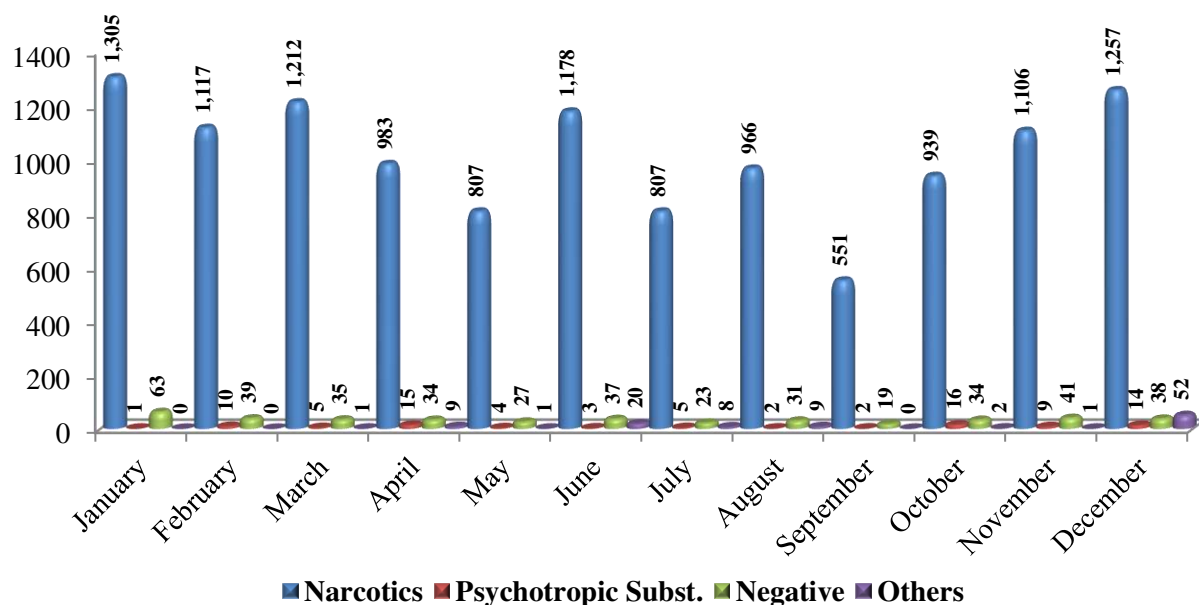


Table 21. Outcome of Quantitative Heroin Analysis at Drug Testing Laboratory Technical Unit, Ist Semester of 2011

NO.	NO OF REQUESTS	NO. LP/LKN	AGENCY	CATE-GORY
1	2	3	4	5
1.	B/18/II/2011/Resta Bks Kota	LP/305/II/2011/Resta Bks Kota	Polres Kota Bekasi Kota	SS
2.	B/590/III/2011/Dittipid Narkoba	LP/176/III/2011/Bareskrim	Subdit IV Direktorat TP Narkoba	LS
3.	B/590/III/2011/Dittipid Narkoba	LP/176/III/2011/Bareskrim	Subdit IV Direktorat TP Narkoba	LS

Source : BNN Drug Testing Laboratory Technical Unit, January 2011

Note : *) SS : Small Seizure, LS : Large Seizure

2. **Narcototic and Precursor Cases and Suspects Disclosed, and Seized Evidence by Deputy of Eradication, BNN, 2009-2010.**

Table 22. Total Narcotic and Precursor Cases Disclosed, 2009 – 2010

NO.	CASE	YEAR	
		2009 (Dec)*	2010 (Jan-Dec)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shabu	4	48
2.	Ecstasy	1	2
3.	Heroin		9
4.	Cannabis		4
5.	Precursors		1
TOTAL		5	64

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2011

*Since the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics

Table 23. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Disclosed, 2009 – 2010

NO.	CASE	YEAR	
		2009 (Dec)*	2010 (Jan-Dec)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shabu	2	46
2.	Ecstasy		10
3.	Heroin		12
4.	Cannabis		6
5.	Precursors		1
TOTAL		2	75

Sumber : National Narcotics Board, March 2011

*Since the implementation of Law No 35 of 2009 on Narcotics

Table 24. Total Seized Narcotics Evidence, 2009 – 2010

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR	
		2009 (Dec)*	2010 (Jan-Dec)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shabu (Gram)	1,611.60	126,435.90
2.	Ecstasy (Tab)	9,552	10,394
3.	Heroin (Gram)	-	8,058
4.	Cannabis (Gram)	-	2,367.73
5.	Cocaine (Gram)	-	162

Sumber : National Narcotics Board, March 2011

*Since the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics

3. Total and Ranking of Seized Evidence by National Police and BNN, 2008 – 2010.

Table 25. Total and Ranking of Seized Cannabis, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN- KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN- KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN- KING
1.	Aceh	102,192,796.51	I	83,049,270.53	I	2,062,064.21	V
2.	North Sumatra	3,627,276.49	IV	501,963.67	V	2,242,066.74	IV
3.	West Sumatra	146,173.13	VII	330,358.90	VI	244,135.00	VIII
4.	Riau	67,544.33	X	69,160.44	IX	1,751,032.58	VI
5.	Riau Islands	51,266.94	XII	25,279.43	XIV	98,655.48	IX
6.	Jambi	18,475.87	XIII	215,538.24	VII	95,623.21	X
7.	South Sumatra	242,483.79	VI	133,794.13	VIII	3,357,335.63	III
8.	Bengkulu	12,059.08	XVII	30,627.22	XI	11,924.69	XVII
9.	Lampung	3,756,360.49	III	534,594.30	IV	595,567.40	VII
10.	Babel	57,174.70	XI	12,788.10	XVII	16,902.74	XV
11.	Banten	94,249.85	IX	45,435.52	X	13,756.01	XVI
12.	DKI Jakarta	1,252,757.80	V	8,990,838.33	III	8,403,103.15	I
13.	West Java	28,747,027.85	II	16,707,320.84	II	3,686,059.00	II
14.	Central Java	10,553.58	XIX	15,962.98	XVI	25,460.67	XI
15.	DI Yogyakarta	10,672.47	XVIII	19,394.80	XV	22,935.56	XII
16.	East Java	133,745.60	VIII	26,876.90	XIII	20,730.10	XIII
17.	West Kalimantan	14,201.10	XV	2,882.31	XXII	1,745.49	XXII
18.	South Kalimantan	0.61	XXX	154.92	XXVII	71.63	XXX
19.	East Kalimantan	1,364.50	XXIV	29,784.02	XII	18,412.37	XIV
20.	Central Kalimantan	93.62	XXVIII	7.50	XXXI	1,057.80	XXIV
21.	Bali	9,708.50	XX	3,976.14	XIX	6,304.22	XIX
22.	NTB	8,884.88	XXII	9,732.09	XVIII	1,438.90	XXIII
23.	NTT	807.49	XXV	260.49	XXV	128.60	XXVII
24.	Central Kalimantan	9,337.80	XXI	280.50	XXIV	474.85	XXV
25.	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	112.49	XXVII	164.00	XXVI	356.97	XXVI
27.	Central Sulawesi	221.40	XXVI	33.50	XXIX	28.10	XXXI
28.	North Sulawesi	42.04	XXIX	3,538.05	XX	101.50	XXVIII
29.	Gorontalo	-	-	9.22	XXX	80.00	XXIX
30.	Maluku	3,348.18	XXIII	989.20	XXIII	9,637.10	XVIII
31.	North Maluku	15,396.80	XIV	53.11	XXVIII	2,062.03	XXI
32.	Papua	12,115.31	XVI	3,184.52	XXI	3,031.22	XX
33.	West Papua	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		140,496,253.20	-	110,764,253.90	-	22,692,283.73	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 26. Total and Ranking of Seized Cannabis Trees, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (TR)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (TR)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (TR)	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	584,544	I	526,555	I	438,621	I
2.	North Sumatra	13,434	II	14,358	II	24,701	II
3.	West Sumatra	-	-	29	III	76	VI
4.	Riau	2	VII	6	VIII	199	V
5.	South Sumatra	51	III	11	VI	381	IV
6.	Bengkulu	7	IV	-	-	1,047	III
7.	West Java	-	-	9	VII	5	VII
8.	East Java	-	-	2	IX	-	-
9.	West Kalimantan	-	-	26	IV	3	VIII
10.	South Kalimantan	-	-	23	V	-	-
11.	Bali	5	V	-	-	-	-
12.	North Maluku	4	VI	-	-	-	-
13.	Papua	2	VII	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		598,049	-	541,019	-	465,033	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 27. Total and Ranking of Cannabis Seeds Evidence, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	305.50	I	-	-	-	-
2.	North Sumatra	270.40	II	443.00	I	150.00	II
3.	Riau Islands	-	-	75.00	II	-	-
4.	Lampung	-	-	-	-	600.00	I
TOTAL		575.90	-	518.00	-	750.00	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 28. Total and Ranking of Evidence of Cannabis Areal, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (HECTARES)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (HECTARES)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (HECTARES)	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	122.00	I	236.35	I	171.65	I
2.	North Sumatra	6.20	II	5.50	II	6.50	II
3.	South Sumatra	-	-	-	-	0.25	III
TOTAL		128.20	-	241.85	-	178.40	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 29. Total and Ranking of Heroin/Putaw Evidence, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	3,339.34	II	-	-	-	-
2.	North Sumatra	5.43	XII	6.62	XI	0.48	XV
3.	West Sumatra	4.80	XIII	16.90	VII	4.80	XI
4.	Riau	-	-	0.40	XIX	3,221.20	IV
5.	Riau Islands	4.20	XV	17.00	VI	3,751.30	III
6.	Jambi	-	-	2.84	XIV	0.04	XX
7.	South Sumatra	0.32	XIX	-	-	18.20	IX
8.	Bengkulu	0.09	XXII	-	-	-	-
9.	Lampung	4.44	XIV	0.60	XVIII	0.25	XVII
10.	Babel	2.00	XVII	0.16	XXI	1.02	XIV
11.	Banten	-	-	-	-	6,952.20	II
12.	DKI Jakarta	16,907.39	I	15,202.00	I	18,481.35	I
13.	West Java	20.00	VI	6.68	X	2,231.29	VII
14.	Central Java	17.10	VII	68.06	II	1.68	XII
15.	DI Yogyakarta	59.80	IV	49.00	IV	2,613.30	VI
16.	East Java	21.67	V	20.85	V	5.42	X
17.	West Kalimantan	10.16	X	3.00	XIII	1.31	XIII
18.	South Kalimantan	3.20	XVI	1.24	XVI	-	-
19.	East Kalimantan	13.10	IX	7.43	IX	144.13	VIII
20.	Bali	119.09	III	3.87	XII	2,635.14	V
21.	NTB	0.15	XX	0.22	XX	-	-
22.	South Sulawesi	14.72	VIII	10.88	VIII	-	-
23.	North Sulawesi	0.10	XXI	0.90	XVII	0.30	XVI
24.	Gorontalo	0.42	XVIII	3.00	XIII	0.08	XVIII
25.	Maluku	5.70	XI	50.12	III	-	-
26.	North Maluku	0.08	XXIII	1.96	XV	0.05	XIX
TOTAL		20,553.30	-	15,473.73	-	33,111.34	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 30. Total and Ranking of Cocaine Evidence, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1.	Banten	-	-	-	-	162.00	I
2.	DKI Jakarta	503.60	I	-	-	-	-
3.	Bali	20.30	II	265.70	I	6.00	III
4.	NTB	-	-	-	-	48.00	II
JUMLAH		523.9		-	265.7	216	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 31. Total and Ranking of Hashish Evidence, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN-KING
1.	DKI Jakarta	-	-	-	-	65.00	II
2.	West Java	0.68	II	-	-	-	-
3.	East Java	-	-	49.70	I	-	-
4.	Bali	25.70	I	9.14	II	4,871.19	I
5.	NTB	-	-	-	-	10.41	III
TOTAL		26.38	-	58.84	-	4,946.60	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 32. Total and Ranking of Ecstasy Evidence, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (BUTIR)	RAN- KING	TOTAL (BUTIR)	RAN- KING	TOTAL (BUTIR)	RAN- KING
1.	Aceh	34.00	XXII	-	-	-	-
2.	North Sumatra	39,485.00	III	14,463.00	V	14,330.00	IV
3.	West Sumatra	116.00	XVIII	22.00	XXV	43.00	XX
4.	Riau	24,390.00	VI	3,123.00	XII	7,808.00	VIII
5.	Riau Islands	53,500.00	II	21,811.00	II	44,926.00	III
6.	Jambi	4,346.00	XII	1,046.00	XVI	2,244.50	XII
7.	South Sumatra	6,801.00	X	13,733.00	VI	45,990.00	II
8.	Bengkulu	352.00	XVII	625.25	XVIII	-	-
9.	Lampung	15,334.00	VII	2,282.25	XIII	1,173.75	XIV
10.	Babel	870.00	XVI	766.00	XVII	141.00	XVIII
11.	Banten	28.106.00	IV	9,696.00	VII	10,396.00	V
12.	DKI Jakarta	858,848.00	I	197,916.00	I	272,419.00	I
13.	West Java	2,961.00	XIII	418.00	X	56.00	XIX
14.	Central Java	38.00	XXI	1,052.00	XV	170.00	XVII
15.	DI Yogyakarta	97.00	XIX	503.00	XIX	10,169.00	VI
16.	East Java	8,445.00	IX	15,341.00	IV	3,602.00	XI
17.	West Kalimantan	6,580.00	XI	6,896.00	VII	4,769.00	X
18.	South Kalimantan	24,646.00	V	15,366.00	III	931.00	XV
19.	East Kalimantan	12,821.00	VIII	3,599.00	X	5,529.00	IX
20.	Central Kalimantan	27.00	XXIV	1,844.00	XIV	389.00	XVI
21.	Bali	2,175.00	XIV	3,321.00	XI	8,352.00	VII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	38.00	XXI	26.00	XXIV	11.00	XXII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	-	-	11.00	XXVI	-	-
24.	South Sulawesi	1,050.00	XV	4,683.00	IX	1,191.00	XIII
25.	S.E. Sulawesi	30.00	XXIII	54.00	XXIII	-	-
26.	Central Sulawesi	10.00	XXV	251.00	XXI	20.00	XXI
27.	North Sulawesi	2.00	XXVI	6.00	XXVII	-	-
28.	Maluku	92.00	XX	11.00	XXVI	-	-
29.	Papua	10.00	XXV	69.00	XXII	-	-
TOTAL		1,091,204.00	-	318,934.50	-	434,660.25	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 33. Total and Ranking of Shabu Evidence, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN- KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN- KING	TOTAL (GRAM)	RAN- KING
1.	Aceh	423.00	XII	1,370.00	XII	2,884.00	XIII
2.	North Sumatra	5,027.00	III	16,755.00	III	18,492.00	V
3.	West Sumatra	200.00	XVI	150.00	XIX	260.00	XXIII
4.	Riau	1,266.00	V	2,096.00	IX	2,051.00	XVI
5.	Riau Islands	1,043.00	VII	2,712.00	VI	23,793.00	IV
6.	Jambi	184.00	XVII	6,181.00	IV	2,252.00	XV
7.	South Sumatra	1,319.00	IV	1,483.00	XII	4,152.73	X
8.	Bengkulu	37.00	XXI	39.00	XXIV	25.00	XXVIII
9.	Lampung	300.00	XIII	307.00	XVI	5,322.40	IX
10.	Babel	724.00	IX	120.00	XXI	271.00	XXI
11.	Banten	23.00	XXIV	1,667.60	XI	107,684.70	II
12.	DKI Jakarta	684,183.00	I	176,396.00	I	393,828.07	I
13.	West Java	223.00	XIV	295.00	XVII	1,212.00	XVIII
14.	Central Java	466.00	XI	560.00	XV	38,047.00	III
15.	DI Yogyakarta	32.00	XXIII	142.00	XX	3,817.00	XI
16.	East Java	9,897.00	II	16,779.00	II	15,723.00	VI
17.	West Kalimantan	128.00	XVIII	579.00	XIV	8,498.00	VIII
18.	South Kalimantan	1,189.00	VI	2,405.00	VIII	1,616.00	XVII
19.	East Kalimantan	989.00	VIII	2,064.00	X	2,834.00	XIV
20.	Central Kalimantan	206.00	XV	255.00	XVIII	605.00	XIX
21.	Bali	111.00	XIX	4,322.00	V	10,475.00	VII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	22.00	XXV	28.00	XXV	52.40	XXIII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	22.00	XXV	28.00	XXV	52.00	XXIV
24.	South Sulawesi	1,189.00	VI	2,465.00	VII	1,616.00	XVII
25.	S.E.Sulawesi	5.00	XXVIII	13.00	XXVI	49.00	XXV
26.	Central Sulawesi	483.00	X	105.00	XXII	389.00	XX
27.	North Sulawesi	13.00	XXVII	5.00	XXVIII	13.00	XXIX
28.	Gorontalo	13.00	XXVII	13.00	XXVI	12.00	XXX
29.	Maluku	100.00	XX	11.00	XXVII	3,029.00	XII
30.	North Maluku	1.00	XXIX	3.00	XXIX	27.00	XXVII
31.	Papua	36.00	XXII	101.00	XXIII	37.00	XXVI
TOTAL		709,854.00	-	239,449.60	-	649,119.30	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

4. **Seized Narcotics by Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia, 2008 – 2010.**

Table 34. Total Seized Natural Narcotics at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	EVIDENCE	YEAR			TOTAL
		2008	2009	2010	
1.	Cannabis (Gram)	129.50	61,526.50	3,316.06	64,972.06
2.	Heroine (Gram)	-	2,660.00	7,556.78	10,216.78
3.	Cocaine (Gram)	629.59	55.00	203.00	887.59
4.	Hashish (Gram)	5.00	-	5,987.00	5,992.00

Source : Directorate Genereal of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Diagram 19. Seized Natural Narcotics at Airports, 2008 – 2010

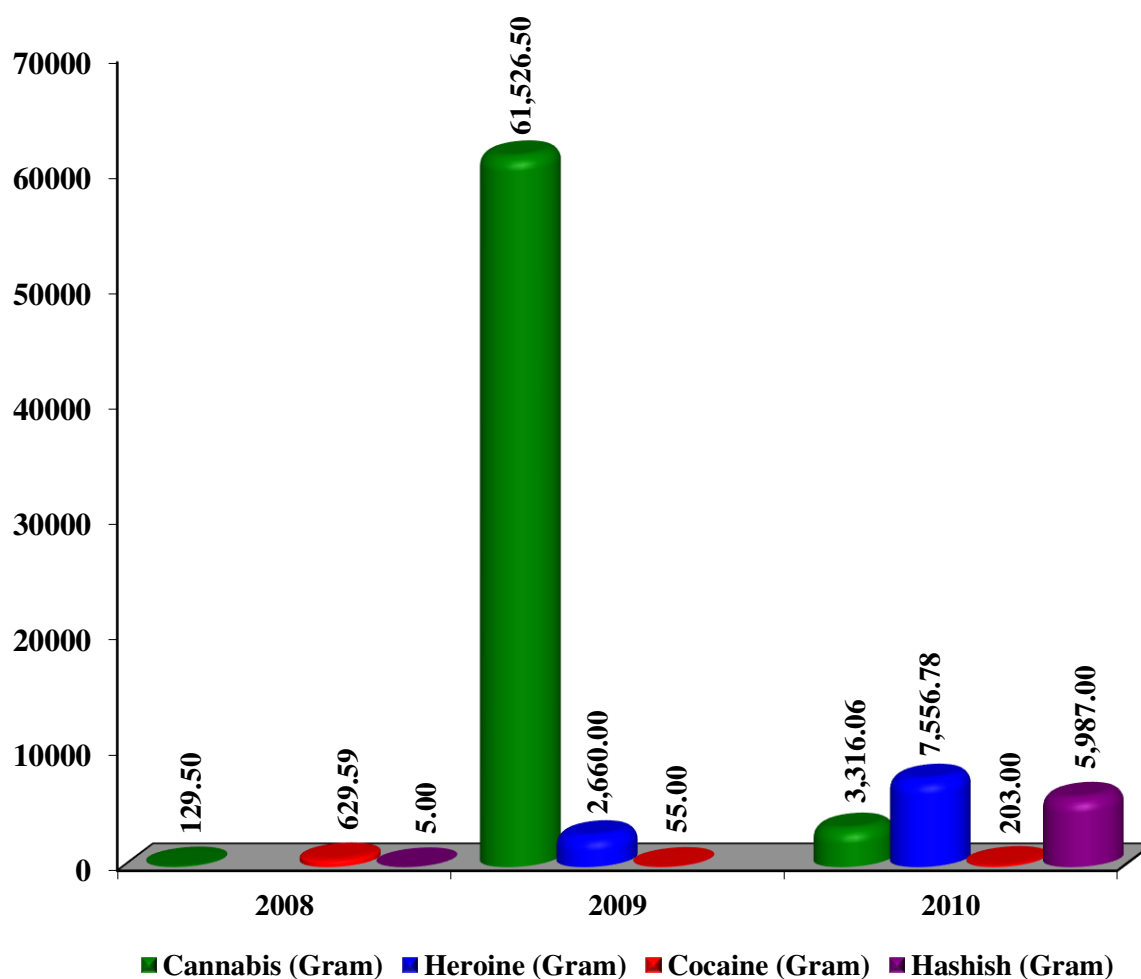


Table 35. Total and Ranking of Seized Cannabis Herbs at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010		NOTE
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	
1.	North Sumatra	-	-	61,500.00	I	-	-	Gram
2.	Banten	-	-	-	-	3,300.90	I	Gram
3.	DKI Jakarta	-	-	26.50	II	-	-	Gram
4.	East Java	29.50	II	-	-	-	-	Gram
5.	Bali	100.00	I	-	-	15.16	II	Gram
TOTAL		129.50	-	61,526.50	-	3,316.06	-	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 36. Total and Ranking of Seized Heroin at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010		NOTE
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	
1.	Banten	-	-	60.00	II	5,001.00	I	Gram
2.	East Java	-	-	2,600.00	I	-	-	Gram
3.	Bali	-	-	-	-	2,555.78	II	Gram
TOTAL		-	-	2,660.00	-	7,556.78	-	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 37. Total and Ranking of Seized Cocaine at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008	2009	2010
1.	Banten	629.59	55.00	203.00

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 38. Total and Ranking of Seized Hashish at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010		NOTE
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	
1.	Banten	5	I	-	-	65	II	Gram
2.	Bali	-	-	-	-	5,922	I	Gram
TOTAL		5	-	-	-	5,987	-	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 39. Total of Seized Synthetic Narcotics at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	EVIDENCE	YEAR			TOTAL
		2008	2009	2010	
1.	Ecstasy (Tab)	35,572.00	114,125.00	198.00	149,895.00
2.	Ecstasy (Gram)	-	-	402.48	402.48
3.	Shabu (Gram)	40,714.00	65,341.67	180,973.29	287,028.96
4.	Liquid Shabu (ML)	-	46,100	1,030.00	47,130.00

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Diagram 20. Total Seized Synthetic Narcotics at Airports, 2008 – 2010

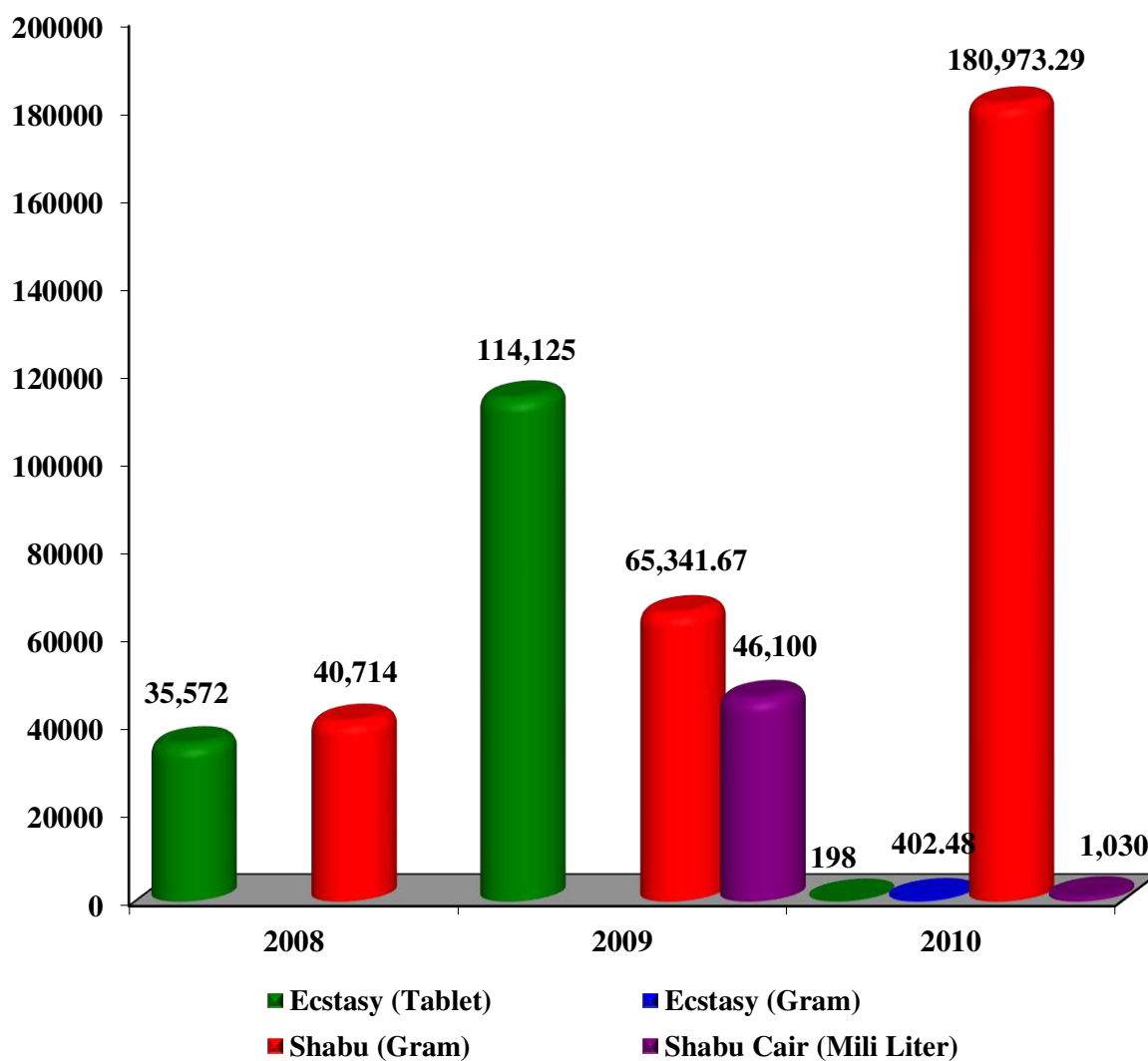


Table 40. Total Seized Ecstasy at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	YEAR			KET
		2008	2009	2010	
1.	Banten	29,637.00	105,325.00	99.00	Tabs
2.	East Java	-	8,800.00	99.00	Tabs
3.	Bali	-	-	402.48	Gram
4.	Riau Islands	5,935.00	-	-	TAas
TOTAL		35,572.00	114,125.00	198.00 402.48	Tabs/ Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 41. Total Seized Shabu at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	YEAR			NOTE
		2008	2009	2010	
1.	Aceh	-	500.00	158.58	Gram
2.	North Sumatra	525.00	5,396.00	-	Gram
3.	Banten	32,961.00	58,936.77	159,206.50	Gram
4.	East Java	7,228.00	-	9,913.10	Gram
5.	Bali	-	508.90	11,695.11	Gram
TOTAL		40,714.00	65,341.67	180.973,29	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 42. Total Seized Liquid Shabu at Airports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	YEAR			NOTE
		2008	2009	2010	
1.	Banten	-	1,100	1,030	ML
2.	East Java	-	5,000	-	ML
TOTAL		-	6,100	1,030	ML

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 43. Total Seized Cannabis at Seaports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	YEAR			NOTE
			2008	2009	2010	
1.	Riau	Bengkalis	-	-	375	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 44. Total Seized Heroin at Seaports, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	SEAPORTS	YEAR			NOTE
			2008	2009	2010	
1.	Riau	Dumai	-	-	3,230.00	Gram
2.	Riau Islands	Batam Centre	-	-	1,465.90	Gram
TOTAL			-	-	4,695.90	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 45. Total Seized Ecstasy at Seaports, 2008 – 2010 (Tabs)

NO	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	YEAR			NOTE
			2008	2009	2010	
1.	Riau	Dumai	-	-	2,100	tabs
2.	Riau Islands	1. Tj. Balai Karimun	-	-	10,112	tabs
		2. Batam Centre	-	-	13,490	Tabs
TOTAL			-	-	25,702	Tabs

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 46. Total Seized Ecstasy at Seaports, 2008 – 2010 (Grams)

NO	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	YEAR			NOTE
			2008	2009	2010	
1.	North Sumatra	1. Teluk Nibung	-	992,905.08	6,426	Gram
		2. Belawan	-	1,565.54	-	Gram
		3. Tanjung Tiram	-	286.00	-	Gram
2.	Riau	1. Dumai	-	2,101.00	19,781.00	Gram
		2. Bagan Siapi-API	-	-	1,993.00	Gram
		3. Bengkalis	-	-	2,976.00	Gram
3.	Riau Islands	1. Tanjung Balai Karimun	-	-	2,000.00	Gram
		2. Batam Centre	-	1,708.00	15,632.10	Gram
TOTAL			-	998,565.62	48,808.10	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 47. Total Seized Shabu at Border Areas, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	YEAR			NOTE
			2008	2009	2010	
1.	East Kalimantan	Nunukan	-	0.80	-	Gram
2.	West Kalimantan	Entikong	-	-	8,000	Gram
TOTAL			-	0.80	8,000	Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 48. Total Number of Narcotics Suspects Apprehended by Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance Rep of Indonesia, 2008 – 2010

NO.	NATIONALITY	YEAR		
		2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indonesia	26	53	62
2.	Iran		34	28
3.	Malaysia	5	6	23
4.	India		2	9
5.	Philippines			6
6.	China	3	2	7
7.	Thailand	2	1	4
8.	Taiwan	14	2	2
9.	Vietnam			2
10.	Camboja			2
11.	Germany			1
12.	Nigeria			1
13.	France			1
14.	Nepal			1
15.	Singapore	4	1	1
16.	Mozambique			1
17.	Australia		1	1
18.	Kirgystan			1
19.	United States of America		1	1
20.	Netherland		2	1
21.	England	1		1
22.	Japan	1		1
23.	Papua New Guinea	2		
TOTAL		58	105	157

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 49. Total Narcotics Suspects Apprehended by Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, 2008 – 2010

NO.	GENDER	YEAR		
		2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Male	46	76	107
2.	Female	12	30	51
TOTAL		58	106	158

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 50. Total Narcotics Suspects Apprehended by Directorate General of Customs & Excise Based on Utilization of Transportation, 2008 – 2010

NO.	FACILITIES USED	YEAR		
		2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air Transportation	21	45	109
2.	Sea Transportation	11	24	41
3.	Land Transportation	1	0	2
4.	By Post/Mail service	8	19	6
TOTAL		41	88	158

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

Table 51. Number of Narcotics Suspects Apprehended by Directorate of Customs & Excise Based on Modus, 2008 – 2010

NO.	MODUS USED	YEAR		
		2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Through Airport/Ferry Port			
	a. Passenger/Transportation Crew :			
	1) Concealed in the luggage compartment:			
	a) Using luggage for concealing drugs (in food cans, etc)	27	22	29
	b) False compartment in the luggage			
	2) Body concealing	1	18	77
	b. Cargo/Post (Mail)/by Aviation cargo	4	28	32
	c. Transportation facilities (Ferry/ Airplane)	6	20	19
2.	By sea			
	a. Cargo container/Transportation service/Mail			1
	b. Crew of transportation			
	c. Transportation facilities			
TOTAL		38	88	158

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep. of Indonesia, March 2011

5. Prominent Drug Crimes by National and International Syndicates, 2010.

a. Drug Cases Disclosed by Directorate of Drug Crimes, Criminal Investigation, National Police, 2010

1) *Shabu Laboratory at Pasar Kemis Tangerang Banten.*

On 15 January 2010 Jakarta Metropolitan Police disclosed a Clandestine Narcotics Laboratory/Home industry for Shabu at Villa Regency Housing Estate II, Block AA I/27, Pasar Kemis, Tangerang, Banten, with the arrest of three (3) suspects.

Evidence:

- a) Ephedrine : 96 bottles
- b) Iodine : 18 bottles
- c) Caustic Soda : 9 plastic bags
- d) Reflux tube : 1 unit
- e) Liquid : 8 jerycans
- f) Other materials and media for the manufacture of shabu

2) *Shabu Laboratory at Taman Parahyangan Estate II No 15 Karawaci Tangerang.*

On 11 February 2011 shabu clandestine laboratory/home industry disclosed by Jakarta Metropolitan Police at Taman Parahyangan II Estate No. 15, Karawaci, Tangerang, Banten, with the apprehension of five (5) suspects.

Seized evidence:

Shabu : 200 gram
Chemical substances and tools for shabu manufacture.

3) *Shabu and Ecstasy Laboratory discovered at Jl. Agung Barat 36, Block B No. 26, Sunter Podomoro, North Jakarta.*

On 12-18 February 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metropolitan Police disclosed a home industry clandestine narcotics laboratory for the manufacture of shabu and ecstasy at Jl. Agung Barat 36 Blok B No. 26, Sunter Podomoro, North Jakarta, and apprehended two (2) suspects.

Evidence:

- Tools and materials and other items for the manufacture of shabu and ecstasy.

4) *Ecstasy Laboratory at Rawa Buaya, Cengkareng, West Jakarta.*

On 19 February 2010 Directorate of Drug Crimes, Criminal Investigation, National Police disclosed a home clandestine laboratory for the manufacture of ecstasy at Jl. Rawa Buaya, Cengkareng, West Jakarta, and apprehended two (2) suspects.

Evidence seized:

- a) Ecstasy : 15,239 tablets with a logo of thunder and an apple
- b) Ecstasy raw material : 15 Kg
- c) Tableting machine

5) *Shabu and Ecstasy Laboratory Disclosed at Citra Garden Housing Estate, West Jakarta*

On 22 March 2010 a clandestine laboratory (home industry) was dismantled by Directorate of /Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police for the manufacture of ecstasy and shabu at Citra Garden Housing Estate 2, Ext Block 2 No. 6 Pegadungan Kalideres, West Jakarta, and apprehended one (1) suspect.

Evidence seized:

- a) Crystal shabu : 200 Kg
- b) Iodine : 5 bottles
- c) Ecstasy : 50,000 tablets
- d) Powder ecstasy : 60 Kg
- e) Ephedrine powder : 30 Kg
- f) Ephedrine : 1,000 tablets
- g) Tools and other materials for the manufacture of shabu and ecstasy

6) *Prisoner Controlled Ecstasy Manufacture*

On 26 March 2010 the disclosure of an ecstasy laboratory at Graha Bintaro Cluster, Cendara Loka, Jl. Boulevard Blok P1 No. 31, Paku Jaya Regency, Serpong, Tangerang, Banten Province, by Directorate of Narcotic Crimes, Criminal Investigation Agency, National Police. Its production and distribution was controlled by Mohammad Yusuf alias Kebot, a prisoner at Cipinang Prison, including the apprehension of seven (7) suspects

Evidence:

- a) Ecstasy : 12,674 tabs
- b) FN revolver Nomor 2884 : 1 unit
- c) Bullets (FN) : 7
- d) Several colored powder : 28.7 Kg
- e) Green colored dough : 10,400 gr
- f) Caustic Soda : 5 Kg
- g) A set of instruments/tools for the manufacture of ecstasy

7) *Ecstasy Clandestine Laboratory at Pluit Penjaringan, North Jakarta..*

On 15 April 2010 disclosure of an ecstasy clandestine laboratory by Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police located at a housing estate Pluit Timur Blok U Selatan No 64, Penjaringan, North Jakarta, and apprehended four (4) perpetrators.

Evidence:

- a) Ecstasy : 45,000 tabs
- b) Lexotan : 29,000 tabs
- c) Ketamin : 17 Kg
- d) Shabu : 385 gr
- e) Raw material for the
manufacture of Ekstasi : 10 Kg
- f) Tableting machine and other tools.

8) *Shabu laboratory at Taman Villa Nusa Indah Housing Estate, Nusa Indah 3 Km 7 No. 20, Bogor, West Java.*

20 April 2010 disclosure of a clandestine shabu laboratory by Directorate of Drugs, West Java Regional Police located at Taman Villa Nusa Indah 3 Housing Estate Km 7 No. 20 Bogor, West Java, and apprehended five (5) suspects.

Evidence:

- Materials and tools for the manufacture of shabu.

9) *An Ecstasy clandestine laboratory in front of Husada Hospital, Jl. Mangga Besar, West Jakarta.*

On 25-28 June 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police discovered a shabu clandestine laboratory located at Taman Villa Nusa Indah Housing Estate 3, Km 7 No. 20, Bogor, West Java, and apprehended four (4) suspects.

Evidence :

- 80 tabs Ecstasy ready for distribution and other items for the manufacture of Ecstasy.

10) *Shabu laboratory at Atap Merah Apartment, Fl 18 Rm 2183, Jl. Pecenongan No. 72, Central Jakarta.*

On 5 July 2010 a shabu clandestine laboratory was dismantled by Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police at Atap Merah Apartment, Fl 18 Rm 2183, Jl. Pecenongan No 72, Central Jakarta, and apprehended four (4) suspects.

Evidence :

1.35 Kg Shabu and other items for the manufacture of shabu.

11) *Shabu and Ecstasy Laboratory at Kavling Pemda DKI Blok VII No. 19, Kembangan, West Jakarta.*

On 12 July 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police dismantled a shabu and ecstasy clandestine lab at Kavling Pemda DKI Blok VII No 19, Kembangan, West Jakarta, and apprehended three (3) suspects.

Evidence :

- a) Shabu : 21.6 kg
- b) Ecstasy : 25,000 tabs
- c) Materials and other tools for the manufacture of shabu.

12) *Shabu Laboratory at Mediterrania Apartment Tower Edelweiss Fl. 277 ej and Fl. 28 B/ed, Tanjung Duren, West Jakarta.*

On 22 July 2010, Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police, dismantled a shabu clandestine laboratory at Mediterrania Tower Apartment Edelweiss Fl.27 ej and Fl. 28 B/ed, Tanjung Duren, West Jakarta, with the apprehension of five (5) suspects.

Evidence :

- Materials and tools for the manufacture of shabu.

13) *Armed Shabu and Ecstasy Clandestine Laboratory at Mitra Bahari Apartment, Penjaringan, North Jakarta.*

On 25 August 2010: Discovery of armed a shabu and ecstasy clandestine laboratory by Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police at Mitra Bahari Apartment Tower A, room 1203, Penjaringan, North Jakarta. The suspect (1) owns a weapon.

Evidence :

- a) Precursor materials.
- b) Manufacturing tools for shabu and an ecstasy manufacture machine.
- c) 3 units weapons (2 pistols and 1 rifle).

14) *Shabu laboratory owned by a Pakistan national at Mediterrania Palace Tower Apartment, Kemayoran, Central Jakarta.*

On 17-18 October 2010, Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police dismantled a shabu clandestine laboratory at Mediterrania Palace Apartment Tower C, Fl 10 Room C/10F/K and Fl 23 Rm C.23F.A, Kemayoran, Central Jakarta, and apprehended five (5) suspects.

Evidence :

- Tools and other items for the manufacture of shabu.

15) *Ecstasy clandestine laboratory at Jl. Sinar Budi No. 15, Pejagalan, North Jakarta.*

On 23 October 2010: Discovery of an ecstasy clandestine laboratory at Jl. Sinar Budi No. 15, Pejagalan, Penjaringan, North Jakarta by Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police, and the apprehension of one (1) suspect.

Evidence :

- 9.075 Kg ecstasy powder, and 26 pressing casts for ecstasy, and other tools.

16) *Shabu clandestine laboratory at Jl. G No. 418 A, Teluk Gong, North Jakarta*

On 4 November 2010: Discovered by Directorate of Drug Crimes, Police Criminal Investigation a shabu clandestine laboratory at Jl. G No. 418, Teluk Gong, North Jakarta, and apprehended one (1) suspect.

Evidence :

- a) 3,209 gram Shabu
- b) Meth oils 850 ml
- c) Materials and tools for the manufacture of shabu

17) 21 Ha Cannabis Cultivation at Aceh Besar.

On 11 – 23 Januari 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Aceh Regional Police discovered a cannabis field at Lamteuba village, Seulimeum District, Aceh Besar Regency, Aceh. The suspect is still in the process of investigation, and the majority of the evidence consisting of 220,000 trees were destroyed at the crime scene. A part of the evidence was kept for evidence and further investigation purposes.

18) Syndicate Networking of Aceh Type Cannabis in West Java..

On 23 January 2010 a disclosure was made by Directorate of Drugs, West Java Regional Police on a Aceh type cannabis syndicate networking at Cikadu village, Ciumbuleuit, West Bandung, West Java, and apprehended six (6) suspects.

Evidence :

- a) Cannabis : 20 Kg and 1,04 gram Shabu
- b) 2 units FN pistols and 40 bullets.

19) Shabu and Cannabis Syndicate network through Tanjung Priok seaport/harbor.

On 9 February 2010 Directorate of Drug Crimes, Police Criminal Investigation dismantled a shabu and cannabis syndicate at the Passenger Terminal of Tanjung Priok Harbour, North Jakarta, and apprehended two (2) suspects.

Evidence :

- a) Shabu : 1 Kg
- b) Cannabis : 23 Kg

20) 8 Kg Shabu at Soekarno-Hatta Airport.

On 11 March 2010 Directorate of Drug Crimes, Police Criminal Investigation in cooperation with Customs & Excise of Soekarno Hatta Airport discovered 8 Kg shabu from Dubai through Yamenia Air Cargo at PT Jas Bandara Soeta Cargo.

21) Shabu and ecstasy syndicate operated by a Taiwanese national uncovered.

On 22 March 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police uncovered a shabu and ecstasy syndicate network at Mediterranean Marina Residence Apartment, Rm D/23/BA, Fl 23 Tower D, Jl Lodan Raya No. 2 A, Ancol, North Jakarta, and apprehended two (2) suspects.

Evidence :

- a) Shabu : 9 Kg
- b) ecstasy : 5,000 tabs

22) *Shabu syndicate operated by an Iranian national.*

On 2 April 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Jakarta Metro Police uncovered a shabu networking at the Overseas Arrival Terminal, Soekarno-Hatta Airport, Tangerang, Banten, and apprehended two (2) suspects.

Evidence :

- Shabu : 2,602 gram

23) *Heroin syndicate network operated by an African national.*

On 9 April 2010 Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation (Bareskrim) uncovered a heroin syndicate in front of Bina Nusantara University, Jl. Kebon Jeruk Raya, Central Jakarta, with one (1) suspect apprehended.

Evidence

- Heroin : 40 gram

24) *Shabu syndicate operated by an African national.*

On 27 April 2010 discovery of a shabu syndicate by Directorate of Drug Crimes, Bareskrim, National Police in cooperation with DI Yogyakarta Regional Police at Adisucipto Airport, and apprehended three (3) suspects.

Evidence :

a) Shabu : 2.6 Kg

b) Cannabis : 3.5 grams

25) *West Javas syndicate for Aceh cannabis.*

On 30 April 2010 Directorate of Drugs, West Java Regional Police uncovered a West Javanese syndicate for Aceh cannabis at Banteng Village, Tugu Raya, Cigombong, Bogor and apprehended six (6) suspects.

Evidence :

- Cannabis : 34.5 Kg

26) *Shabu syndicate operated by an Iranian national.*

On 22 May 2010 Directorate of Drug Crimes, Bareskrim, National Police uncovered a shabu syndicate at parking lot of Overseas Arrival Terminal 2D, Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, with one (1) suspect..

Evidence :

- Shabu : 2.2 Kg

27) *Shabu syndicate, operated by an Iranian national.*

On 8 June 2010: a shabu syndicate was uncovered by Directorate of Drug Crimes, Bareskrim, National Police at the park rotonde of Jl. H. Agus Salim, Central Jakarta, and apprehended two (2) suspects.

Evidence :

- Shabu : 2,150 grams

28) *International syndicate for shabu.*

On 19 June 2010, uncovered by Directorate of Drug Crimes, Bareskrim, National Police, in the lobby of Bintang Baru Hotel, Jl. Dr. Sutomo, Pasar Baru, Central Jakarta controlled by a West African national, with five (5) suspects.

Evidence :

- Shabu : 6,100 grams

29) *13 Ha Cannabis cultivation in Aceh Besar.*

On 24 – 29 June 2010 Directorate of Drugs, Aceh Regional Police destroyed 13 Ha of cannabis field in the hills of Lam Apeng Village, Lamteuba, Seulimun District, Aceh Besar. The suspect is in the process of investigation, the evidence 166,000 trees cannabis.

b. Major Cases of Drug Crimes by Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance, Rep of Indonesia in 2010

1) *Smuggle of 1.7 Kg shabu in Surabaya by a Phillippine national.*

On 6 September 2010: Customs at Juanda Airport Surabaya foiled a narcotics smuggle from Malaysia and apprehended a woman of Philippine national carrying 1.7 Kg shabu. The drug was concealed in a duffle bag (backpack) and covered with alluminium foil.

2) *Shabu smuggle by 2 Chinese nationals.*

On 23 September 2010 Customs officers at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport apprehended 2 (two) Chinese nationals carrying 2,110 grams shabu priced at Rupiah 3.6 billion. Modus operandi: the drug was concealed between the legs (groin).

3) ***Apprehension of 3 suspects, Thai nationals.***

On 25 September 2010 Customs Tactical Unit (CTU) at Soekarno-Hatta Airport foiled a smuggle of shabu from Cambodia with three (3) suspects of Thai national. The evidence: 3,950 grams shabu and 2,033 grams morphine concealed in the upper and lower compartment of a backpack.

4) ***Smuggle of 4 Kg shabu by a Mozambique national.***

On 27 September 2010: Soekarno-Hatta Airport Customs officers foiled a smuggle of shabu by a woman of Mozambique national, weighing 4,000 grams priced at 6 billion Rupiah. Modus operandi: the drug was split into 8 plastic pouches and concealed in eight (8) Renault metal piston cylinder spareparts in a suitcase.

5) ***Shabu smuggle by an Australian in Bali***

On 1 October 2010: Customs officers at Ngurah Rai Airport apprehended an Australian for the smuggle of 2 Kg shabu priced at 3 billion Rupiah, concealed in the lining of a suitcase.

6) ***Shabu smuggle by Iranian national***

On 4 October 2010: Customs officers at Soekarno-Hatta Airport apprehended two (2) Iranians carrying 5,1 Kg shabu concealed in a false compartment of a suitcase.

7) ***Smuggle of 2.3 Kg by Thai national.***

On 17 October 2010 Customs officers at Soekarno-Hatta Airport apprehended a Thai national carrying 2,300 grams heroin at the price of 4.5 billion Rupiah, concealed in a suitcase.

8) ***5 Kg Shabu by Malaysian national.***

On 26 November 2010 Directorate of Drug Crimes, Bareskrim, National Police arrested a Malaysian national with 5 Kg shabu at Chrysant Hotel, Room 807 at Jl. Daan Mogot No. 63, West Jakarta, and Hotel Ciputra, Rm 1725, Jl. Letjen S. Parman, Tanjung Duren Utara, Grogol, Petamburan, West Jakarta.

6. Ranking of Narcotic Cases and Suspects Apprehended by National Police and BNN, 2008 – 2010.

Table 52. Total and Ranking of Narcotic Cases, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	608	VI	623	VII	566	VII
2.	North Sumatra	2,545	II	2,732	II	2,743	II
3.	West Sumatra	315	XII	290	XIII	312	XIII
4.	Riau	417	X	566	VIII	487	XI
5.	Riau Islands	282	XV	308	XII	288	XV
6.	Jambi	167	XIX	182	XVIII	215	XVII
7.	South Sumatra	625	V	838	V	826	V
8.	Bengkulu	129	XXII	155	XXI	122	XXII
9.	Lampung	497	VIII	515	IX	506	IX
10.	Bangka Belitung	114	XXIII	127	XXII	126	XXI
11.	Banten	164	XX	167	XIX	205	XVII
12.	DKI Jakarta	6,823	I	6,125	I	5,168	I
13.	West Java	1,064	IV	1,012	IV	1,204	IV
14.	Central Java	477	IX	625	VI	662	VI
15.	DI Yogyakarta	251	XVI	201	XVI	177	XX
16.	East Java	1,848	III	1,896	III	1,634	III
17.	West Kalimantan	216	XVII	196	XVII	202	XIX
18.	South Kalimantan	517	VII	492	X	519	VIII
19.	East Kalimantan	375	XI	466	XI	489	X
20.	Central Kalimantan	187	XVIII	161	XX	247	XVI
21.	Bali	291	XIV	247	XIV	301	XIV
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	137	XXI	94	XXIII	118	XXIII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	19	XXXI	23	XXX	9	XXXI
24.	South Sulawesi	291	XIII	236	XV	413	XII
25.	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	28	XXVI	23	XXXI	40	XXVII
27.	Central Sulawesi	72	XXIV	80	XXVI	103	XXIV
28.	North Sulawesi	25	XXVIII	25	XXIX	29	XXIX
29.	Gorontalo	19	XXX	27	XXVIII	19	XXX
30.	Maluku	69	XXV	48	XXVI	55	XXVI
31.	North Maluku	22	XXIX	39	XXVII	34	XXVIII
32.	Papua	27	XXVII	60	XXV	56	XXV
33.	West Papua	0	-	0	-	0	-
TOTAL		18,621	-	18,579	-	17,877	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 53. Total and Ranking of Narcotic Suspects, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TTL	RAN-KING	TTL	RAN-KING	TTL	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	787	VII	809	VIII	779	IX
2.	North Sumatra	3,606	II	3,719	II	3,697	II
3.	West Sumatra	449	XII	430	XIII	479	XIII
4.	Riau	606	X	840	VI	676	XI
5.	Riau Islands	364	XIV	446	XII	364	XIV
6.	Jambi	339	XV	280	XV	347	XVI
7.	South Sumatra	817	VI	1,108	V	1,103	V
8.	Bengkulu	179	XXII	204	XXI	162	XXII
9.	Lampung	914	V	781	X	780	VIII
10.	Bangka Belitung	171	XXIII	175	XXII	168	XXI
11.	Banten	221	XX	227	XIX	300	XVIII
12.	DKI Jakarta	8,391	I	7,797	I	6,392	I
13.	West Java	1,758	IV	1,636	IV	1,818	IV
14.	Central Java	613	IX	819	VII	867	VI
15.	DI Yogyakarta	337	XVI	271	XVII	210	XX
16.	East Java	2,361	III	2,379	III	2,100	III
17.	West Kalimantan	280	XVIII	256	XVIII	290	XIX
18.	South Kalimantan	760	VIII	800	IX	797	VII
19.	East Kalimantan	520	XI	696	XI	725	X
20.	Central Kalimantan	245	XIX	206	XX	360	XV
21.	Bali	329	XVII	280	XVI	334	XVII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	189	XXI	116	XXIII	155	XXIII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	30	XXVIII	28	XXX	9	XXXI
24.	South Sulawesi	427	XIII	338	XIV	619	XII
25.	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	S.E.sulawesi	45	XXVII	39	XXVIII	60	XXVII
27.	Central Sulawesi	92	XXIV	100	XXIV	135	XXIV
28.	North Sulawesi	27	XXX	25	XXXI	30	XXIX
29.	Gorontalo	29	XXIX	32	XXIX	19	XXX
30.	Maluku	88	XXV	73	XXVI	64	XXVI
31.	North Maluku	27	XXXI	47	XXVII	47	XXVIII
32.	Papua	48	XXVI	75	XXV	72	XXV
33.	West Papua	0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		25,049	-	25,032	-	23,958	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 54. Total and Ranking of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Suspects, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	787	VIII	809	XI	779	X
2.	North Sumatra	3,616	II	3,732	II	3,708	II
3.	West Sumatra	449	XII	430	XIII	479	XIII
4.	Riau	607	XI	840	X	677	XI
5.	Riau Islands	359	XV	446	XII	364	XV
6.	Jambi	337	XVI	280	XVII	347	XVI
7.	South Sumatra	817	VI	1,108	V	1,103	V
8.	Bengkulu	179	XXII	204	XXI	162	XXIII
9.	Lampung	928	V	871	VIII	780	IX
10.	Bangka Belitung	170	XXIII	178	XXII	168	XXII
11.	Banten	221	XX	228	XX	300	XIX
12.	DKI Jakarta	8,372	I	7,797	I	6,392	I
13.	West Java	1,935	IV	1,691	IV	1,843	IV
14.	Central Java	660	X	849	IX	887	VI
15.	DI Yogyakarta	391	XIV	351	XIV	303	XVIII
16.	East Java	2,917	III	3,360	III	3,109	III
17.	West Kalimantan	280	XVIII	256	XVIII	290	XX
18.	South Kalimantan	811	VII	990	VI	813	VIII
19.	East Kalimantan	674	IX	881	VII	862	VII
20.	Central Kalimantan	267	XIX	243	XIX	429	XIV
21.	Bali	329	XVII	286	XVI	337	XVII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	189	XXI	116	XXIV	155	XXIV
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	30	XXIX	28	XXXI	9	XXXI
24.	South Sulawesi	434	XIII	338	XV	619	XII
25.	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	79	XXVI	43	XXIX	82	XXV
27.	Central Sulawesi	113	XXIV	147	XXIII	172	XXI
28.	North Sulawesi	56	XXVII	57	XXVII	42	XXIX
29.	Gorontalo	29	XXX	32	XXX	19	XXX
30.	Maluku	88	XXV	73	XXVI	64	XXVII
31.	North Maluku	27	XXXI	50	XXVIII	47	XXVIII
32.	Papua	50	XXVIII	75	XXV	73	XXVI
33.	West Papua	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		26,201	-	26,789	-	25,414	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 55. Total and Ranking of Traffickers (Cultivation, Production and Distribution) of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, 2008 – 2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	397	VI	459	IX	432	VIII
2.	North Sumatra	1,585	III	1,779	III	1,642	III
3.	West Sumatra	121	XVI	39	XXVII	63	XXII
4.	Riau	467	V	806	V	487	VII
5.	Riau Islands	194	XIII	274	X	181	XVI
6.	Jambi	128	XV	241	XIII	245	XII
7.	South Sumatra	396	VII	822	IV	579	VI
8.	Bengkulu	58	XXIII	64	XXII	55	XXIII
9.	Lampung	381	VIII	258	XI	220	XIV
10.	Bangka Belitung	91	XIX	125	XVI	91	XIX
11.	Banten	90	XX	61	XXIV	80	XX
12.	DKI Jakarta	3,189	I	3,226	I	2,721	I
13.	West Java	655	IV	494	VII	896	IV
14.	Central Java	263	X	252	XII	368	IX
15.	DI Yogyakarta	44	XXV	73	XX	32	XXVI
16.	East Java	1,658	II	2,014	II	2,503	II
17.	West Kalimantan	232	XII	203	XIV	233	XIII
18.	South Kalimantan	328	IX	654	VI	634	V
19.	East Kalimantan	238	XI	465	VIII	362	X
20.	Central Kalimantan	138	XIV	149	XV	279	XI
21.	Bali	103	XVIII	63	XXIII	116	XVII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	119	XVII	88	XIX	96	XVIII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	21	XXVIII	27	XXVIII	9	XXX
24.	South Sulawesi	90	XX	91	XVIII	78	XXI
25.	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	46	XXIV	22	XXIX	25	XXVII
27.	Central Sulawesi	77	XXI	113	XVII	119	XVI
28.	North Sulawesi	38	XXVII	42	XXVI	17	XXIX
29.	Gorontalo	17	XXIX	2	XXX	7	XXXI
30.	Maluku	61	XXII	65	XXI	45	XXV
31.	North Maluku	17	XXIX	27	XXVIII	22	XXVIII
32.	Papua	41	XXVI	52	XXV	48	XXIV
33.	West Papua	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		11,283	-	13,050	-	12,685	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

Table 56. Total and Ranking of Drug Abusers (consumption) of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, 2008-2010

NO	PROVINCE	2008		2009		2010	
		TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1.	Aceh	390	X	350	IX	347	XI
2.	North Sumatra	2,031	II	1,953	II	2,066	II
3.	West Sumatra	328	XIII	391	VIII	416	X
4.	Riau	140	XVII	34	XXI	190	XV
5.	Riau Islands	165	XVI	172	XV	183	XVI
6.	Jambi	209	XV	39	XX	102	XX
7.	South Sumatra	421	VIII	286	XI	524	VII
8.	Bengkulu	121	XX	140	XVII	107	XIX
9.	Lampung	547	V	613	V	560	V
10.	Bangka Belitung	79	XXI	53	XIX	77	XXI
11.	Banten	131	XVIII	167	XVI	220	XIV
12.	DKI Jakarta	5,183	I	4,571	I	3,671	I
13.	West Java	1,280	III	1,197	IV	947	III
14.	Central Java	397	IX	597	VI	519	VIII
15.	DI Yogyakarta	347	XI	278	XII	271	XII
16.	East Java	1,259	IV	1,346	III	606	IV
17.	West Kalimantan		XXIII		XIX		XXIII
18.	South Kalimantan	483	VI	336	X	179	XVII
19.	East Kalimantan	436	VII	416	VII	500	IX
20.	Central Kalimantan	129	XIX	94	XVIII	150	XVIII
21.	Bali	226	XIV	223	XIV	221	XIII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	70	XXII	28	XXIII	59	XXII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	9	XXX	1	XVIII	-	-
24.	South Sulawesi	344	XII	247	XIII	541	VI
25.	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	33	XXV	21	XXV	57	XXIII
27.	Central Sulawesi	36	XXIV	34	XXI	53	XXIV
28.	North Sulawesi	18	XXVII	15	XXVI	25	XXV
29.	Gorontalo	12	XXVIII	30	XXII	12	XXVII
30.	Maluku	27	XXVI	8	XXVII	19	XXVI
31.	North Maluku	10	XXIX	23	XXIV	25	XXV
32.	Papua	9	XXX	23	XXIV	25	XXV
33.	West apua	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		14,918	-	13,739	-	12,729	-

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation & NNB, March 2011

7. **Ranking of Potential Risk of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, 2010 (*Supply Reduction*).**

Table 57. Ranking of Potential Risk of Illicit Drug Trafficking, 2010

NO.	PROVINCE	TOTAL POPULATION AGE 10-59 YEAR 2010	TOTAL SUSPECTS OF ILLCIT TRAFFICKING (CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION), PRODUKSI & DISTRIBUSI) YEAR 2010	RATIO OF RISK OF DRUG ILLCIT TRAFFICKING	RAN- KING
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	DKI Jakarta	7,011,100	2,721	1 : 2,576	1
2.	Central Kalimantan	1,867,700	668	1 : 2,795	2
3.	South Kalimantan	2,648,300	635	1 : 4,170	3
4.	North Sulawesi	1,714,400	393	1 : 4,362	4
5.	Bali	2,676,000	605	1 : 4,423	5
6.	Jatim	27,172,100	5,579	1 : 4,870	6
7.	Riau Islands	1,003,494	181	1 : 5,544	7
8.	North Sumatra	9,736,700	1,644	1 : 5,922	8
9.	S.E.sulawesi	1,750,600	264	1 : 6,631	9
10.	East Kalimantan	2,452,800	364	1 : 6,738	10
11.	Aceh	3,015,800	434	1 : 6,948	11
12.	Bangka Belitung	783,300	91	1 : 8,607	12
13.	Jambi	2,185,000	245	1 : 8,918	13
14.	Riau	4,596,806	487	1 : 9,439	14
15.	South Sumatra	5,450,600	578	1 : 9,430	15
16.	West Java	31,673,300	3,160	1 : 10,023	16
17.	East Nusa Tenggara	3,198,200	238	1 : 13,437	17
18.	Central Sulawesi	1,998,400	144	1 : 13,877	18
19.	West Kalimantan	3,544,200	236	1 : 15,017	19
20.	Maluku	1,003,600	63	1 : 15,930	20
21.	Papua	1,555,456	97	1 : 16,035	21
22.	Bengkulu	1,349,500	55	1 : 24,536	22
23.	Lampung	5,844,200	226	1 : 25,859	23
25.	Central Java	23,351,700	822	1 : 28,408	24
24.	NTB	3,441,700	111	1 : 31,006	25
26.	North Maluku	717,300	22	1 : 32,604	26
27.	West Sumatra	3,296,900	74	1 : 44,552	27
28.	DI Yogyakarta	2,576,600	56	1 : 46,010	28
29.	South Sulawesi	5,968,421	78	1 : 76,518	29
30.	Gorontalo	675,800	7	1 : 96,542	30
31.	Banten	8,008,400	57	1 : 140,498	31

Source : Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, March 2011

8. Distribution Versus Seizures of Evidence, 2010.

Table 58. Distribution Versus Cannabis Seizures, 2010 (Grams)

NO.	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTION/ DEMAND (OUTCOME OF SURVEY)	SEIZURES OF EVIDENCE	PLUS / MINUS	CLARIFI- CATION
1.	Aceh	6,926,766.00	2,062,064.21	4,864,701.79	Escaped
2.	North Sumatra	27,056,100.00	2,242,066.74	24,814,033.26	Escaped
3.	West Sumatra	8,354,637.00	244,135.00	8,110,502.00	Escaped
4.	Riau	11,471,036.00	1,751,032.58	9,720,003.42	Escaped
5.	Riau Islands	2,876,585.00	98,655.48	2,777,929.52	Escaped
6.	Jambi	6,606,630.00	95,623.21	6,511,006.79	Escaped
7.	South Sumatra	14,353,324.00	3,357,335.63	10,995,988.37	Escaped
8.	Bengkulu	3,795,078.00	11,924.69	3,783,153.31	Escaped
9.	Lampung	13,676,358.00	595,567.40	13,080,790.60	Escaped
10.	Bangka Belitung	1,563,093.00	16,902.74	1,546,190.26	Escaped
11.	Banten	14,501,934.00	13,749.01	14,488,184.99	Escaped
12.	DKI Jakarta	25,527,958.00	8,400,742.42	17,127,215.58	Escaped
13.	West Java	66,915,379.00	3,686,059.75	63,229,319.25	Escaped
14.	Central Java	40,688,346.00	25,460.67	40,662,885.33	Escaped
15.	DI Yogyakarta	2,178,572.00	22,935.56	2,55,636.44	Escaped
16.	East Java	79,776,422.00	20,730.10	79,755,691.90	Escaped
17.	West Kalimantan	2,540,691.00	1,745.49	2,538,945.51	Escaped
18.	South Kalimantan	1,325,953.00	71.63	1,325,881.37	Escaped
19.	East Kalimantan	583,465.00	18,412.37	565,052.63	Escaped
20.	Central Kalimantan	734,122.00	1,057.80	733,064.20	Escaped
21.	Bali	1,173,768.00	6,304.20	1,167,463.80	Escaped
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	4,059,221.00	1,438.90	4,057,782.10	Escaped
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	4,626,406.00	128.60	4,626,277.40	Escaped
24.	South Sulawesi	11,999,199.00	474.80	11,998,724.20	Escaped
25.	West Sulawesi	946,732.00	-	946,732.00	Escaped
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	3,654,838.00	356.97	3,654,481.03	Escaped
27.	Central Sulawesi	1,196,857.00	28.10	1,196,828.90	Escaped
28.	North Sulawesi	6,380,658.00	101.50	6,380,556.50	Escaped
29.	Gorontalo	1,566,341.00	80.00	1,566,261.00	Escaped
30.	Maluku	3,528,537.00	9,637.10	3,518,899.90	Escaped
31.	North Maluku	2,156,217.00	2,062.11	2,154,154.89	Escaped
32.	Papua	1,897,001.00	3,031.22	1,893,969.78	Escaped
33.	West Papua	899,828.00	-	899,828.00	Escaped
TOTAL		375.538.052,00	22,689,915.98	352,848,136.02	Escaped

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 59. Distriburion *Versus* Cocaine Seizures, 2010 (Gram)

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTION / DEMAND (OUTCOME OF SURVEY)	SEIZURES OF EVIDENCE	PLUS / MINUS	CLARIFI- CATION
1.	Aceh	-		-	
2.	North Sumatra	-		-	
3.	West Sumatra	-		-	
4.	Riau	-		-	
5.	Riau Islands	-		-	
6.	Jambi	-		-	
7.	South Sumatra	-		-	
8.	Bengkulu	-	-	-	
9.	Lampung	-		-	
10.	Bangka Belitung	-		-	
11.	Banten	249.10	-	+ 249.10	Escaped
12.	DKI Jakarta	467.60	-	+ 467.60	Escaped
13.	West Java	4,095.70	-	+ 4,095.70	Escaped
14.	Central Java	-	-	-	
15.	DI Yogyakarta	-	-	-	
16.	East Java	-	-	-	
17.	West Kalimantan	-	-	-	
18.	South Kalimantan	-	-	-	
19.	East Kalimantan	-	-	-	
20.	Central Kalimantan	-	-	-	
21.	Bali	13,220.25	5.65	+ 13,214.60	Escaped
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	-	48.38	- 48.38	Surplus
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	-	-	-	
24.	South Sulawesi	-	-	-	
25.	West Sulawesi	4.05	-	+ 4.05	Escaped
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	15.60	-	+ 15.60	Escaped
27.	Central	-	-	-	
28.	North Sulawesi	134.15	-	+ 134.15	Escaped
29.	Gorontalo	6.65	-	+ 6.65	Escaped
30.	Maluku	26.60	-	+ 26.60	Escaped
31.	North Maluku	16.25	-	+ 16.25	Escaped
32.	Papua	-		-	
33.	West Papua	-		-	
TOTAL		18,235.95	54.03	+ 18,235.30 - 48.38	Escaped Surplus

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 60. Distribution Versus Seizures of Hashish, 2010 (Gram)

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTION / DEMAND (OUTCOME OF SURVEY)	SEIZURES OF EVIDENCE	PLUS / MINUS	CLARIFICATION
1.	Aceh	-		-	
2.	North Sumatra	-		-	
3.	West Sumatra	-		-	
4.	Riau	-		-	
5.	Riau Islands	-		-	
6.	Jambi	-		-	
7.	South Sumatra	-		-	
8.	Bengkulu	-		-	
9.	Lampung	-		-	
10.	Bangka Belitung	-		-	
11.	Banten	-	-	-	
12.	DKI Jakarta	6.55	65.00	- 58.45	Surplus
13.	West Java	0.06	-	+ 0.06	Escaped
14.	Central Java	0.24	-	+ 0.24	Escaped
15.	DI Yogyakarta	0.18	-	+ 0.18	Escaped
16.	East Java	14.31	-	+ 14.31	Escaped
17.	West Kalimantan	-	-	-	
18.	South Kalimantan	-	-	-	
19.	East Kalimantan	-	-	-	
20.	Central Kalimantan	-	-	-	
21.	Bali	2.84	4,871.19	- 4,868.35	Surplus
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	1.78	10.41	- 8.63	Surplus
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	0.24	-	+ 0.24	Escaped
24.	South Sulawesi	-	-	-	
25.	West Sulawesi	0.08	-	+ 0.08	Escaped
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	0.30	-	+ 0.30	Escaped
27.	Central Sulawesi	0.29	-	+ 0.29	Escaped
28.	North Sulawesi	1.04	-	+ 1.04	Escaped
29.	Gorontalo	0.13	-	+ 0.13	Escaped
30.	Maluku	0.42	-	+ 0.42	Escaped
31.	North Maluku	0.26	-	+ 0.26	Escaped
32.	Papua	-	-	-	
33.	West Papua	-	-	-	
TOTAL		28.72	4,946.60	+ 17.31 - 4.935,43	Escaped Surplus

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 61. Distribution Versus Seizures of Ecstasy, 2010

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTION / DEMAND (SURVEY OUTCOME)	SEIZURES OF EVIDENCE	PLUS / MINUS	CLARIFICATION
1.	Aceh	73,309.50	-	73,309.50	Escaped
2.	North Sumatra	286,348.50	14,330.25	272,018.25	Escaped
3.	West Sumatra	312,074.80	43.00	312,031.80	Escaped
4.	Riau	428,483.10	7,808.00	420,675.10	Escaped
5.	Riau Islands	57,753.85	44,926.00	12,827.85	Escaped
6.	Jambi	164,943.10	2,244.50	162,698.60	Escaped
7.	South Sumatra	260,699.90	45,990.00	205,995.20	Escaped
8.	Bengkulu	94,749.04	-	94,749.04	Escaped
9.	Lampung	559,138.00	1,173.75	557,964.25	Escaped
10.	Bangka Belitung	39,024.64	141.00	38,883.64	Escaped
11.	Banten	222,943.30	10,396.00	222,932.90	Escaped
12.	DKI Jakarta	451,542.60	272,419.00	179,123.00	Escaped
13.	West Java	877,233.60	56.00	877,177.60	Escaped
14.	Central Java	792,643.40	170.00	792,473.40	Escaped
15.	DI Yogyakarta	185,190.20	10,169.00	175,021.20	Escaped
16.	East Java	2,555,298.00	3,602.00	2.551,696.00	Escaped
17.	West Kalimantan	209,539.80	4,769.00	204,770.80	Escaped
18.	South Kalimantan	18,607.80	931.00	188,676.80	Escaped
19.	East Kalimantan	51,110.17	5,529.00	45,581.17	Escaped
20.	Central Kalimantan	65,612.08	389.00	65,223.08	Escaped
21.	Bali	158.292,00	8.352,00	149.940,00	Escaped
22.	NTB	44,449.27	11.00	44,438.27	Escaped
23.	NTT	50,660.06	-	50,660.06	Escaped
24.	South Sulawesi	478,453.00	1,191.00	477,262.00	Escaped
25.	West Sulawesi	22,368.59	-	22,368.59	Escaped
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	86,353.44	-	86,353.44	Escaped
27.	Central Sulawesi	6,075.00	20.00	6,055.00	Escaped
28.	North Sulawesi	144,580.70	-	144,580.70	Escaped
29.	Gorontalo	37,008.19	-	37,008.19	Escaped
30.	Maluku	83,997.52	-	83,997,52	Escaped
31.	North Maluku	51,329.16	-	51,329.16	Escaped
32.	Papua	703.20	-	703.20	Escaped
33.	West Papua	333.56	-	333.56	Escaped
TOTAL		9,041,849.07	432,989.60	8,608,859.47	Escaped

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 62. Distribution *Versus* Seizures of Shabu, 2010 (Gram)

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTION / DEMAND (SURVEY OUTCOME)	SEIZURES OF EVIDENCE	PLUS / MINUS	CLARIFIC ATION
1.	Aceh	930.16	2,883.60	- 1,953.40	Surplus
2.	North Sumatra	3,633.22	18,491.14	- 14,857.90	Surplus
3.	West Sumatra	713.90	359.20	+ 354.70	Escaped
4.	Riau	980.20	20.250,68	- 19,270.50	Surplus
5.	Riau Islands	95.29	23,793.00	- 23.697,70	Surplus
6.	Jambi	436.69	2,251.33	- 1,814.60	Surplus
7.	South Sumatra	1,571.06	4,152.73	- 2,581.670	Surplus
8.	Bengkulu	250.85	24.19	+ 226.70	Escaped
9.	Lampung	810.00	5,322.40	- 4,512.40	Surplus
10.	Bangka Belitung	103.32	270.07	- 166.90	Surplus
11.	Banten	372.21	107,684.70	- 107,357.90	Surplus
12.	DKI Jakarta	1,708.62	393,828.07	- 392,119.45	Surplus
13.	West Java	299.39	1,211.09	- 911.70	Surplus
14.	Central Java	1,496.84	38,046.92	- 36,550.10	Surplus
15.	DI Yogyakarta	215.13	3,816.34	- 3,601.20	Surplus
16.	East Java	14,707.86	15,722.87	- 1,015.00	Surplus
17.	West Kalimantan	358.62	8,498.00	- 8.138.90	Surplus
18.	South Kalimantan	842.07	1,615.88	- 773.80	Surplus
19.	East Kalimantan	401.54	2,833.09	- 2.431.60	Surplus
20.	Central Kalimantan	200.80	604.96	- 404.20	Surplus
21.	Bali	148.16	10,474.39	- 10.326.20	Surplus
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	114.32	51.48	+ 62.80	Escaped
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	130.29	6.80	+ 123.50	Escaped
24.	South Sulawesi	1,694.32	388.20	+ 1,306.10	Escaped
25.	West Sulawesi	100.07	-	+ 100.07	Escaped
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	386.32	48.70	+ 337.60	Escaped
27.	Central Sulawesi	115.33	116.60	- 1.30	Surplus
28.	North Sulawesi	322.76	12.50	+ 310.30	Escaped
29.	Gorontalo	165.56	12.00	+ 153.60	Escaped
30.	Maluku	343.08	3,028.80	- 685.70	Surplus
31.	North Maluku	209.65	26.90	+ 182.80	Escaped
32.	Papua	1.04	37.00	- 36.00	Surplus
33.	West Papua	0.49	-	+ 0.50	Escaped
TOTAL		33,859.16	622,789.80	+ 3,158.67 - 633,208.12	Escaped Surplus

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

9. Domestic and Overseas Drug Illicit Trafficking Routes, 2010.

a. Overseas Illicit Trafficking Routes.

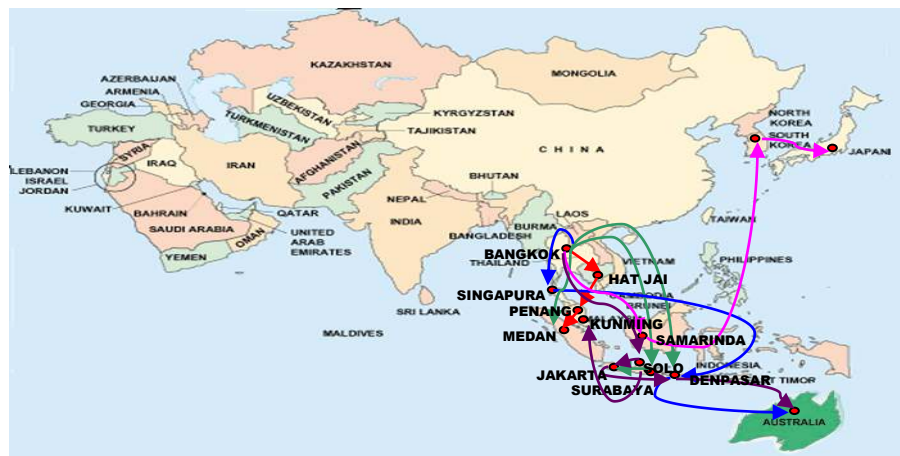
The incoming traffic of narcotics/psychotropic substances into Indonesia from overseas takes several routes:

1) Routes for Heroin/Morphine.

a) *Heroin - Golden Triangle (Thailand, Laos, Myanmar) :*

- (1) Bangkok – Hat Jai – Penang – Medan.
- (2) Bangkok – Medan / Denpasar / Surabaya – Jakarta.
- (3) Bangkok – Singapura – Denpasar – Perth (Australia).
- (4) Bangkok – Samarinda – Korea – Jepang.
- (5) Bangkok – Solo – Jakarta – Denpasar – Perth (Australia).
- (6) Bangkok – Solo – Surabaya – Kun Ming (RRC).

Figure 1. Routes from Golden Triangle



b) *Heroin - Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan) :*

- (1) Karachi – New Delhi – Medan / Batam / Surabaya – Jakarta.
- (2) Karachi – Dubai – Medan / Surabaya – Jakarta.
- (3) Karachi – Katmandhu – Singapura – Medan / Batam / Surabaya – Jakarta.

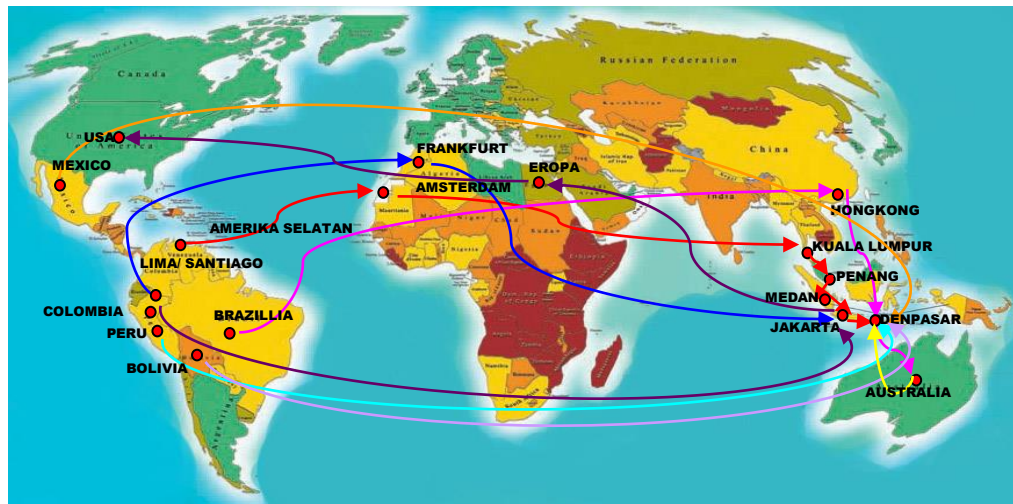
Figure 2. Routes from Golden Crescent (Heroin/Morphine)



2) **Cocaine - (Latin/South America : Brazillia, Colombia, Peru).**

- a) Curacao, Netherland Antilles / South America – Amsterdam – Kuala Lumpur – Penang – Medan – Jakarta.
- b) Lima / Santiago – Frankfurt – Jakarta.
- c) Brazil – Hongkong – Denpasar – Australia.
- d) Colombia – Jakarta – Europe – USA.
- e) Bolivia – Denpasar.
- f) Peru – Denpasar.
- g) Mexico – Denpasar.
- h) Australia – Denpasar.

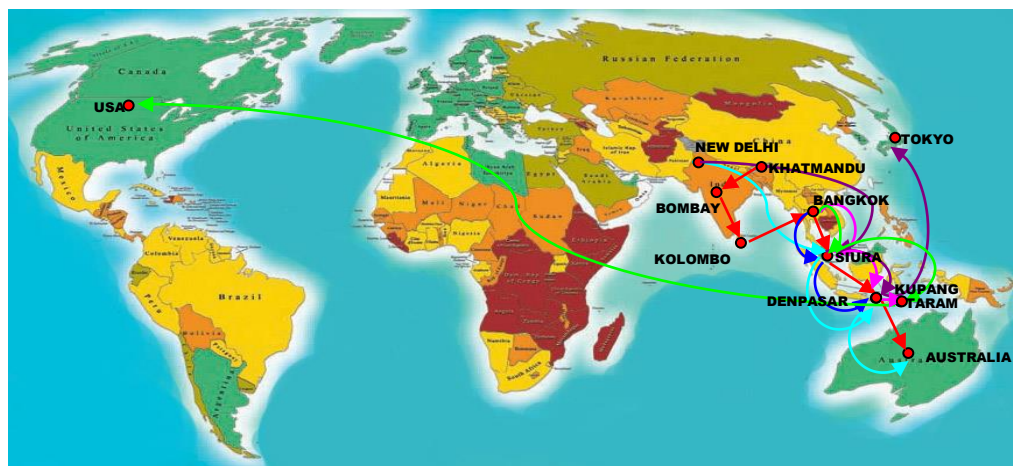
Figure 3. Cocaine from Latin/South America



3) **Hashish (Thailand, Pakistan).**

- a) Khatmandu – Bombay – Colombo – Bangkok – Singapore–Denpasar–Australia.
- b) Bangkok – Singapore – Denpasar.
- c) Bangkok – Singapore – Denpasar – Mataram.
- d) New Delhi – Singapore – Denpasar – Australia.
- e) New Delhi – Singapore – Denpasar – Tokyo.
- f) Bangkok – Singapore – Lombok / Kupang – USA.

Figure 4. Routes of Hashish



4) **Shabu/Ecstasy - (Guang Zhou/Cina, Netherland).**

- a) Guang Zhou – Hongkong – Jakarta.
- b) Guang Zhou – Singapore – Jakarta.
- c) Shabu / Ice (MA) and its precursors are smuggled by Chinese Triads from the center in Guang Zhou to Hong Kong or Philippines, entering Batam – Jakarta- Surabaya and Denpasar by air or sea.
- d) From its center (Netherland – Germany – Belgium) through Singapore – Thailand dan Hong Kong.
- e) From Singapore by air to Jakarta via Medan – Jakarta or Batam – Jakarta, or by sea vessels.
- f) Iran – Kuala Lumpur – Jakarta.
- g) Iran – Kuala Lumpur – Surabaya.
- h) Iran – Istambul – Doha (Qatar) – Singapore – Denpasar.
- i) Iran – Singapore – Jakarta.
- j) Iran – Istambul (Turkey) – Abu Dhabi – Jakarta.
- k) Iran – Damascus (Syria) – Abu Dhabi – Jakarta.

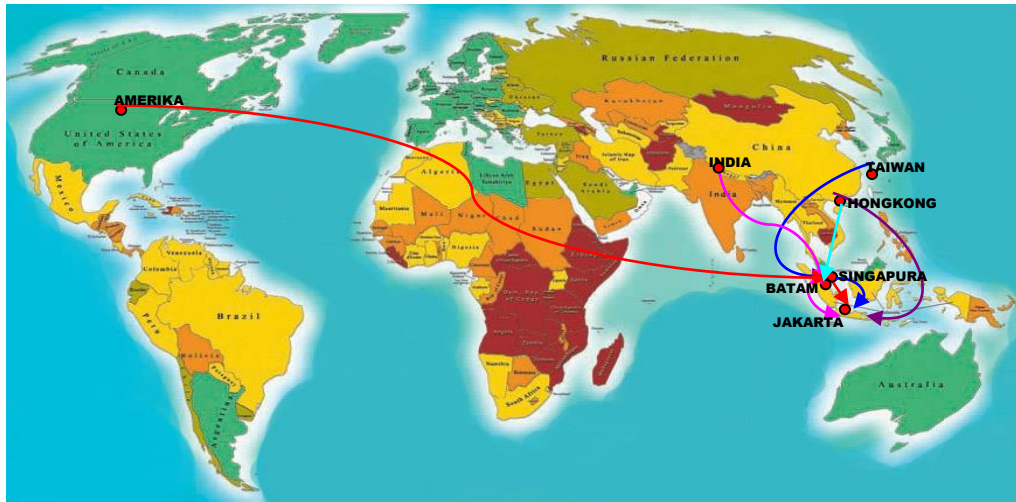
Figure 5. Routes of Shabu/Ecstasy



5) **Precursors (America, Taiwan, India).**

- a) America – Singapore – Jakarta.
- b) Taiwan – Singapore – Jakarta.
- c) India – Singapore – Jakarta.
- d) Hong Kong – Jakarta.
- e) Hong Kong – Batam.

Figure 6. Routes of Precursors



b. Domestic Illicit Trafficking Routes

1) **Cannabis (Aceh).**

- a) Aceh – Medan – Bandar Lampung – Jakarta.
- b) Aceh – Medan – Surabaya.
- c) Aceh – Medan – Bali.
- d) Aceh – Jakarta – Pontianak.
- e) Aceh – Jakarta – Bandung.
- f) Aceh – Jakarta – Batam.

Figure 7. Routes of Cannabis



2) Ecstasy/Shabu (Jakarta, Batam)

- a) Jakarta – Denpasar.
- b) Batam – Medan.
- c) Jakarta – Surabaya.
- d) Jakarta – Bandung.
- e) Batam – Jakarta.

Figure 8. Routes of Ecstasy/Shabu



10. Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases throughout Indonesia, 2006 – 2010.

Table 63. Total Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases By Province, 2006 – 2010

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE	YEAR				
		2006	2007	2008	2009 (Oct)	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aceh	1,174	2,338	1,144	1,343	0
2.	North Sumatera	5,186	5,305	5,765	4,857	5,896
3.	West Sumatera	542	645	549	614	665
4.	Riau Islands	-	1,039	703	698	734
5.	Riau	1,972	1,761	1,919	1,434	1,335
6.	Jambi	336	509	527	368	300
7.	South Sumatera	768	1,136	1,317	1,662	1,676
8.	Bangka Belitung	166	15	315	255	313
9.	Lampung	314	671	913	1,019	953
10.	Bengkulu	152	136	156	170	188
11.	Banten	2,239	3,289	2,569	2,306	2,270
12.	DKI Jakarta	6,018	6,586	6,318	6,289	5,669
13.	West Java	4,363	5,086	5,091	5,094	5,194
14.	DI Yogyakarta	237	264	311	389	143
15.	Central Java	766	1,390	1,583	1,995	1,762
16.	East Java	1,709	2,577	2,692	2,752	2,712
17.	West Kalimantan	333	435	509	505	531
18.	Central Kalimantan	94	169	156	149	251
19.	South Kalimantan	324	606	628	750	1,182
20.	East alimantan	753	1,083	1,113	988	1,146
21.	North Sulawesi	44	32	20	28	24
22.	Gorontalo	18	14	24	19	48
23.	Central Sulawesi	71	70	55	41	53
24.	South Sulawesi	681	620	748	535	2
25.	West Sulawesi	-	14	19	25	24
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	32	37	34	35	83
27.	Bali	366	400	455	381	456
28.	West Nusa Tenggara	78	115	144	132	177
29.	East Nusa Tenggara	6	9	4	12	26
30.	Maluku	36	30	82	85	66
31.	North Maluku	25	23	50	50	0
32.	West Papua	-	8	21	22	13
33.	Papua	11	22	53	103	117
Total		28,813	36,434	35,987	35,105	34,009

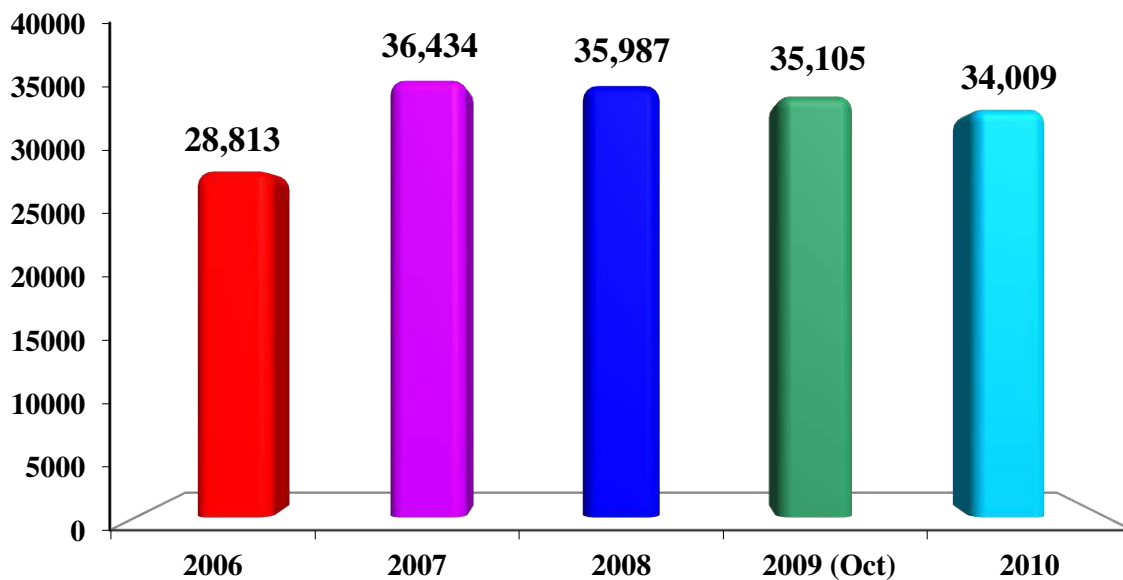
Source : Directorate General of Corrections Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, January 2011

Table 64. Total Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases By Province, 2010

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE	DRUG CASE	
		PRISONERS	DETAINEES
1	2	3	4
1.	Aceh	0	0
2.	North Sumatera	4,416	1,480
3.	West Sumatera	526	139
4.	Riau Islands	569	165
5.	Riau	1,041	294
6.	Jambi	238	62
7.	South Sumatera	1,250	426
8.	Bangka Belitung	214	99
9.	Lampung	652	301
10.	Bengkulu	120	68
11.	Banten	1,482	788
12.	DKI Jakarta	2,837	2,832
13.	West Java	1,003	4,191
14.	DI Yogyakarta	143	0
15.	Central Java	1,457	305
16.	East Java	1,826	886
17.	West Kalimantan	398	133
18.	Central Kalimantan	178	73
19.	South Kalimantan	741	441
20.	East Kalimantan	743	403
21.	North Sulawesi	24	0
22.	Gorontalo	25	23
23.	Central Sulawesi	53	0
24.	South Sulawesi	2	0
25.	West Sulawesi	20	4
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	46	37
27.	Bali	309	147
28.	West Nusa Tenggara	83	94
29.	East Nusa Tenggara	19	7
30.	Maluku	48	18
31.	North Maluku	0	0
32.	West Papua	9	4
33.	Papua	87	39
TOTAL		20,559	13,450

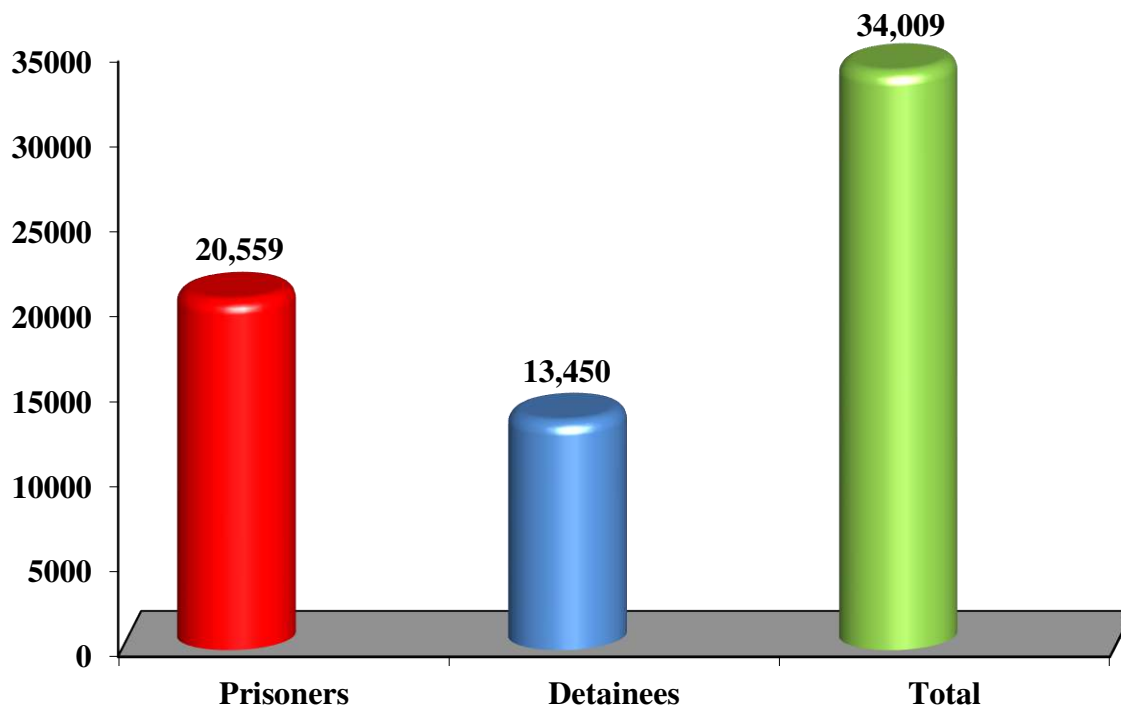
Source : Directorate General of Corrections Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, January 2011

Diagram 21. Total Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases throughout Indonesia, 2006-2010



Source : Directorate General of Corrections Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, January 2011

Diagram 22. Total Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases throughout Indonesia, 2010



Source : Directorate General of Corrections Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, January 2011

11. Detainees of Drug Cases at National Narcotics Board, 2010.

Table 65. Total Detainees of Drug Cases at National Narcotics Board Based on Nationality, 2010

NO.	NATIONALITY	TOTAL
1	2	3
1.	Indonesia	44
2.	Iran	5
3.	Malaysia	8
4.	USA	2
5.	Nigeria	2
6.	India	1
7.	Singapore	2
8.	Nepal	1
9.	China	1
10.	Taiwan	1
11.	Mozambique	1
12.	Camboja	1
TOTAL		69

Source : National Narcotics Board, January 2011

Table 66. Total Detainees of Narcotic Cases at National Narcotics Board Based on Gender, 2010

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL
1	2	3
1.	Male	44
2.	Female	25
TOTAL		69

Source : National Narcotics Board, January 2011

Table 67. Total Detainees of Drug Cases at National Narcotics Board Based on Age Group, 2010

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL
1	2	3
1.	< 16 Years	-
2.	16 – 20 Years	1
3.	21 – 25 Years	11
4.	26 – 30 Years	23
5.	31 – 36 Years	13
6.	36 – 40 Years	5
7.	41 – 45 Years	5
8.	46 – 50 Years	5
9.	> 50 Years	6
TOTAL		69

Source : National Narcotics Board, January 2011

12. Domestic and Foreign Death Convicted for Cases of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, 2010.

Table 68. Total Domestic and Foreign Death Convicted for Cases of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, 2010

NO.	NATIONALITY	LOCATION OF DETENTION	TOTAL	CLARIFICATION
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	Denpasar Prison	8	In the process of lawsuit
2.	Netherland	Nusakambangan Prison	2	In the process of lawsuit
3.	Brazil	Nusakambangan Prison	2	In the process of lawsuit
4.	China	Nusakambangan Prison	5	In the process of lawsuit
5.	Cordova	Surabaya Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
6.	Ghana	Nusakambangan Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
7.	India	Nusakambangan Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
8.	Indonesia	Nusakambangan Prison Tangerang Women Prison Riau Prison Palembang Prison	9 3 3 1	In the process of lawsuit
9.	Malawi	Nusakambangan Prison	2	In the process of lawsuit
10.	Malaysia	Nusakambangan Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
11.	Nepal	Nusakambangan Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
12.	Nigeria	Nusakambangan Prison Tangerang Prison	10 1	In the process of lawsuit
13.	Pakistan	Nusakambangan Prison	2	In the process of lawsuit
14.	Perancis	Nusakambangan Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
15.	Sierra Leone	Medan Prison	1	In the process of lawsuit
16.	Thailand	Cipinang Prison (Jkt)	1	In the process of lawsuit
17.	Zimbabwe	Nusakambangan Prison	2	In the process of lawsuit
TOTAL			58	

Source : Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, January 2011

CHAPTER III

DATA ON DEMAND REDUCTION

1. Outcome of a BNN Survey in 2010.

So much data is available to become the parameter of the Government's cq BNN's success in the area of Demand Reduction through various methods, amongst others, in drug prevention by dissemination of information and advocacy activities, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, community involvement and empowerment, etc. , in preventing the danger of drugs further ruining the nation. To apply policies in demand reduction it is necessary to know the total number of drug abusers in each province who have to be treated and rehabilitated to free themselves from drugs. BNN has developed cooperation with the Center of Health Research, University of Indonesia to conduct a survey on the Development of Drug Abuse in Indonesia.

a. National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs among the Group of Households Year 2010.

1) Method of Survey.

The same with the survey conducted in 2005, the national survey in 2010 also covers ordinary household population and the group of rented rooms. Households represent the community in general, while those living in rented rooms represent a particular group of society, among others high school and university students and workers. Respondents' age is between 10-60 years. Aside from utilizing a structured list of questions for the above survey, a less structured in-depth interview was conducted on selected informants, covering drug abusers, parents of drug abusers, community/religious leaders, related police officers and staff of BNP / BNK (Province/Municipal Narcotics Board).

The national survey in 2005 covered 23 locations (City/District) in 16 Provinces. The 2010 survey covered 34 locations (City/District) in 24 provinces. The survey in 2005 included 6 cities, while the 2010 survey included 8 cities.

The formula used for the survey is $n = Z\alpha^2 (p*q)/d^2 * deff$ ($\alpha = 10\%$, to $Z\alpha = 1,645$; $p = 2.4\%$ (BNN & Puslitkes UI, 2005); $d = 1.5\%$; design effect = 2). In determining the amount of household, i.e. 210 households in each location, or the equal of 500 to 600 respondents in each location, assuming 2 or 3 respondents in one household. The sample determined for rented room is 500 respondents for each location.

Compared to the 2005 survey, samples drawn in the 2010 survey has improved. The samples drawn in the two surveys is done in three (3) phases for each selected location. The first phase covers villages/districts by the method of Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), in each location. In the second phase random RTs (neighbourhood association) were drawn from each selected village/district, and in the third phase, random households drawn from each selected RT. In the 2005 survey, the first phase covered ten (10) District/Villages per location; the second phase two (2) RTs were drawn from each District/District, and the third phase covered ten (10) households from each RT. To guarantee a better random coverage of samples in the 2010 survey, in the first phase 30 districts/villages were drawn; in the second phase 1 RT for each district/village, and in the third phase 7 households for each RT.

In the selection of samples for rented rooms, the first step is mapping each selected location. The mapping is concentrated around the education and working locations, including schools, campus, office areas, industry/factory, market, and recreation centers. The outcome of mapping that also include location identification, total number of occupants of rented rooms is used as the framework in drawing samples, that was done by systematic random and proportional sampling.

The collected data of the survey covers knowledge of the danger of drugs and how to avoid drugs, method of transmission and prevention of HIV, drug abuse, smoking and drinking behaviours. The information collected on drug abuse exposes the history of drug abuse, type of drug used, method of intake, history of treatment, and the contact with other people in offering drugs. Parents of drug abusers were asked about the start in taking drugs, efforts done against the problem, and the economic and social loss encountered. The Police was interviewed on matters related to the trafficking and distribution of drugs; BNK was interviewed on the program of drug prevention.

2) Outcome of the Survey.

The 2005 survey included 4,535 households constituting 20,302 members, while the 2010 survey included 7,140 households with 31,773 members. Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the household members met the criteria of candidate respondents, from the age 10 to 60 years. From those who met the criteria in the 2005 survey 71% were willing to be interviewed, and 74% of the 2010 survey.

Table 69. Rate of participation in the 2005 and 2010 Drug Survey on Households

	CITY		DISTRICT		TOTAL	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
Total Members of Households	14,247	23,478	6,055	8,295	20,302	31,773
Between 10-60 years	11,008	18,421	4,596	6,512	15,604	24,993
Willing to be interviewed	7,459	13,291	3,128	5,205	11,087	18,496
Participation rate (%)	72.3	72.2	68.1	79.9	71.1	74.2

a) *Profile of socio-demographic respondents*

(1) Household Survey

The characteristic of the socio-demographic respondents of both surveys is nearly the same, constituting an average of 4 members. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the household members live in urban areas while the rest live in rural areas. Two-third of the respondents are under the age of 40 years. The majority of respondents are female. Approximately half of the number of respondents are married, half the number have followed Junior High School or below. 35% to 40% have passed Senior High School and approx. 10% have passed academy or university. 15% to 20% are students, 5% are civil servants, from Armed Forces or Police. 54% of the female respondents in the 2005 survey and 29% in the 2010 survey are just housewives.

Compared to the respondents in the districts, the socio-economic level of urban respondents is better. The average expenditure of households per month is 1.7 million Rupiah for urban respondents and 1.2 million Rupiah for rural respondents. 66% of the expenditure is spent for food as the basic need. The average expenditure for food per month of urban respondents (987 Rupiah) is higher compared to expenses of rural respondents (760 Rupiah). The majority of respondents of the 2010 survey (71%) own their houses. Generally, the households possess the following five items: television (95%), radio (51%), refrigerator (59%), mobile phone (87%) and motor cycle (67%).

(2) Survey on rented houses/rooms

The majority of respondents at the rented houses/rooms have an average of 20-29 years, with a proportion of 77% in the 2005 survey and 71% in the 2010 survey. Both male and female respondents have a relatively high education, 90% completed Senior High. Most of the respondents are high school or university students, 64% in the 2005 survey and 67% in the 2010 survey. However, 5% in both surveys reported unemployed. Half of the number of respondents reported have a monthly income between Rupiah 500 thousand and Rupiah 1.5 million, which relatively does not differ too much in both surveys.

More than half of the samples of selected rented houses/rooms is located around the campus, 59% in the 2005 survey and 70% in the 2010 survey. Almost half of the respondents, 40% in the 2005 survey and 47% in the 2010 survey live in rented houses/rooms for mixed genders.

Most of the rented houses/rooms have regulations on good manners, 80% in the 2005 survey and 86% in the 2010 survey. The majority of rented houses/rooms have a supervisor living in the same facility.

b) Knowledge

(1) Drugs

Knowledge on the danger of drugs and method of avoiding drugs, method of HIV/AIDS transmission and its prevention becomes an important part in the effort of overcoming the problem of drugs. Deciding whether the respondents do or do not have knowledge on the danger of drugs depends on a set of questions, including having heard about drugs, know about 4 types of popular drugs, and explicitly understand about the danger of drugs. The parameter of knowledge in avoiding drugs is determined by the respondents' reply on two questions, including having good friends and living in a safe drug – free environment.

More than half of the respondents know about the danger of drugs, indicating some small increase from 62% (2005) to 65% (2010). The group of male respondents has a better knowledge than the females. In both surveys the proportion of knowledge is greater among the group of 20-29 years compared to the younger or older ages. This proportion becomes greater among the higher educated, and those living in urban areas, also among the population in rented houses/rooms compared to common households. Drug abusers know much better on the danger of drugs than non-abusers. There is not much difference between the proportion of males and females.

Table 70. Parameter of the Knowledge Level on Drugs

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
Total respondents	5,179	8,519	5,908	9,977	11,087	18,496
Knowledge						
Knowledge on the danger of Drugs	66.6	72.1	57.7	59.1	61.8	65.1
Know how to avoid Drugs	13.0	34.5	12.3	30.7	12.6	32.4

It is much regretted that the percentage of those who know how to avoid drugs remains small, but has increased the double from 13% (2005) to 32% (2010), among males as well as females. The same as in the proportion of knowledge on the danger of drugs, the knowledge of those about how to avoid drugs is greater in the 20-29 age group, and becomes greater with the higher level of education, and among the urban respondents and the group living in rented houses/rooms compared to rural respondents and common households.

In 2005 the proportion of knowledge on avoiding drugs does not differ much among drug abusers and non abusers. However, in 2010 this proportion is much greater among non abusers (50%).

Among those who know the danger of drugs, from 46% of the majority declaring that drugs ruin the physical condition and health, has increased to 61%. The outcome of a qualitative study confirms that the greatest impact felt by a drug addict is the deterioration in the relation between family members and feeling guilty.

The most mentioned 3 factors in both surveys of how to avoid taking drugs and drug taking friends are: seeking good friends (from 40% to 55%), a safe and clean environment free from drugs (from 30% to 51%), obey and be faithful to religion (from 32% to 44%).

(2) HIV/AIDS

The comprehension on HIV/AIDS is measured by 2 parameters, namely knowledge on the transmission of HIV and its prevention. The measure on the knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission is developed through variables, i.e. ever heard of HIV, transmission of HIV, people with HIV looking healthy. The parameter of knowledge on the method of prevention is developed from the variable of abstain from sexual intercourse, being faithful to his/her spouse, by using sterile needles, and condoms.

Table 71. Parameter of Knowledge Level on HIV/AIDS

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
Total respondents	5,179	8,519	5,908	9,977	11,087	18,496
Knowledge						
Know the method of HIV transmission	31.8	31.4	29.7	27.0	30.7	29.1
Know the method of preventing HIV transmission	1.1	9.7	0.8	7.7	0.9	8.6

In the household survey less than one third of respondents know the method of HIV/AIDS transmission, its percentage tends to decrease from 31% (2005) to 29% (2010). This figure is almost twice fold from the survey on rented houses/rooms in both surveys, 2005 and 2010. It is regretted that the rate tends to decrease in the group in rented houses/rooms who know about HIV/AIDS transmission, from 67% (2005) to 55% (2010). Males among the age group 20-29 years know more about the transmission of HIV. This group also has a high level of education and live in urban areas. Among the households, the majority live in Java and Bali, while those of the rented houses/rooms live in the western part of Indonesia

The parameter of knowledge on the prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission is much lower in the latest survey than the survey before. Respondents in the rented houses/rooms have twice a higher knowledge from 2% (2005) to 16% (2010) compared to the group of households. The percentage of knowledge in the households increased from 1% (2005) to 9% (2010). The group of males have a better knowledge, and the majority belong to the age group of 20-29 years, the higher level of education, the greater the number who know, among students (2010) and workers (2005). Relatively there is not much difference between respondents in urban and rural/district areas. Among households the highest level is in Eastern Indonesia (2010), while in the group of rented houses/rooms in Western Indonesia.

Among the group of having ever heard of HIV/AIDS, the greatest source of information is received from television, books/newspapers/magazines and radio. In the two surveys its percentage is relatively the same, and there is not much difference among males and females..

Among the group having heard of HIV/AIDS generally declare there is a way of avoiding AIDS, i.e. abstain from having sex with other people.

When further asked how HIV/AIDS can be infected the majority of respondents explained from sexual intercourse, by sharing the needle, through blood transfusion, and from mother to the baby. However, 9% of the respondents (2010) have a misconception on the transmission of HIV/AIDS, i.e. by eating together. More than half of the respondents (68%) say that a healthy looking person can infect HIV/AIDS.

c) Rate of Drug Abuse.

The parameter of drug abuse is classified into 2 measurements, i.e. ever used (lifetime use) and one year use. The lifetime rate illustrates the extent of the drug problem, while the figure of the past year use illustrates the extent of the present drug problem. Hereunder are the details of its outcome:

(1) Prevalence of Drug Abuse

The meaning of *ever used/lifetime* is the group of drug abusers who have ever used at least once any drug. Cigaret smoking and alcohol are not included in drugs.

The prevalence rate of drug abuse is relatively stagnant, 2.4% in both surveys on households. It means that one among 42 persons in the age range of 10-60 years has ever used a drug at least once in his/her lifetime. This figure has not changed from 2005 to 2010. The group of ever used/lifetime belong to the age group 20-29 years, and this figure is relatively the same in both surveys (5%; 4%). The majority have a high level of education (High School), are workers, and its occurrence in the urban areas (city). The highest rate in 2005 occurred in Bali-Java, but in 2010 in the western part of Indonesia.

The prevalence rate of ever used is much higher among the group of rented houses/rooms compared to households. But the prevalence rate in the latter decrease from 13% (2005) to 7.5% (2010), which means that 1 out of 8 ever used in rented houses/rooms in 2005, and became more scarce to 1 among 13 ever used in 2010. The largest decrease in prevalence rate occurred in Pontianak, from 30% to 5%. During the 2005 survey Pontianak indeed exceeded other cities. If Pontianak is excluded, the prevalence rate in 2005 becomes 9.8%.

Table 72. Prevalence Rate of Drug Abuse Based on Gender, Location and Year

	EVER USED		TO-TAL	PAST YEAR USE		TO-TAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
2005 Overall	4.6	0.4	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.8
Cities	5.4	0.5	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.9
Districts	2.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.5
2010 Overall	4.6	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.1	0.6
Cities	5.3	0.5	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.7
Districts	2.9	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.4

Based on the characteristics, the outcome in the survey on rented houses/rooms in 2005 and 2010 indicate a difference in the prevalence rate. The highest is in the age group of 20-29 years (2005) while in the 2010 survey the highest is in the group of 30-39 years. The highest level of education (2005) is Senior High School completed, while in 2010 Junior High School passed. The highest rate in 2005 is unemployed, in 2010 students of high school/university. Based on area, the majority of drug abuse covers West Indonesia (2005), and West Java (2010). As regard rented houses/rooms the highest rate covers recreation centers.

(2) Drug Abuse Prevalence (Past Year)

Current users are those who have consumed drugs of any type within the past 12 months since the survey was conducted, excluding smoking and alcohol. The prevalence rate indicates the extent of the drug problem in Indonesia today

Among households current users indicate a decrease from 0.8% (2005) to 0.6% (2010), which means that in 2010 among the age group 10-60 years one among 167 users have ever used drugs within the past 12 months. Before, it was 1 out of 125, indicating that compared to 2005, drug use in the past year has decreased in 2010. The majority of drug abusers belong to the age group 20-29 years, of high educational background, living in urban areas, and mainly in Java and Bali. Related to the occupation, the highest are among high school/university students and workers/employees according to the 2010 survey.

The prevalence rate of drug use in the past year among the rented houses/rooms population is higher than among households. The prevalence rate of drug use in the past year among the population of rented houses/rooms indicates a decrease from 5.2% (2005) to 4.0% (2010), indicating 1 out of 25 take drugs in the past year in 2010. The highest prevalence is seen among the 30-39 years, (2010) and 20-29 years (2005), of middle level education (Junior High or same level), living in the vicinity of recreation centers. Based on occupation and domicile, the highest rate is the unemployed in the western part of Indonesia (2005); in 2010 the highest is among workers living in Java and Bali.

d) *Characteristic of drug abuser (age, education, occupation, marriage, etc.)*

The survey on households indicates the average age of drug abusers is 31 years, an older age than the survey before (29 years). Male abusers are older than female abusers. An increase in percentage is seen among those having completed senior high school, from 34% (2005) to 57% in 2010. An indication that the level of education among drug abusers have become higher. Based on occupation, the highest rate is among the unemployed (2005), but in the 2010 survey the highest is among workers of private companies. The rate among students is much lower in the present survey from 18% to only 8%. The majority living in urban areas and married.

e) *History of Drug Use*

In both surveys the average age of the first drug use is 19 years , but it tends to become younger. The majority of drug users take cannabis as the first drug, and ecstasy, as indicated in the surveys on households and on the population of rented rooms. In the survey on households, the age of the first drug use (cannabis) tends to increase from 54% to 71%, while the first use of ecstasy tends to decline from 25% to 10% in 2010.

“I took drugs when I was in grade 5 of Elementary School, at that time I only knew cannabis...” (AY, drugabuser in Medan).

“The first drug I took is cannabis, from a friend. I was still in Junior High, around the year 95/96” (Sml, a drug abuser in Palembang).

“The first time I took cannabis and inex, got it from a friend. It was during a cannabis party in my own house” (Tfn, in Manado).

In both surveys almost all respondents declared getting the first drug from a friend (95%). The reason to take a drug for the first time is the desire to try drugs (56%; 68%), encouraged or induced by a friend, the desire to have a good time (6%; 13%).

“Initially, I tried cannabis because I was influenced by my peer group and environment, there is no influence from the family (Tfn, Manado)

“Why....actually I only wanted to have a try. I felt then...something comfortable. The first time I took, I had so many problems, after taking the drug, I felt so calm and easy. Eventually, I couldn't stop” (Lsy, Bandung).

f) Type of Drug consumed.

(1) Ever used (lifetime user)

The 4 types of drugs most consumed are cannabis, shabu, ecstasy and benzodiazepine, in both surveys on households. Among the population of rented houses/rooms, cannabis, ecstasy, shabu and barbiturates. In the survey on households heroin/putaw tends to decrease from 13% to 7% (2010). The outcome of a qualitative study indicates that drug abusers tend to use more than one drug. Generally, if a friend brings a new type of drug, there is always a desire to try the drug. However, one drug maintains a routine consumption.

“I got dextro, a cough drug from a pharmacy/dispensary. Cannabis and lexotan from a friend at Junior High. A friend bought cannabis from a drug dealer, medicinal drugs from dispensaries. Cannabis is the most used for a long time “ (Ar, Semarang)

(2) Past year use.

The most consumed drug in the survey on households are cannabis, ecstasy, and shabu. Its pattern is the same in both surveys, but the percentage of consumption tends to be lower in the latest survey. Heroin/putaw showed a sharp decline from 24% to 8% (2010). The survey on rented houses/rooms indicates that more drugs are consumed, such as heroin, subutex, amphetamines, barbiturates and dextromethorphan, indicating a tendency to increase.

The survey on households indicates that cannabis is much consumed among males (2005), but relatively of the same proportion by both male and female abusers in 2010. There is an increase of almost two-fold in the consumption of ecstasy among males in 2010, but shabu decreased from 46% to 33%. Another drug from a local herb, kecubung, maintains stable, while inhalants tend to increase.

g) Injecting Drug

The prevalence of injecting drugs among ever used injecting drugs is 0.27% in 2005 and tends to decline to 0.15% in 2010. Indicating that in 2005 3 out of 1000 ever used injecting drugs in the past year. The proportion of males is greater than females in both surveys. Injecting drugs among males tend to decline, but among females relatively stable. Based on the location, the largest number of injecting drug users are in the cities, but the prevalence rate tends to decrease, the contrary with injecting drug use in the districts which shows some increase. The highest prevalence rate is among the group of 20-29 years (2005), in 2010 among the group of 30-39 years.

Table 73. Prevalence Rate Based on Type of Use, Gender, Location and Year

		EVER USED		TO-TAL	PAST YEAR USE		TO-TAL
		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
2005	City	0.75	0.02	0.36	0.59	0.02	0.29
	District	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.03
	Overall	0.56	0.02	0.27	0.44	0.02	0.22
2010	City	0.40	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.01
	District	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Overall	0.29	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.01

Approx. 0.22% or 2 out of 1000 of injecting drug abusers in the past year in 2005. This number gradually decreases in 2010 (0.01%). In the districts in 2010 there is almost no case of injection drug use, since the majority of them are in the cities.

In the rented houses/rooms the prevalence rate is much higher, but tends to decline from 35% to 7.5%. The rate of injecting drug use in the past year is much smaller, drastically decreasing from 36% (2005) to only 1.7% (2010).

The most injected drugs are heroin, subutex, benzodiazepines and shabu, in the 2010 survey.

An in-depth interview with heroin users revealed that one of the reasons of the decrease in heroin is that many among the IDUs have changed to subutex or methadone. This is because they can obtain this drug legally with a prescription from a physician. Subutex is much safer since it can decrease the risk of HIV infection, and gives the same effect as putaw. Besides, getting putaw/heroin has become more difficult and much more expensive.

The survey on households revealed that the majority of injecting drug use respondents have ever used drugs by sharing needles. Most of them shared used needles among 2 to 5 drug users, with an average of 3 in 2010.

h) Efforts in Treatment

It is not so easy to get out of the grip of drugs, that affects addiction to the drug users. Medically and psycho-socially it gives a negative effect. Less than one third of drug abusers have ever sought ways to overcome addiction. The number of those who tried to seek treatment is relatively stable in both surveys, the proportion of females greater than males.

In 2005, those who are still making efforts to overcome addiction remain half of the total number of drug abusers, its percentage gradually decreasing, remaining a quarter of the survey in 2010. Males maintain the larger number in defeating their addiction than females in both surveys. The highest rate of treatment sought is non-medical or traditional.

Enduring sakau (withdrawal) without medical treatment is the most mentioned treatment by respondents. However, its proportion tends to decline in the 2010 survey. The reason for enduring is to stop from drugs, or because conditions enforce them to do this, or while suffering from withdrawal they have difficulties in getting access to drugs (not available or no money).

“Once I tried to stop. One week, but could not stand. So I ran away ...in Tasik...From Suryalaya, if I’m not wrong 6 Inabah. Yes, before Suryalaya. Once I endured but not for long. Only for a week” (Rki, Bandung).

“Once I went for rehab at LIDO for 3 months, but after that I used again, because I met my friends again” (Tfn, Bandung).

Medical treatment tends to decrease, while the non-medical approach (religious approach, shines, or traditional methods) increased from the 2005 to 2010 survey. There are several reasons for those who are not willing to defeat addiction, i.e. afraid of being apprehended by the Police, having no money, and the cost medical treatment is expensive.

Those who sought treatment to suppress addiction admitted having relapsed. In the 2005 survey more than half the number of respondents relapsed. But in the 2010 survey the rate of relapse was much smaller.

i) Overdose

Overdose or OD is an excess of drug use that makes a person become unconscious. Many heroin users experience overdose. In the 2010 survey one out of 9 abusers has ever experienced an overdose. The number of incidents becomes gradually smaller in 2010 (one out 23). Most of the overdose patients are taken to hospital or clinic, as revealed in the 2005 and 2010 surveys. The proportion of patients taken to hospital decreased from 57% to 25%.

j) Smoking and Drinking Behaviour

(1) Smoking

Extent of smoking prevalence

In the analysis on smoking the prevalence rate is divided into 2 classifications, the general population (10-60 years) and drug abusers.

General Population

Overall, the prevalence rate of ever smoked among all age groups (10-60 years) declined from 36% in the 2005 survey to 29% in the 2010 survey. Or one out of 2.8 (2005) or one out of 3.4 (2010) has ever smoked at least once in a lifetime in the 10-60 age group. Prevalence of smoking among males is higher in both surveys. Based on age group, the older a person the higher the prevalence rate. Among females in the 2010 survey smoking is seen in the younger age group, and in both surveys a higher incidence occurred in the cities.

Table 74. Prevalence Rate of Smoking Based on Period, Gender, Age Group, 2005 and 2010.

	EVER SMOKED		TOTAL	PAST YEAR		TOTAL	PAST MONTH		TOTAL
	MALE	FE-MALE		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FE-MALE	
2005 All ages	69.0	7.7	36.3	57.3	3.9	28.8	56.1	3.6	28.1
10-19 year	28.7	3.9	16.0	19.1	1.5	10.1	18.8	1.4	9.9
20-29 year	80.0	8.0	39.3	70.5	2.8	32.3	68.8	2.4	31.3
30-39 year	79.6	9.2	40.5	67.8	4.7	32.7	67.0	4.3	32.1
40+ year	80.1	8.7	43.9	65.9	5.6	35.3	64.1	5.3	34.3
2010 All ages	57.3	5.2	29.2	48.6	2.8	23.9	48.5	2.8	23.9
10-19 year	18.7	1.8	9.9	13.1	0.8	6.7	13.1	0.8	6.7
20-29 year	66.5	7.1	33.0	58.2	3.9	27.6	58.2	3.9	27.5
30-39 year	72.6	5.3	34.4	64.0	2.8	29.3	63.9	2.8	29.2
40+ year	70.5	6.0	37.3	59.0	3.4	30.3	59.0	3.4	30.3

Table 75. Prevalence Rate of Smoking Based on Time Period, Location, 2005 and 2010

	EVER SMOKED		TOTAL	PAST YEAR		TOTAL	PAST MONTH		TOTAL
	MALE	FE-MALE		MALE	FE-MALE		MALE	FE-MALE	
2005 City	69.3	8.8	37.1	52.2	4.1	28.9	55.7	3.8	28.0
District	68.4	4.8	34.5	57.8	3.2	28.7	57.1	3.0	28.3
Overall	69.0	7.7	36.4	57.3	3.9	28.8	56.1	3.6	28.1
2010 City	58.0	5.7	29.5	48.5	2.8	23.6	48.5	2.8	23.6
District	55.8	3.7	28.4	48.8	2.7	24.6	48.7	2.7	24.5
Overall	57.3	5.2	29.2	48.6	2.8	23.9	48.5	2.8	23.9

The prevalence rate of smoking in the past year indicates a decline from 29% in 2005 to 24% in 2010, or one out of 3 smokers in 2005, or one out of 4 smokers in 2010. Its pattern is relatively the same, i.e. ever smoked based on age and gender. In the 2010 survey females are the largest number of smokers in the younger age group (20-29 years). There is almost no difference between urban and district smokers (29%) in the 2005, but in the 2010 the prevalence rate in the district is somewhat higher.

The prevalence rate of smoking in the past month is relatively the same with in the past year. Indicating that those who still actively smoke in the past year shall continue smoking until today, at the time of the interview. .

Among drug abusers

Almost all drug abusers have done smoking once and the rate is relatively the same in both surveys. The majority smoke at the age of 20-29 years (2005) and 40 years and over (2010). Males are the larger number of smokers than females in both surveys. However, the female smoking drug abusers tend to increase in number from 64% to 82%. This increase mainly occurs in the group of 10-19 years and 40 years and over.

General history of smoking

The average age of smoking the first time is 17 years (2010) and 18 years (2005). Among males the average age of the first smoking is relatively the same (17 years), but among the females the age becomes younger, from 19 years (2005) to 18 years (2010). The average number of cigarettes smoked is 81 in one week, or 12 per day. From the total of ever having smoked, most continue smoking until the survey was conducted. The majority of active smokers are males, but there is seen a sharp rise in the group of female smokers, from 46% (2005) to 71% (2010).

The percentage of the group who have tried to discontinue smoking is greater in the 2010 survey (34%), than in 2005 (10%), particularly among female smokers. The reason to quit smoking is not because of their own will, but due to a regulation at work that prohibits smoking (35%), especially in 2010. Approx. one quarter of respondents stated they stopped smoking for reasons of health (frequently pain in the chest, respiratory disorders, coughing).

We did also measure the extent of smoking problems among households. The outcome of the 2010 survey indicates 5249 (66%) of households in urban areas and 1890 (68%) in the districts has the minimum of one smoker in the house. There is an average of one smoker in the house , or covering 1 to 12 smokers in one family.

(2) Alcohol

Prevalence of alcohol drinking

Similar to the analysis on smoking, the analysis on alcohol drinking classifies 2 populations, the general population (10-60 years) and the drug abusers.

General Population

The prevalence rate of alcohol drinking decreased from 18% (2005) to 15% (2010). The largest drinking population is among males, but it tends to decrease, while among females it is exactly the opposite. In both surveys the group with the most drinking habit is in the group of 20-29 years.

Table 76. Prevalence Rate of Alcohol Drinking Based on Time Period, Gender and Age, 2005 and 2010

	EVER DONE DRINKING		TOTAL	PAST YEAR DRINKING		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
2005 10-19 year	10.3	2.3	6.2	6.1	0.9	3.4
20-29 year	46.5	3.6	22.3	25.4	1.4	11.8
30-39 year	45.5	3.6	22.2	19.4	1.2	9.3
40+ year	36.6	2.4	19.3	12.5	0.8	6.6
All ages	35.2	3.0	18.0	15.5	1.1	7.8
2010 10-19 year	8.3	2.7	5.2	4.7	1.6	3.0
20-29 year	33.7	8.9	19.8	19.8	4.8	11.4
30-39 year	31.8	5.6	18.6	16.5	2.8	9.6
40+ year	28.1	3.2	17.7	12.6	1.2	7.8
All ages	25.9	5.0	15.4	13.2	2.6	7.9

In the two surveys approx. 8% or 1 out of 13 are still actively drinking. In the age group the largest number belongs to the 20-29 years group. The highest incidence of drinking in the 2005 survey occurs in cities, in the 2010 survey the percentage is relatively the same in cities and districts/rural areas. The past year's prevalence in 2005 is the highest in the cities, but in the 2010 survey the pattern is reversed. Although the percentage is not too great, but it indicates that alcohol is also quite popular in rural areas.

Table 77. Prevalence of Alcohol Drinking Based on Time Period, Gender and Location, 2005 and 2010

	EVER DONE DRINKING		TOTAL	PAST YEAR DRINKING		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
2005 City	36.9	3.5	19.1	16.1	1.3	8.2
District	30.7	1.6	15.2	13.9	0.5	6.8
Overall	35.2	3.0	18.0	15.5	1.1	7.8
2010 City	25.8	5.3	15.5	13.1	2.7	7.8
District	26.1	4.3	15.2	13.6	2.3	8.0
Overall	25.9	5.0	15.4	13.2	2.6	7.9

Among Drug Abusers

The prevalence of ever done drinking among drug abusers tends to decrease from 88% to 80% in 2010. The majority of drinkers is among males and belong to the 20-29 years age group (2005), and 30-39 years in 2010. Likewise with the prevalence of past year drinking that tends to increase from 22% to 51% in 2010.

History of alcohol drinking

The average age of the first alcohol drink is one year younger in the 2010 survey than 20 years in the 2005 survey. The average frequency of drinking is 2x a week, and this phenomenon has not changed much in both surveys. The group of weekly drinkers tends to decline from 32% (2005) to 15% (2010). More than half of the respondents stated that they drink only at one place, in particular the women. The most frequent location of drinking is in the home or at the friends' place. The stalls or alleys are also frequent drinking places.

More drinkers are attempting to get free from alcohol dependence; almost one third of the respondents (32%) have ever tried to stop drinking in the 2010 survey. This figure increased twice the number in 2005. In both surveys, 2005 and 2010, more than half of the respondents stated to stop drinking for reasons of health. Approx. one fifth of the respondents gave another reason for stopping drinking, i.e. being frequently reprimanded by family members.

k) Pattern of Drug Circulation and Intervention Program.

Many elements can become the cause for drug abuse; the social condition of the environment, peer group pressure, and the availability drug supply from the dealer/user of drugs. Trafficking in drugs in the environment occurs when supply meets demand, not to mention the new abusers of drugs.

(1) Environmental condition

The social condition of the respondents has an important role in influencing a person to take drugs. The environmental condition in this survey is illustrated by two levels, community level and individual level.

At the community level the study is conducted on the society's perception of the environment near the residence related with drugs. At the individual level, the study is focused on the presence of peer members taking drugs.

At the community level more than half of the total respondents (63%) stated that drugs is a problem in the environment of their domicile, which in both surveys (2005) and (2010) does not indicate much difference. This proportion indicates that the majority of the community perceive that the environment of their dwelling place is quite risky for drug illicit trafficking.

Most of the reasons exposed why drug abuse is a problem in their environment is: (27%) because drugs disturb the environment, (27%) ruin the young generation, (7%) bring disturbance to security and order, (7%) worry that the children/family are influenced. The above findings are verified by the qualitative study.

“The impact of drugs is exceptional – it can wipe out one generation if not seriously prevented, not anticipated, not if no legal actions are taken,” (Community/Religious Leader, Denpasar).

Police stated that the drug problem is like an iceberg. Only a very small portion of cases in trafficking and abuse are uncovered. Moreover, not one city or district is clean from illicit trafficking in drugs. Even several cities/districts have cluster identified as the basis of drug trafficking, like Kampung Beting in East Pontianak, and Kampung Ambon in East Jakarta.

“The problem of drugs in Surabaya is still bustling although fixed data on the increase of drug abuse is not yet available (BNK Surabaya)

“I see the phenomenon of drug abuse like an iceberg showing only the apprehension of a small number, while the labor with great potential is still free ” (“NK Pontianak)

“Apparently East Pontianak is the basis of drug trafficking, especially Kampung Dalam Bugis (Kampung Betting) the entry point of drug abusers (Chief Police Resort, Pontianak).

From in-depth interviews is indicated that the circulation of drugs is bustling and has reached the outer skirts of the village since many of the population that have left for the cities (to seek jobs or continue education) have fallen into misery because of drugs, and returned to their hometown. These people offer many drugs to their friends at home. There are also drug dealers who visit the village while initially had only friendly relations with one of the inhabitants.

“The spread of drugs in the district of Buleleng depends on the characteristics of the Buleleng community, the majority adheres the Hindu religion and constitute 169 pakraman villages (adat village). They are very dependable on the environment and associating with young people of this age. Aside from the strong influence from outside, there is also a group who wants to discredit the Balinese culture, and ruin the Balinee young generation. From a transit area today Bali has become an area of drug consumption” (A community leader, Kabupaten Singaraja

“For the time being I know drugs circulate here, I know myself at RW 1 (administrative unit) those friends who worked in Surabaya took drugs. But after coming back to the village because of work problems, or maybe financial problems, they changed to other drugs (A community leader, Madiun).

The change in the level of risk is seen in the cities as well as in the districts. In the city it has not changed much, but in the district this increase is observable, from 48% to 63%. Many segments in the community make efforts to overcome this risk. However, it is most regretted that this movement precisely declined from 35% to 19% in the 2010 survey. This movement is better known among the males than among the females, indicating that the program against drug abuse involving the community at large is not running as expected.

This is also seen in the qualitative study, where most of the informants on drug abuse stated that there is no effort to fight against drugs in their environment. Some of the informants, however, said that the activities only constitute affixing of anti drug banners at the kelurahan (office of the village chief), not in the resident areas.

“There is no particular effort to fight against drug abuse within the RT/RW environment”) Smsl, drug abuser, Palembang).

There are no activities against drug abuse at the level of RT/RW. Only placing banners at the kelurahan. I do not know whether the RT/RW know about the problem in their environment (Family of a drug abuser, Semarang).

“The activities against drug abuse is only observed at the kelurahan, where they affix some anti drug banners (Ai, Drug abuser, Semarang).

The most mentioned movement against drugs is presentation of information that increased from 54% (2005) to 63% (2010). More women are involved in these activities. Other activities are seminars, and banners placed at strategic spots. Actually there are activities in the prevention of drug abuse in the residential areas, that are cooperative efforts conducted by the Police, BNK and NGOs. Indeed, these activities are mostly information to the community and the schools, including recreation centers. More information activities are conducted in schools because schools are pro-actively submitting requests to BNK and the Police in providing information on the drug problem.

“There is a community leader of Kampoeng Betting who invited the Police Sector to the women Quran readings and requested to give a lecture on youngsters and drugs. There are also activities relating to affixing of banners.” (Police Precinct, Pontianak).

“Only several BNK activities are focused to young people, namely several visits to Secondary School to give information on drug abuse, and we will continue to do this many times if we can cover the cots. There are also many programs for the Kelurahan (Smallest Administrative Unit) which we coordinate with PKK (Family Welfare Program) and NGOs.” (BNK Manado).

(2) Drug trafficking.

This survey attempts to identify drug trafficking by offering drugs within the respondent's environment. The information obtained originates from two sources, namely the respondents was offered drugs from someone, and has ever offered drugs to somebody else.

The proportion of respondents being offered has declined (from 11% to 8%), with an average of 4 times being offered by 3 friends/acquaintances. The majority of those actively offering drugs are friends. Drug trafficking does not stop when a person takes drugs, because the abuser shall always try to induce friends to take drugs for many reasons, from seeking friends to take drugs till selling drugs in order to get it free. 24% or 1 out of 24 drug abusers has ever offered drugs to a friend, or having offered to an average of 5 friends.

(3) Intervention program

More than one third of the respondents (39%) have ever seen and heard about activities related to socialization and promotion of drug prevention. This illustrates that not the whole population has received communication, education and information from the related agencies. Electronic media maintains the source of information on the prevention of drug abuse; TV (65%), radio (9%), followed by printed media, books, magazines and newspapers., Outdoor media is the third in rank with billboards and banners (14%). Presentation of information originate from the related agencies in drug prevention, such as BNN, BNP and BNK, which is relatively quite limited (3%), while agencies and staff working in the field of health has reached a higher level of 10%. The in-depth interview with informants revealed that they know not much about BNP/BNK, but only heard of it from television or during informative activities, but they never know about any other activities of said institutions.

"Have ever heard of BNK from TV news, but don't know what their activities are" (A drug abuser, Semarang).

"...There is some information given by the medical faculty, Community Health Center, from PKBI and BNK" (Rki, drug abuser in Bandung).

'...I don't know exactly about BNK, but I think it's good. But we have never made any contact with BNK" (Tfn, drug abuser, Manado).

(4) Program involvement.

The involvement of the community in prevention and eradication of drug abuse is of extreme importance. The extend, efectivity and subsistence of the program depends on the active participation of the community . Approx. 21% of the respondents reported being involved in drug prevention programs in different forms such as lectures (84%), discussions (36%), films or entertainment (14%), simulation (17%). The most favored are information (70%), entertainment (25%), talk show or sport activities such as race walking (22%), and television broadcast/programs (20%). The majority of respondents (86%) understands the message given in the various forms of activities and promotion, information, and education. Three from 4 respondents are confident that they most likely can avoid drugs, but the remaining said possibly (18%), and impossible (2%). This indicates that drug abuse can potentially occur among 2 percent of the population.

l) Conclusion and Recommendation

- (1) There is no considerable change in the rate of lifetime/ever used from 2005 to 2010, but the rate of past year use tend to decline in the trends group of families. This tendency is seen from the prevalence rate of drug abuse in rented houses/rooms. However, the prevalence rate among the population in rented houses/rooms is higher than among households. This indicates that drug abuse and illicit trafficking have their own pockets in the community.
- (2) The level of knowledge on the danger of drugs is quite good, but still little is known of how to prevent drugs. Pertaining to HIV/AIDS issue, the knowledge is little, moreover, those who know how to avoid HIV/AIDS. The conclusion is that more communication, education and information should be done, particularly reinforcing the topic of prevention to keep away from drugs, by including the issue of HIV/AIDS.
- (3) Some indicators related to drug abuse demonstrate a positive result, as is seen in the decreasing tendency of prevalence among the smokers and drinkers. Likewise with the indicator of HIV/AIDS that shows a decline in the prevalence rate of injection drug users. However, attention must be paid to the the shift of prevalence rate among women and age group to a younger age that tends to increase.

- (4) Drug trafficking shall continue to occur since many among the people are offered, and many still offer drugs. Moreover, many members in the community identify their area has a potential risk of drug trafficking. It is most regretted that efforts against drugs has declined. There is an urgent need for socialization and intensification of actions in the anti drug movement.

b. National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs among Street Children, 2010

1) Method of Survey.

The method used in this survey uses a list of questions prepared beforehand. The quantitative approach is used to comply the profile and study the case of street children through the quantitative approach and in-depth interviews. 400 respondents from the street children community and random samples were taken from each province. At the end of the survey 5,855 questionnaires were completed and valid, Although the survey was conducted by short encounters and interactions, but the perspective of protection on the children's rights were put forward. This perspective was materialized since the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study, data collection and data analysis, including in the conclusion and recommendation.

This study is based on the standpoint of the researchers that children involved in drug abuse related crimes are actually the victims, and that the study should be sensitive to the issue of children protection This is seen from the collection of data that guarantees the children's right to participate, to give their opinion, protection of identity, and secure the children's safety and comfort.

2) Outcome of the Survey

Based on the National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among Street Children in Indonesia, 2010, conducted by Health Research Center, University of Indonesia together with National Narcotics Board (BNN) the results are as follows:

Total respondents. The overall number of 5,855 among street children were willing to participate as respondents in this study. The details of respondents in each province is illustrated in Table 1

Street children involved in drug abuse. From 5,855 street children 27.82% are involved in drug abuse.

Sstreet children involved in drug trafficking. Drug trafficking in this survey means offering drugs, delivering and selling drugs. 27 street children from the total number (0.5%) were involved in drug trafficking.

Street children involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs. 240 out of the total number 5,855 (4.1%) were those involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs.

Table 78. Total Number of Respondents in each Province N= 5,855

PROVINCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
North Sumatera	400	6.8	6.8
West Sumatera	400	6.8	13.7
Sumatera Selatan	400	6.8	20.5
Lampung	401	6.8	27.3
Banten	406	6.9	34.3
Central Java	400	6.8	41.1
East Java	400	6.8	47.9
DI Yogyakarta	300	5.1	53.1
West Kalimantan	330	5.6	58.7
East Kalimantan	400	6.8	65.5
South Sulawesi	399	6.8	72.3
West Nusa Tenggara	400	6.8	79.2
East Nusa Tenggara	401	6.8	86.0
DKI Jakarta	414	7.1	93.1
West Java	404	6.9	100
TOTAL	5,855	100	

Source: Primary processed data.

Table 79. Cross Tabulation of Drug Abuser and Illicit Trafficking N = 5,855

			DRUG USE		TOTAL
			NON USER	USER	
Trafficking	Dealer	Count	27	240	267
		% of Total	0.5%	4.1%	4.6%
	Non Dealer	Count	4,199	1,389	5,588
		% of Total	71.7%	23.7%	95.4%
Total		Count	4,226	1,629	5,855
		% of Total	72.2%	27.8%	100%

Source: Primary processed data.

1,656 (26.28% from the total respondents) respondents were involved in drug abuse or illicit trafficking.

Type of drug misused. 11 types of drugs were identified and abused in a considerable amount by street children: cannabis, dextro, *ecstasy*, *luminal*, *valium*, methadone, kecubung, fungus/mushroom growing on cow manure, *inhalants*, *napacin* and *bodrex* (the last two are over the counter medicines). Among these eleven the most dominant are 7: *dextro*, *ecstasy*, *luminal*, *valium*, *methadone*, *napacin* and *bodrex*. We should be aware that from the seven drugs *napacin* and *bodrex* are over-the-counter drugs, and another is *dextro*, that people can buy without a doctor's prescription. Also natural drugs like cannabis, kecubung and fungus from cow manure are also found, besides *inhalants*, such as glue with a strong odor to get the effect of hallucination. This activity is usually called *ngelem*.

Seen from its potential of being used by street children, the amount of the three categories are quite balanced. From the group of medicines dextro is the most popular ((15.13%), cannabis from the natural drug (13.22%), and from the inhalants *aica aibon* a glue is the most frequently used.

Trafficked drugs. *Dextro* and *cannabis* are the most frequent, either for the first time or routinely. This is due since both drugs are very popular among street children, just like when *ecstasy* became popular as the drug of choice among drug abusers.

Involvement in injecting drug use. Among 5,855 respondents 48 street children (0.82% from the total respondents) are involved in injection drug use. The drugs used are *putaw* (heroin) and *shabu*

Needle sharing. 31 out of 5,855 street children (0.5%) are involved in injection drug use, and needle sharing.

Gender, drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Males are more involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking than females.

Overall, there are 186 female street children respondents involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking (16.17% from female street children respondents). Likewise, 1470 male street children respondents (31.24% of the total male respondents). However, female drug abusers have great potential for problems. They are vulnerable to street prostitution and trafficking, due to lack of protection from the government for street children.

Table 80. Cross Tabulation of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Based on Gender
N=5,855

				EVER USED/LIFETIME		TOTAL
				NO	YES	
Female	Ever trafficked in drugs	Yes	Count	3	32	35
			% of Total	0.3%	2.8%	3.0%
		No	Count	964	151	1,115
			% of Total	83.8%	13.1%	97.0%
	Total	Count	967	183	1,150	
		% of Total	84.1%	15.9%	100%	
Male	Ever trafficked in drugs	Yes	Count	24	208	232
			% of Total	0.5%	4.4%	4.9%
		No	Count	3,235	1,238	4,473
			% of Total	68.8%	26.3%	95.1%
	Total	Count	3,259	1,446	4,705	
		% of Total	69.3%	30.7%	100%	

Source: Primary processed data

The reason for involvement in drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Peer group influence is one of the main reasons being involved. Another reason is family and parents are not able to give protection and keep children away from drug abuse and drug trafficking.

It is most interesting that most of the children still have relations with the core family or extended family, or they still return to their home. 82% from the 5,855 respondents live at home, that they spend quite a lot of time in the streets, but they return to their homes. Less than 10% actually live in the streets. Among 1,629 drug abusers 60% go home and 22.4% stay in the streets. There is great possibility that they stay in the home with their parents, grandparents or other relatives, and it could be said that most of the street children who are drug abusers stay in the home or still have contact with the family.

Among the street children returning to the home only 20% are drug abusers. This is far much less compared to those drug abusers who live in the streets, which is as much as 68%. However, the rate of 20% among those who return home is quite high, and it can be said that *street children* and *children on the street* both have the chance of becoming drug abusers.

What happened on the street? It seems that street children can easily find drugs in the street and consume the drug where they like. Distribution of cannabis, dextro and inhalants is much greater in the streets than in other places like schools, market or bus terminal.

Province with the highest percentage of street children involved in drug abuse. This means that the percentage is the ratio between the number of street children *being involved* and those *not involved* in drug abuse in each province. The province with the largest findings of street children in drug abuse are according to order: DI Yogyakarta (42%), North Sumatera (43%), DKI Jakarta (42%), Banten (38%), Central Java (38%), and Lampung (35%). Looking at the distribution of drug abusers per province it seems not relevant to compare among provinces in Java and outside of Java, since the dicotomy does not prevail here. From 15 provinces North Sumatera places the second in rank, higher than other provinces in Java. On the other hand, East Java, one of the provinces in Java rates only 26.8% below the average of 27.8%.

Smoking and Drugs. 1,528 street children (26.1% from the total respondents) involved in drug abuse are also smokers. Observing the respondents of drug abuse, 93.8% are smokers.

Table 81. Cross Tabulation of Drug Abusers and Smoking N=5,855

			NON USER	USER	TOTAL
Smoking	Yes	Count	1,937	1,528	3,465
		% of Total	33.1%	26.1%	59.2%
	Not	Count	2,289	101	2,390
		% of Total	39.1%	1.7%	40.8%
Total		Count	4,226	1,629	5,855
		% of Total	72.2%	27.8%	100%

Source: Primary processed data

Alcohol and Drugs. A total of 1,344 street children (22.96% from the total respondents) involved in drug abuse consume alcohol. But by observing respondents of drug abuse 82.5% are used to drinking.

Table 82. Cross Tabulation of Drug Abusers and Drinking N=5,855

			NON USER	USSER	TOTAL
Drinking	Yes	Count	842	1,344	2,186
		% of Total	14.4%	23.0%	37.3%
	No	Count	3,384	285	3,669
		% of Total	57.8%	4.9%	62.7%
Total		Count	4,226	1,629	5,855
		% of Total	72.2%	27.8%	100%

Source: Primary processed data.

Overdose. 82 street children (5% from the overall respondents taking drugs) have ever experienced an overdose.

Rehabilitation. 39 street children (2.4% from the total respondents of drug abusers) have ever attended a rehabilitation program.

Experience in encountering criminal justice system. 27 street children (1.66% from the total respondents of drug abusers) were arrested by the Police and 15 (0.9% of the total respondents of drug abusers) have ever been incarcerated.

Street children and messages on anti drugs. Only 2,215 street children (37.8% from the total respondents) have ever seen messages on the danger of drugs and understood the message.

Table 83. Cross Tabulation of Community Messages and Comprehension of Street Children on the Danger of Drugs N=5,855

			Understand the Community Message				Total
			Yes	Not clear	Do not understand	Not relevant	
Ever seen a Message on the Danger of Drugs	Yes	Count	2,215	779	802	0	3,796
		% of Total	37.8%	13.3%	13.7%	0.0%	64.8%
	No	Count	0	0	0	2,059	2,059
		% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.2%	35.2%
Total		Count	2,215	779	802	2,059	5,855
		% of Total	37.8%	13.3%	13.7%	35.2%	100%

Source: Primary processed data.

c. National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among Women Sex Workers, 2010.

1) Method of Survey.

The applied method is cross sectional, through the quantitative and qualitative approach. The quantitative is done with the application of a structured questionnaire to interview the respondents among Women Sex Workers. The qualitative approach is applied through an in-depth interview using interview guidelines, field observation and directed group discussions. The quantitative approach was focused on informants such as the Police, drug abusers among Women Sex Workers, managers of recreation centers, parking attendants, security staff and even hoodlums around the location.

The survey was conducted in 15 cities throughout Indonesia (mostly the capital of provinces, except Sorong). The number of samples in each city is 400 respondents, totaling to 6,000 respondents as planned. .

The procedure of sampling is, as in the initial step to approach the location of sex workers (directly or indirectly). The next step is register the number of sex workers in each location. To determine the number of samples at each location is by proportional distribution, through sequential selection of respondents.

2) Outcome of the Survey.

Based on the outcome of the *National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs among Women Sex Workers in 2010*, conducted by Health Research Center, University of Indonesia in cooperation with National Narcotic Board it was revealed that:

The total respondents obtained is 6,041 (more than the target as planned). The average age of the respondents is 28.5 years, from 14-57 years. Referring to the WHO operational definition of child worker (<18 years), the survey discovered that 1.6% of the respondents belong to the child classification.

The educational background of the majority of respondents is Junior High School or the same level (37%) and Elementary School or lower (37%). Two-thirds of the total respondents have an average of 2.3 children (from 1-6 children). The majority of respondents are widows (62%), not married (21%) and married (16%).

More than half the total of respondents (60%) come from other areas than the location they work at present. More than half of the respondents live in the work location (47%) or in rented houses/rooms (31%). The average live together with a friend (40%) or alone (37%). Only a few of the respondents live with their parents/relative (18%), or with the partner/husband/boyfriend (10%).

The average age of respondents the first time they become a sex worker is 25 years (stretching from 11-52 years). The total number of visitors received in a week is 8, with a rate of Rupiah 150,000.- for one service of sex.

The use of condoms in the past month among the respondents is very low, as is indicated by the number of respondents (33%) using the condom.

a) Estimation of Prevalence pertaining to Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs.

The rate of exposure to smoking and drinking behavior among the respondents is still quite high. 75.9% of the total respondents have ever done smoking and 73.6% have ever drunk beer. The rate of high content alcohol (except beer) is quite low, i.e. 24.9%. But seen from the overall beer drinking respondents more than half stated having consumed a drink of high content alcohol (56.6%).

West Java, North Sulawesi and Riau have the highest rate of prevalence of smoking. Likewise with the prevalence rate of beer drinking, North Sulawesi and Riau are still the highest followed by East Java and Riau Islands.

West Java, North Sulawesi and Central Java have the highest rate of high content alcohol drinking. The lowest is East Kalimantan.

The rate of drug abuse is divided in three time periods, namely ever used (lifetime use), past year use, and past month use. Although only once ever used, but the respondents have ever used drugs in said period, thus the respondent is eligible for the classification of drug abuser.

The prevalence rate of ever used is 33.8%, past year use 25.2%, and past month use 17.1%. Meanwhile, the prevalence rate of injecting drug use is very low, namely 1.27%.

The districts with the highest rate of drug abuse is South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Riau, DKI Jakarta and East Java. West Irian Jaya, East Nusa Tenggara and Central Java have the lowest rate.

b) Characteristic of Women Sex Worker as Drug Abuser.

Drug abuse among women sex workers is mostly in the group of a younger age, with high education background, single, and live with their partner/husband/boyfriend, charging a higher tariff. The prevalence rate of drug abuse becomes higher among the younger of age. The higher the education level, the higher the prevalence rate of drug abuse. Likewise, the higher the tariff for sex services, the higher also the prevalence rate of drug abuse.

The majority of drug abusers are single and live with their partner/husband/boyfriend, some also stay with a relative/family/parents..

The most used drug is Ecstasy, shabu and cannabis. Followed by valium, lexotan, benzodiazepine and other drugs (somadril, trihex, happy five and camopen) are frequently used by Women Sex Workers. For certain drugs these are concentrated in particular areas, such as trihex and somadril are much abused in Makassar; camopen in Surabaya; and happy five in Samarinda.

The reasons revealed by WSW (Women Sex Workers) of taking drugs are almost the same, namely, to relieve stress/problem encountered, satisfy the visitor/customer, work demand, drug addiction/dependence.

Most of the drug abusers admitted the first time taking drugs at the age 21-30 years. Many among WSW admitted to try taking drugs after being involved as WSW.

Besides getting paid with money for providing sex service to the visitor, some of them give sex service for getting drugs (body exchange). This practice of body exchange is performed by most indirect WSW, in 2-fold the number of direct WSW.

Some of the cases indicate a relation between drug abuse and sex behavior. More than 40% of WSW stated having ever used drugs or their partners before having intercourse. It is assumed that several hours before they indeed take drugs to get fantasy experience during the intercourse, for another purpose shortly before they have sexual intercourse.

The most drugs used among WSW or their sex partners are ecstasy and shabu. Some of the reasons are to increase self confidence, increase libido, increase sex fantasy, and increase stamina.

The prevalence rate among WSW having been involved in injection drug use is greater among indirect WSW than the direct WSW with a ratio of 5%:3%. 40% among IDU WSW admitted to have an IDU partner.

c) *Illustration of Knowledge and Attitude Pertaining to Drugs and the Promotion/Socialization of Prevention Programs.*

Ecstasy, shabu and cannabis are mostly heard of and known among WSW as drug abuser as well as non-drug abuser. The knowledge of the three drugs are about the form, color and effect of the drug. The knowledge of respondents about the drugs is still low, and they can only mention two drugs from the 19 drugs in circulation.

Half of the WSW (Women Sex Workers) respondents who have ever heard about drugs received the information from television. Less than one-third were once involved in various activities of socialization and promotion on the dangers of drugs. Lectures and information sessions are the most attended by WSW, followed by socialization and promotion against the dangers of drugs.

Not all WSW having attended the socialization programs can understand the message delivered. The degree of self confidence in protection against drug abuse is also very low; only half of them ever involved are confident of being able to keep away from drug abuse.

As the focal point in preventive efforts, the role of BNN and BNP/BNK in the socialization and promotion against the dangers of drugs among WSW is not to the maximum. Only a small part of WSW know of the socialization and promotion against the drug dangers program of BNN and BNP/BNK.

Half of the respondents do not agree and are against smoking 12-20 cigarettes (1 pack) in a day. Likewise with the drinking behavior 4-5 times in a week.

The majority of WSW (more than 80%) do not agree and are against taking several drugs, such as cannabis, ecstasy, heroin, valium, and luminal. There is no tolerance for the abuse of different drugs together, even though for just experimenting, occasionally or routine use, since the use of different drugs bring great risk to the abuser.

d) *Illustration of the level of Vulnerable Factor of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among the Group of Women Sex Workers.*

The level of risk of drug abuse and illicit trafficking among Women Sex Workers is much influenced by the permissive environment of the work location. The necessity to receive guests and provide the maximum of services is indirectly the cause of exposure to drug abuse. The majority of guest visiting the location are those who frequently offer drugs to WSW. In such a situation the sex worker is not in a position to refuse the offer. The consequence of refusing is that the sex worker will lose customers and she will get no money.

Almost half of the respondents (46.1%) stated that they were once offered drugs. From the overall respondents once offered two-third are drug abusers.

Only a small proportion of respondents (4.7%) admitted having offered drug to others. The larger group of respondents who are also drug abusers offer drugs, with a ratio of 13% : 1%.

The most frequent place to offer drugs is at discoteques and the working location of WSW. Generally respondents offer drugs to a friend in the work location or outside, and they also offer the drugs to their partner/boyfriend/husband.

This survey indicates that the average respondent knows that there are some 10-11 drug abusers in their social environment. The number of those who know the number of drug abuser in their environment is much variable from 1-95.

The friend in the work place is the person who is the most known by respondents to have ever used drugs. More WSW who are also drug abusers have a partner/boyfriend who is also a drug abuser than the group of non abusers, with a ratio of 19% : 1.6%.

2. Outcome of BNN Survey in 2008.

a. Prevalence of Drug Abuse in 2008.

Table 84. Prevalence of Drug Abuse in 2008

NO	PROVINCE	AGE GROUP 10-59 YRS	PREVALENSI (%)	DRUG ABUSER	RANKING
1.	Aceh	2,992,500	1.61	48,300	XXIV
2.	North Sumatra	9,478,100	1.99	188,524	XIII
3.	West Sumatra	3,243,300	1.68	54,548	XXII
4.	Riau	4,231,051	1.83	77,499	XVIII
5.	Riau Islands	923,649	2.01	18,603	XI
6.	Jambi	2,104,800	2.12	44,627	VI
7.	South Sumatra	5,261,300	1.66	87,456	XXIII
8.	Bengkulu	1,291,300	1.97	25,489	XIV
9.	Lampung	5,676,600	2.03	115,252	IX
10.	Bangka Belitung	763,900	1.39	10,642	XXIX
11.	Banten	7,538,100	1.97	148,258	XIV
12.	DKI Jakarta	6,980,700	4.10	286,494	I
13.	West Java	30,622,400	2.00	611,423	XII
14.	Central Java	23,381,500	1.84	430,768	XVII
15.	DI Yogyakarta	2,537,100	2.72	68,980	II
16.	East Java	27,113,100	1.97	535,063	XIV
17.	West Kalimantan	3,427,400	1.40	48,059	XXVIII
18.	South Kalimantan	2,573,800	1.59	40,810	XXV
19.	East Kalimantan	2,329,800	1.95	45,366	XV
20.	Central Kalimantan	1,761,000	1.32	23,245	XXX
21.	Bali	2,615,900	1.73	45,325	XX
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	3,337,700	1.39	46,315	XXIX
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	3,096,400	1.7	52,708	XXI
24.	South Sulawesi	5,756,501	1.8	103,849	XIX
25.	West Sulawesi	588,899	1.43	8,398	XXVII
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	1,652,800	2.06	34,125	VIII
27.	Central Sulawesi	1,919,100	2.1	40,316	VII
28.	North Sulawesi	1,678,100	1.93	32,363	XVI
29.	Gorontalo	666,400	2.15	14,306	V
30.	Maluku	968,900	2.61	25,302	III
31.	North Maluku	689,500	2.27	15,669	IV
32.	Papua	1,497,738	1.56	23,303	XXVI
33.	West Papua	552,262	2.02	11,143	X
TOTAL		169,251,600	1.99	3,362,527	-

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

b. Projection of the Prevalence of Drug Abusers, 2010 – 2014.

Table 85. Prevalence Projection of Drug Abusers, 2010.

NO	PROVINCE	AGE OF POPULATION 10-59 THN	PREVALENCE (%)	DRUG ABUSER	RANKING
1.	Aceh	3,015,800	1.84	334,019	XXV
2.	North Sumatra	9,736,700	2.23	216,976	IX
3.	West Sumatra	3,296,900	1.94	63,873	XX
4.	Riau	4,596,806	1.92	87,699	XXI
5.	Riau Islands	1,003,494	2.10	21,104	XVI
6.	Jambi	2,185,000	2.31	50,420	VI
7.	South Sumatra	5,450,600	1.84	100,439	XXV
8.	Bengkulu	1,349,500	2.15	28,963	XIII
9.	Lampung	5,844,200	2.22	129,513	X
10.	Bangka Belitung	783,300	1.52	11,929	XXX
11.	Banten	8,008,400	2.08	166,553	XVII
12.	DKI Jakarta	7,011,100	4.76	334,019	I
13.	West Java	31,673,300	2.16	684,562	XII
14.	Central Java	23,351,700	2.11	493,533	XV
15.	DI Yogyakarta	2,576,600	3.03	78,081	II
16.	East Java	27,172,100	2.24	608,520	VIII
17.	West Kalimantan	3,544,200	1.53	54,240	XXIX
18.	South Kalimantan	2,648,300	1.86	46,196	XXIV
19.	East Kalimantan	2,452,800	2.05	50,300	XVIII
20.	Central Kalimantan	1,867,700	1.37	25,576	XXXI
21.	Bali	2,676,000	1.89	50,802	XXIII
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	3,441,700	1.55	53,453	XXVIII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	3,198,200	1.90	60,922	XXII
24.	South Sulawesi	5,968,421	2.04	121,773	XIX
25.	West Sulawesi	610,579	1.63	9,955	XXVII
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	1,750,600	2.19	38,429	XI
27.	Central Sulawesi	1,998,400	2.26	45,263	VII
28.	North Sulawesi	1,714,400	2.14	36,737	XIV
29.	Gorontalo	675,800	2.44	16,469	V
30.	Maluku	1,003,600	2.91	29,167	III
31.	North Maluku	717,400	2.48	17,823	IV
32.	Papua	1,555,456	1.66	25,865	XXVI
33.	West Papua	573,544	2.14	12,269	XIV
TOTAL		173,452,500	2.21	3,826,974	-

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 86. Prevalence Projection of Drug Abuser, 2011

NO	PROVINCE	AGE OF POPULATION 10-59 THN	PREVALENCE (%)	DRUG ABUSER	RANKING
1.	Aceh	3,024,300	1.93	58,477	XXV
2.	North Sumatra	9,839,100	2.32	228,246	X
3.	West Sumatra	3,309,500	2.00	66,041	XXII
4.	Riau	4,787,564	1.96	93,828	XXIV
5.	Riau Islands	1,045,136	2.16	22,523	XIX
6.	Jambi	2,224,400	2.43	54,030	VI
7.	South Sumatra	5,535,400	1.91	105,883	XXVI
8.	Bengkulu	1,377,600	2.24	30,860	XV
9.	Lampung	5,925,300	2.35	139,536	IX
10.	Bangka Belitung	793,000	1.62	12,884	XXX
11.	Banten	8,233,400	2.18	179,496	XVIII
12.	DKI Jakarta	7,026,400	4.94	346,859	I
13.	West Java	32,185,400	2.30	740,250	XI
14.	Central Java	23,376,700	2.23	521,531	XVI
15.	DI Yogyakarta	2,593,900	3.22	83,514	II
16.	East Java	27,189,100	2.38	647,801	VIII
17.	West Kalimantan	3,599,100	1.62	58,185	XXXI
18.	South Kalimantan	2,685,700	1.84	49,409	XXVII
19.	East Kalimantan	2,512,400	2.19	54,924	XVII
20.	Central Kalimantan	1,918,100	1.47	28,142	XXXIII
21.	Bali	2,706,300	2.03	54,876	XXI
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	3,493,100	1.61	56,074	XXXII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	3,243,300	1.97	63,814	XXIII
24.	South Sulawesi	6,055,602	2.08	125,730	XX
25.	West Sulawesi	1,797,300	2.30	41,315	XIII
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	619,498	1.64	10,167	XXIX
27.	Central Sulawesi	2,032,700	2.40	48,810	VII
28.	North Sulawesi	1,728,900	2.27	39,182	XIV
29.	Gorontalo	679,200	2.55	17,321	V
30.	Maluku	1,022,100	3.00	30,633	III
31.	North Maluku	730,600	2.60	18,970	IV
32.	Papua	1,591,329	1.77	28,213	XXVIII
33.	West Papua	586,771	2.30	13,491	XII
TOTAL		175,468,200	2.32	4,071,015	-

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 87. Prevalence Projection of Drug Abusers, 2012

NO	PROVINCE	AGE OF POPULATION 10-59 THN	PREVALENCE (%)	DRUG ABUSER	RANKING
1.	Aceh	3,033,600	2.05	62,102	XXIII
2.	North Sumatra	9,941,800	2.44	242,394	X
3.	West Sumatra	3,322,600	2.11	70,135	XXII
4.	Riau	4,979,142	2.00	99,644	XXV
5.	Riau Islands	1,086,958	2.20	23,919	XIX
6.	Jambi	2,261,900	2.54	57,379	VI
7.	South Sumatra	5,615,300	2.00	112,446	XXIV
8.	Bengkulu	1,403,700	2.33	32,773	XVI
9.	Lampung	6,004,900	2.47	148,185	IX
10.	Bangka Belitung	801,900	1.71	13,683	XXIX
11.	Banten	8,461,800	2.25	190,622	XVIII
12.	DKI Jakarta	7,047,900	5.23	368,360	I
13.	West Java	32,699,100	2.40	786,136	XI
14.	Central Java	23,401,900	2.37	553,859	XV
15.	DI Yogyakarta	2,610,000	3.40	88,691	II
16.	East Java	27,200,200	2.53	687,957	VII
17.	West Kalimantan	3,656,500	1.69	61,791	XXX
18.	South Kalimantan	2,723,700	1.93	52,472	XXVI
19.	East Kalimantan	2,571,300	2.27	58,329	XVII
20.	Central Kalimantan	1,967,600	1.52	29,887	XXXII
21.	Bali	2,737,200	2.13	58,277	XXI
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	3,546,300	1.68	59,550	XXXI
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	3,289,200	0.21	6,770	XXXIII
24.	South Sulawesi	6,107,766	2.19	133,524	XX
25.	West Sulawesi	1,842,900	2.38	43,876	XIV
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	624,834	1.73	10,798	XXVIII
27.	Central Sulawesi	2,069,400	2.50	51,836	VIII
28.	North Sulawesi	1,744,600	2.39	41,611	XIII
29.	Gorontalo	683,000	2.69	18,394	V
30.	Maluku	1,036,300	3.14	32,532	III
31.	North Maluku	741,800	2.72	20,146	IV
32.	Papua	1,626,836	1.84	29,962	XXVII
33.	West Papua	599,864	2.39	14,328	XII
TOTAL		177,441,800	2.40	4,262,368	-

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

Table 88. Prevalence Projection of Drug Abusers, 2013

NO	PROVINCE	AGE OF POPULATION 10-59 YRS	PREVALENCE (%)	DRUG ABUSER	RANKING
1.	Aceh	3,041,200	2.16	65,841	XXIII
2.	North Sumatra	10,040,200	2.56	256,990	X
3.	West Sumatra	3,336,700	2.23	74,358	XXII
4.	Riau	5,170,556	2.04	105,644	XXVI
5.	Riau Islands	1,128,744	2.25	25,389	XX
6.	Jambi	2,299,700	2.65	60,834	VII
7.	South Sumatra	5,699,200	2.09	119,217	XXV
8.	Bengkulu	1,431,600	2.43	34,746	XVI
9.	Lampung	6,084,700	2.58	157,108	IX
10.	Bangka Belitung	812,600	1.79	14,506	XXX
11.	Banten	8,685,600	2.33	202,100	XVIII
12.	DKI Jakarta	7,046,600	5.54	390,540	I
13.	West Java	33,201,200	2.51	833,472	XI
14.	Central Java	23,418,300	2.51	587,209	XIII
15.	DI Yogyakarta	2,624,600	3.58	94,031	II
16.	East Java	27,197,600	2.68	729,381	VI
17.	West Kalimantan	3,711,700	1.77	65,512	XXXI
18.	South Kalimantan	2,760,000	2.02	55,631	XXVII
19.	East Kalimantan	2,630,500	2.35	61,841	XVII
20.	Central Kalimantan	2,017,000	1.57	31,686	XXXIII
21.	Bali	2,764,300	2.24	61,786	XXI
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	3,599,100	1.75	63,136	XXXII
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	3,333,200	2.16	71,850	XXIV
24.	South Sulawesi	6,160,837	2.30	141,564	XIX
25.	West Sulawesi	1,888,900	2.46	46,518	XV
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	630,263	1.82	11,448	XXIX
27.	Central Sulawesi	2,103,100	2.61	54,957	VIII
28.	North Sulawesi	1,758,700	2.51	44,116	XII
29.	Gorontalo	687,400	2.84	19,502	IV
30.	Maluku	1,050,600	3.28	34,491	III
31.	North Maluku	753,800	2.83	21,359	V
32.	Papua	1,660,955	1.91	31,766	XXVIII
33.	West Papua	612,445	2.48	15,190	XIV
TOTAL		179,341,900	2.56	4,583,719	-

Source : National Narcotics Board & Health Research Center, UI, 2008

3. **Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities throughout Indonesia, and at BNN T&R Technical Unit, 2007-2010.**

a. *Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities Throughout Indonesia, 2010*

Table 89. Total Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities throughout Indonesia Based on Age, 2010

NO.	AGE GROUP	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1.	< 15 years	2	1	3
2.	15 – 25 years	671	100	771
3.	26 – 40 years	2,021	205	2,226
4.	> 40 years	404	44	448
5.	Not Registered	29	0	29
TOTAL		3,127	350	3,477

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation National Narcotics Board, March 2011

Diagram 23. Total Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities throughout Indonesia Based on Age Group, 2010

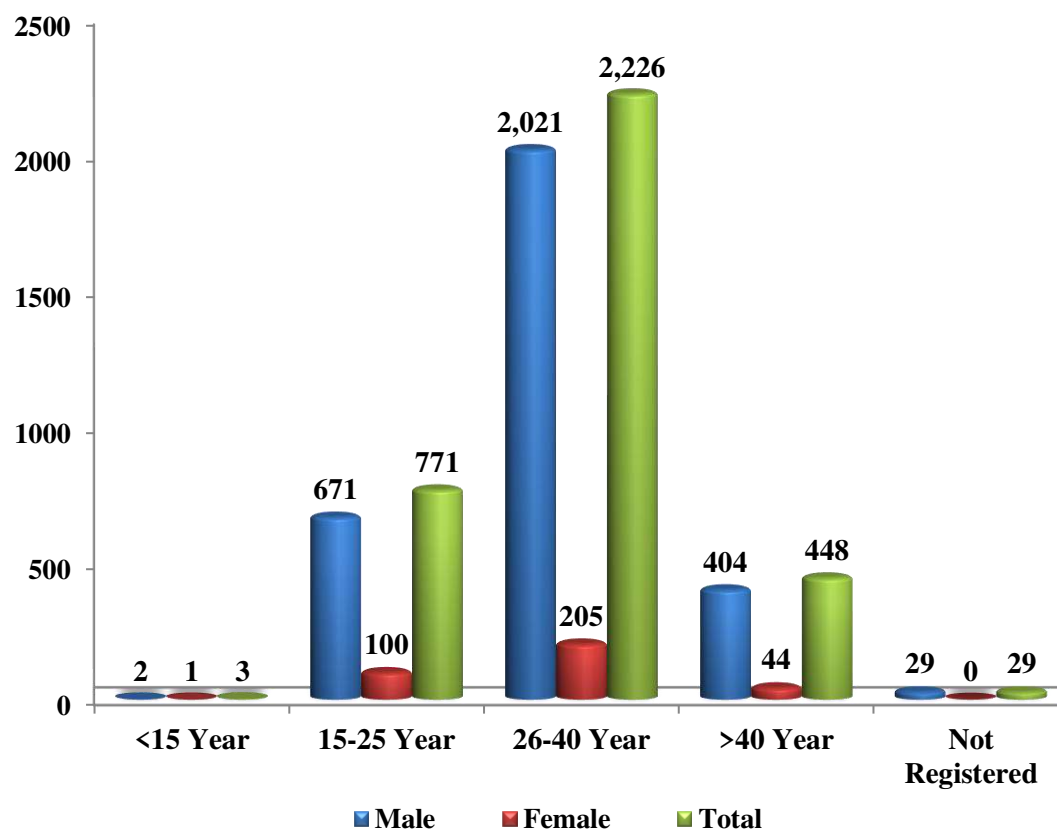


Table 90. Total Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities throughout Indonesia Based on Type of Drug Used, 2010

NO.	DRUG USED	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1.	Cannabis	1,819	76	1,895
2.	Heroin/Putaw	556	48	604
3.	Cocaine	101	15	116
4.	Methamphetamine/Shabu	1,951	261	2,212
5.	MDMA/Ecstasy	1,100	157	1,257
6.	Diazepam	479	19	498
7.	Alcohol	2,046	148	2,194
8.	Others	30	2	32
TOTAL		8,082	726	8,808

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation National Narcotics Board, March 2011

Diagram 24. Total Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities throughout Indonesia Based on Drug Used, 2010

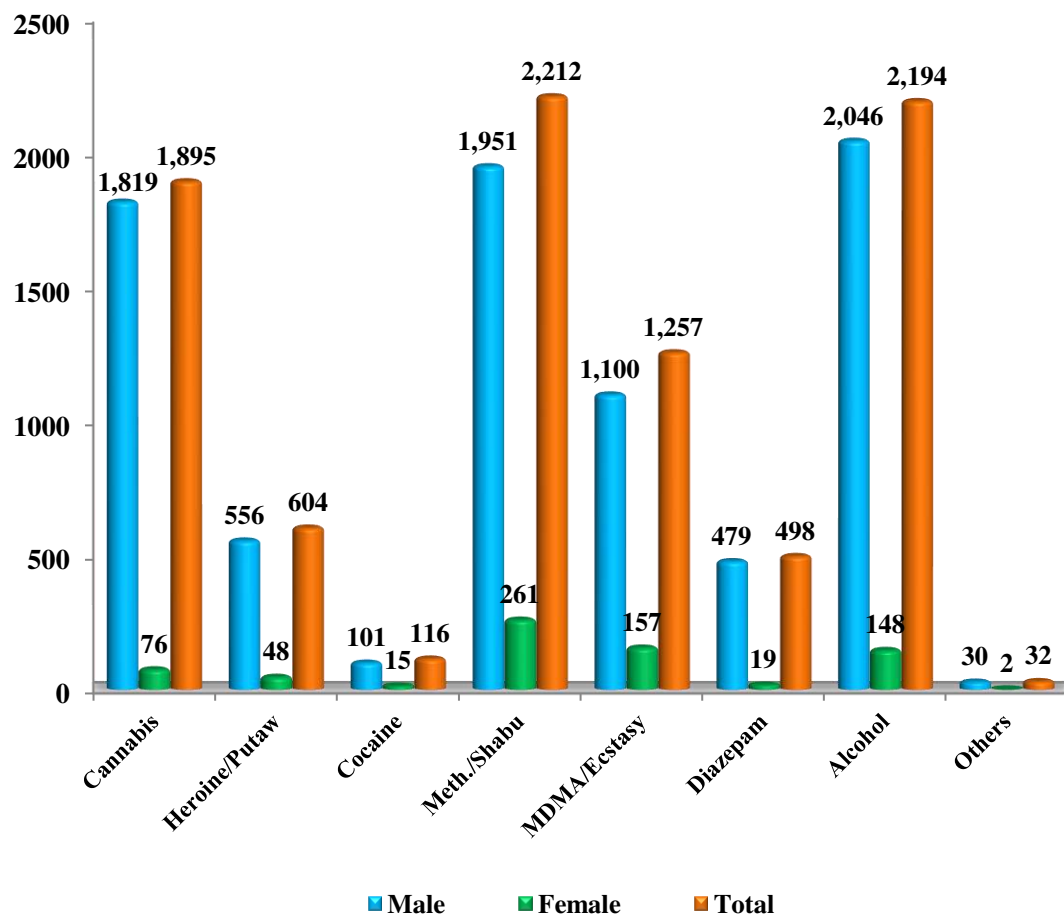


Table 91. Total Drug Abusers Treated at T&R Facilities throughout Indonesia Per Province, 2010

NO.	PROVINCE	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1.	Aceh	102	8	110
2.	North Sumatra	169	12	181
3.	West Sumatra	75	1	76
4.	Riau	4	1	5
5.	Riau Island	66	15	81
6.	Jambi	3	1	4
7.	South Sumatra	26	1	27
8.	Bengkulu		1	1
9.	Lampung	136	33	169
10.	Bangka Belitung	156	8	164
11.	Banten	137	6	143
12.	DKI Jakarta	484	36	520
13.	West Java	248	8	256
14.	Central Java	140	2	142
15.	DI Yogyakarta	116	2	118
16.	East Java	242	24	266
17.	West Kalimantan	225	43	268
18.	South Kalimantan	263	76	339
19.	East Kalimantan	74	7	81
20.	Central Kalimantan	8	1	9
21.	Bali	60	29	89
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	79	7	86
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	17		17
24.	South Sulawesi	55	3	58
25.	West Sulawesi	2		2
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	43	6	49
27.	Central Sulawesi	39	6	45
28.	North Sulawesi	38	2	40
29.	Gorontalo	30	4	34
30.	Maluku	66	2	68
31.	North Maluku	24	3	27
32.	Papua		2	2
TOTAL		3,127	350	3,477

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation National Narcotics Board, March 2011

b. Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit, 2007 – 2010

Table 92. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit, 2007 – 2010

NO.	ADMITTED RESIDENTS	YEAR			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL		240	309	484	682
1.	Male	240	296	446	636
2.	Female	0	13	38	46
3.	Relapse	32	36	65	93

Source : Technical Services Unit T & R National Narcotics Board, March 2011

Diagram 25. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit, 2007 – 2010

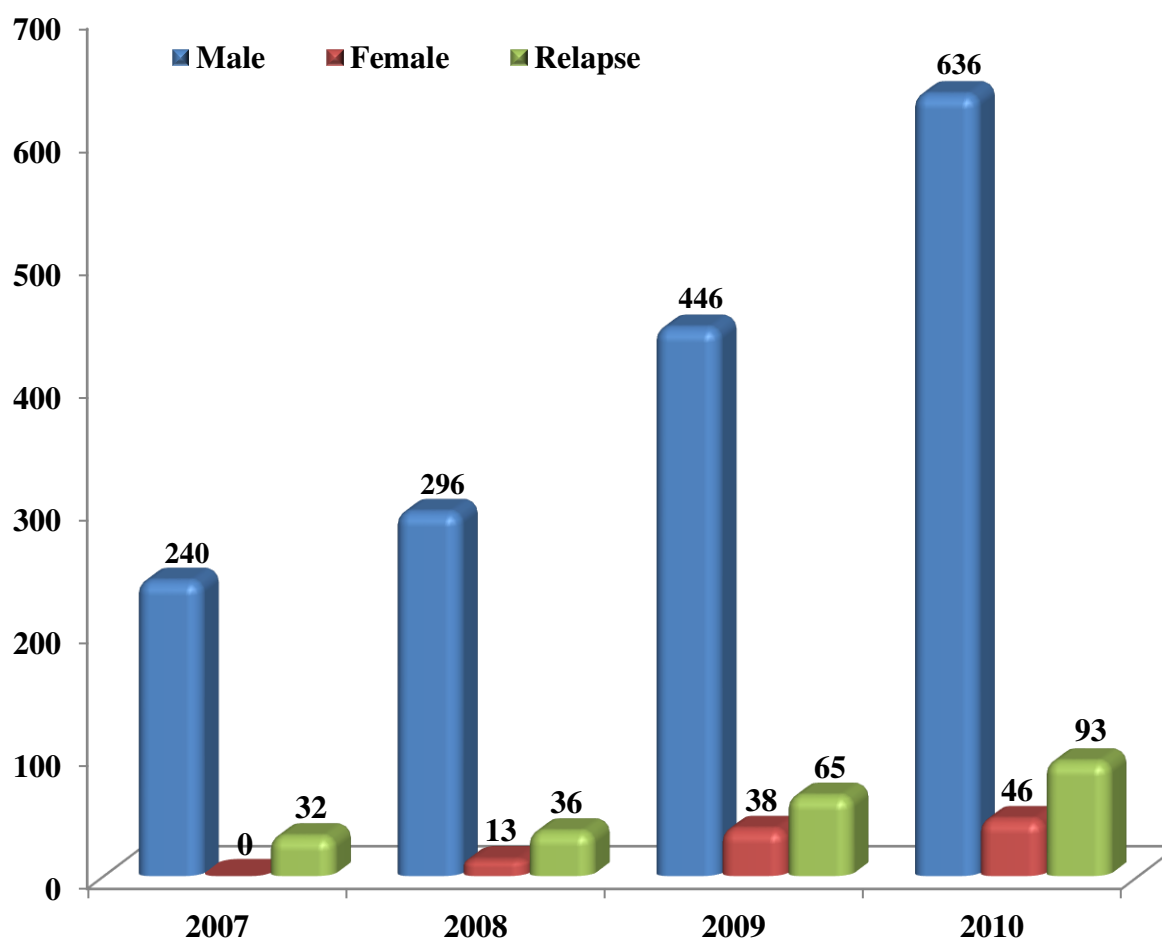


Table 93. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit Based on Age Group, 2007 – 2010

NO.	AGE GROUP	YEAR			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	< 15 years	0	0	0	1
2.	15 – 20 years	16	18	51	70
3.	21 – 25 years	74	71	109	149
4.	26 – 30 years	95	142	85	253
5.	31 – 35 years	40	54	29	139
6.	36 – 40 years	10	21	10	50
7.	41 – 45 years	5	3	3	14
8.	> 45 years	0	0	0	6
TOTAL		240	309	484	682

Source : Technical Services Unit T & R National Narcotics Board, March 2011

Diagram 26. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit Based on Age Group, 2007– 2010

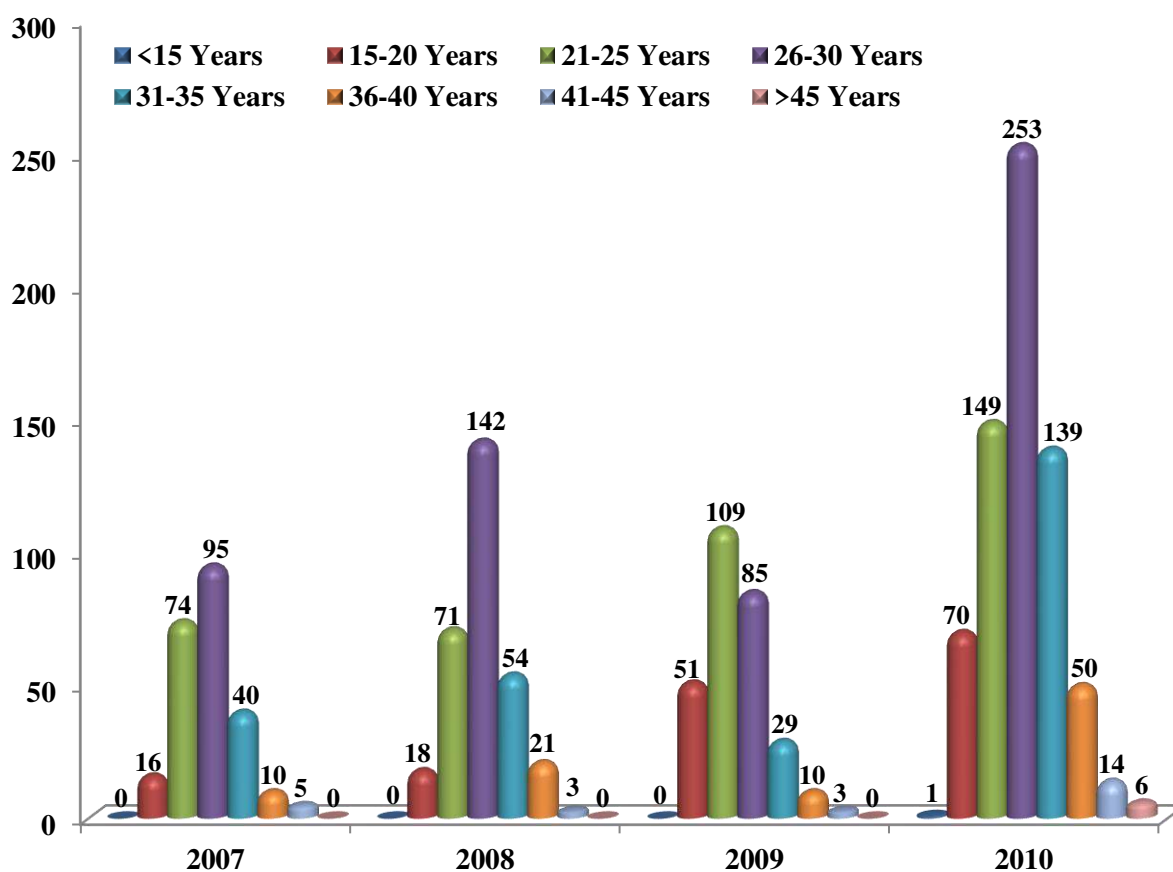


Table 94. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit Based on Educational Background, 2007 – 2010

NO.	EDUCATION	YEAR			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Elementary	9	10	25	27
2.	Junior High School	29	26	69	82
3.	Senior High School	166	227	306	482
4.	Diploma	19	25	32	31
5.	Master	17	20	49	57
6.	PhD	0	1	2	2
7.	No Schooling	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		240	309	484	682

Source : Technical Services Unit T & R National Narcotics Board, March 2011

Diagram 27. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit Based on Educational Background, 2007-2010

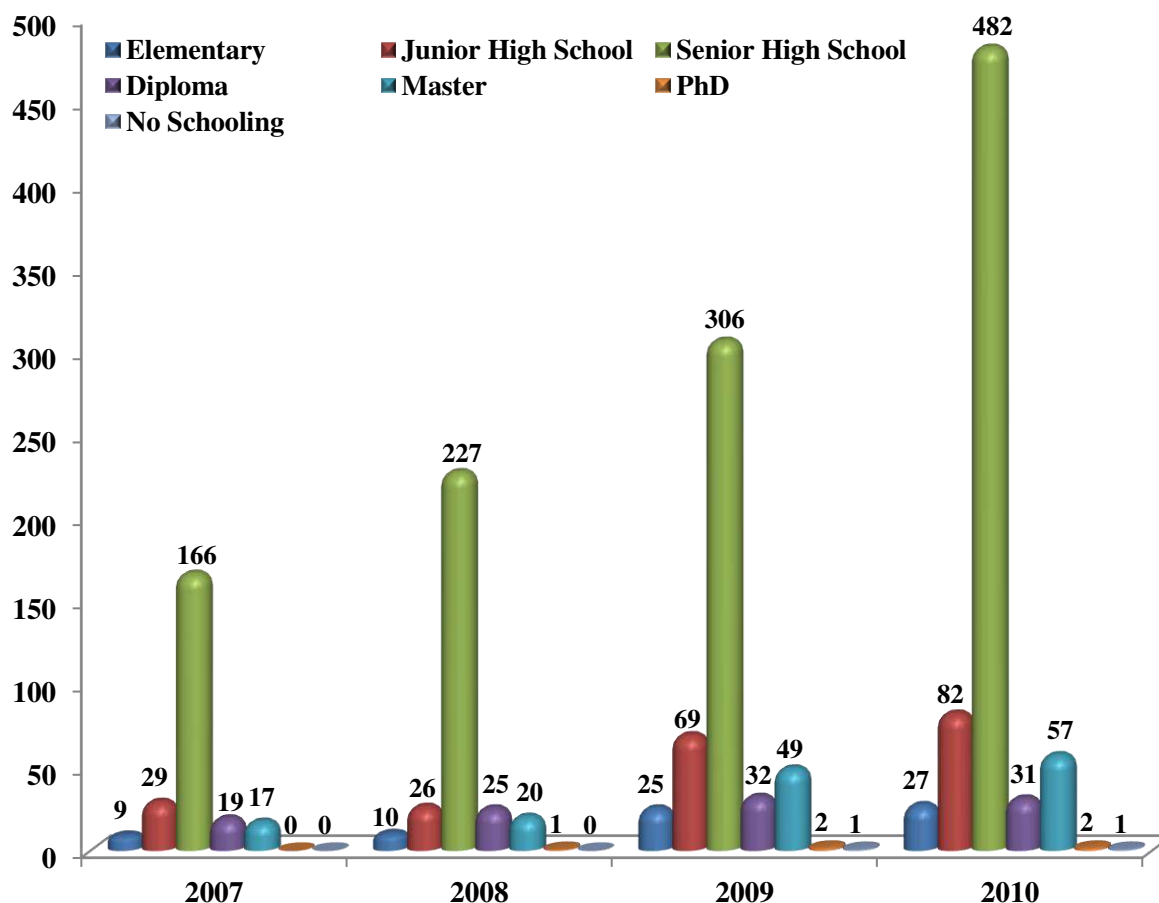
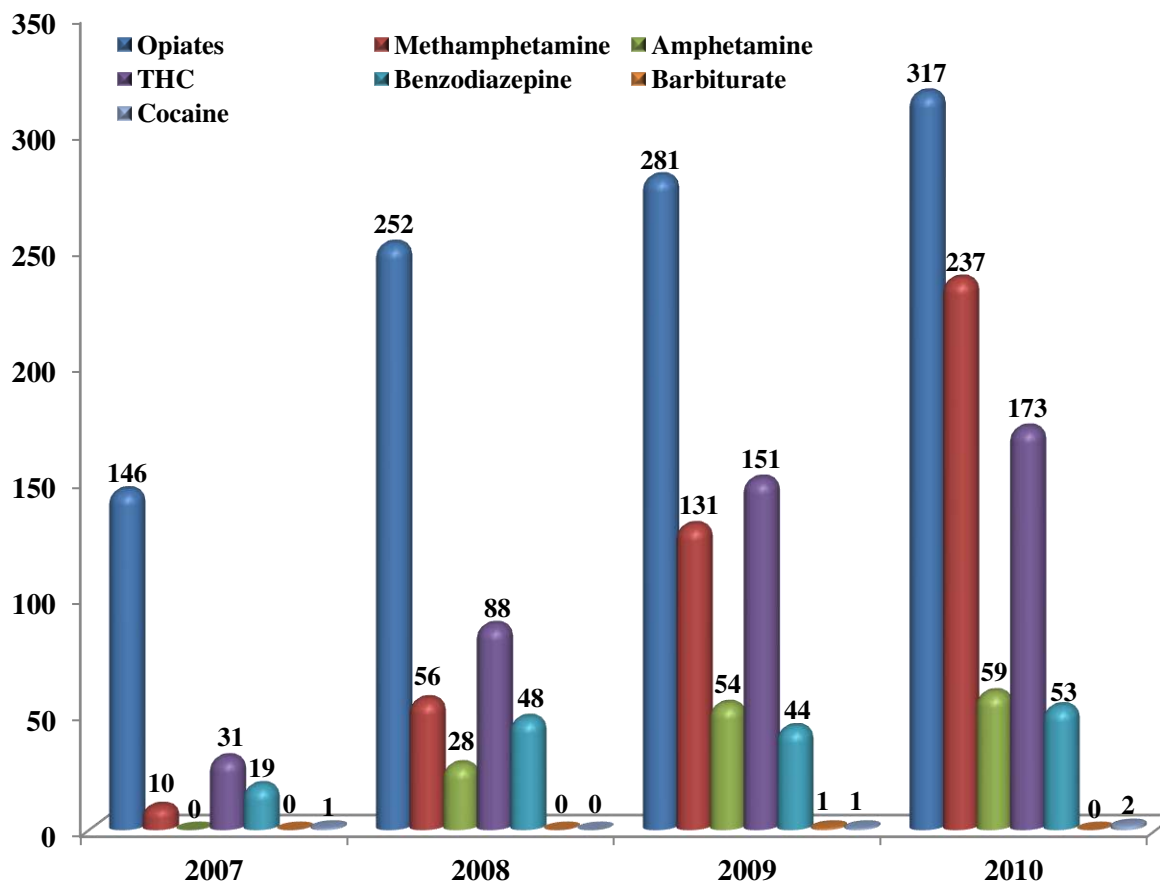


Table 95. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit Based on Drug Used, 2007 – 2010

NO.	DRUG USED	YEAR			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Opiates	146	252	281	317
2.	Methamphetamine	10	56	131	237
3.	Amphetamine	0	28	54	59
4.	THC	31	88	151	173
5.	Benzodiazepine	19	48	44	53
6.	Barbiturate	0	0	1	0
7.	Cocaine	1	0	1	2
TOTAL		240	309	484	682

Source : Technical Services Unit T & R National Narcotics Board, March 2011

Diagram 28. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN T&R Technical Unit Based on Drug Used, 2007 – 2010



4. Injecting Drug Users (IDU) and HIV/AIDS, 2010.

Drug abuse gives a negative impact on the health of drug addicts, especially the group of injecting drug users by sharing needles. As a result, the transmission of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C.

Based on data from Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia 4,158 AIDS cases were reported from 1 January to 31 December 2010. The accumulative number of AIDS cases from 1 July 1987 to 31 December 2010 reported is 24,131 cases with a mortality rate of 4,539 cases.

Table 96. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Gender, 2010

NO.	GENDER	AIDS	AIDS/IDU
1.	Male	17,626	8,520
2.	Female	6,416	661
3.	Not Known	89	52
Total		24,131	9,233

Source : Directorate General of PPM & PL the Ministry of Health, March 2011

Diagram 29. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Gender, 2010

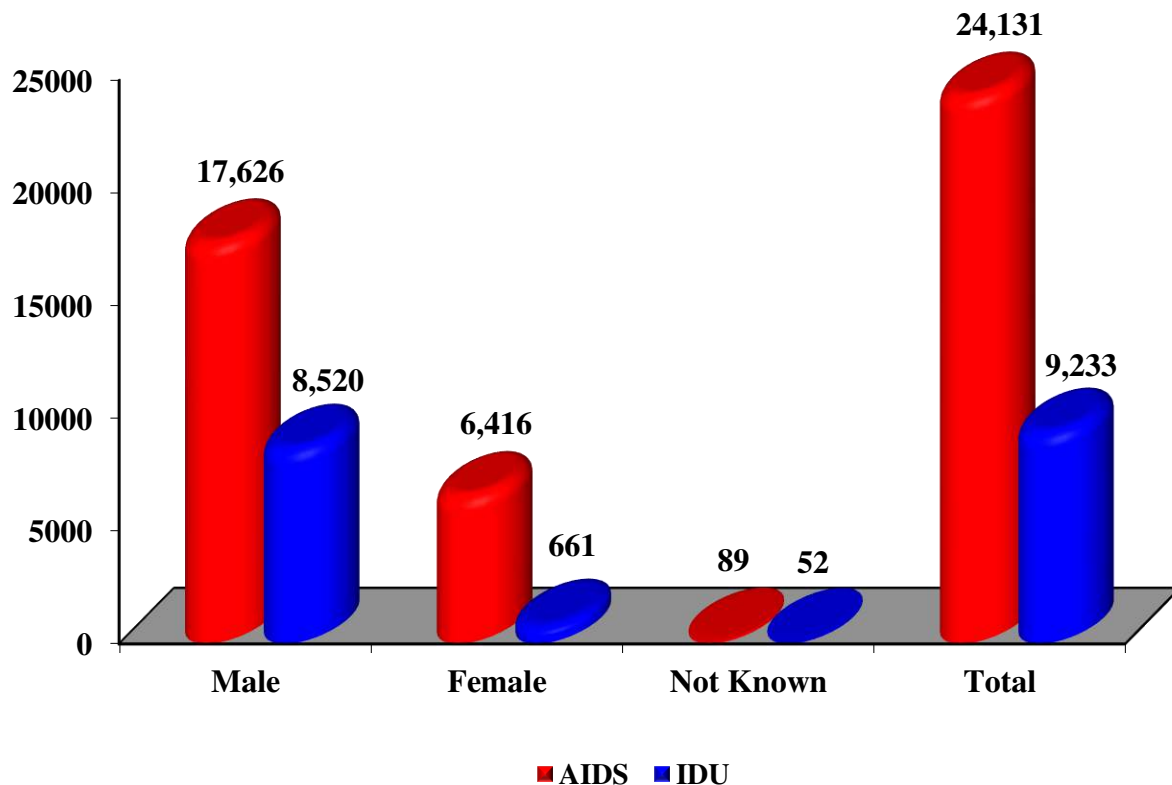


Table 97. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Risk Factor, 2010

NO.	RISK FACTOR	AIDS
1.	Heterosexual	12,717
2.	Homo Bisexual	724
3.	IDU	9,242
4.	Blood Transfusion	48
5.	Prenatal Transmission	628
6.	Not Known	771

Source : Directorate General of PPM & PL the Ministry of Health, March 2011

Diagram 30. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Risk Factor, 2010

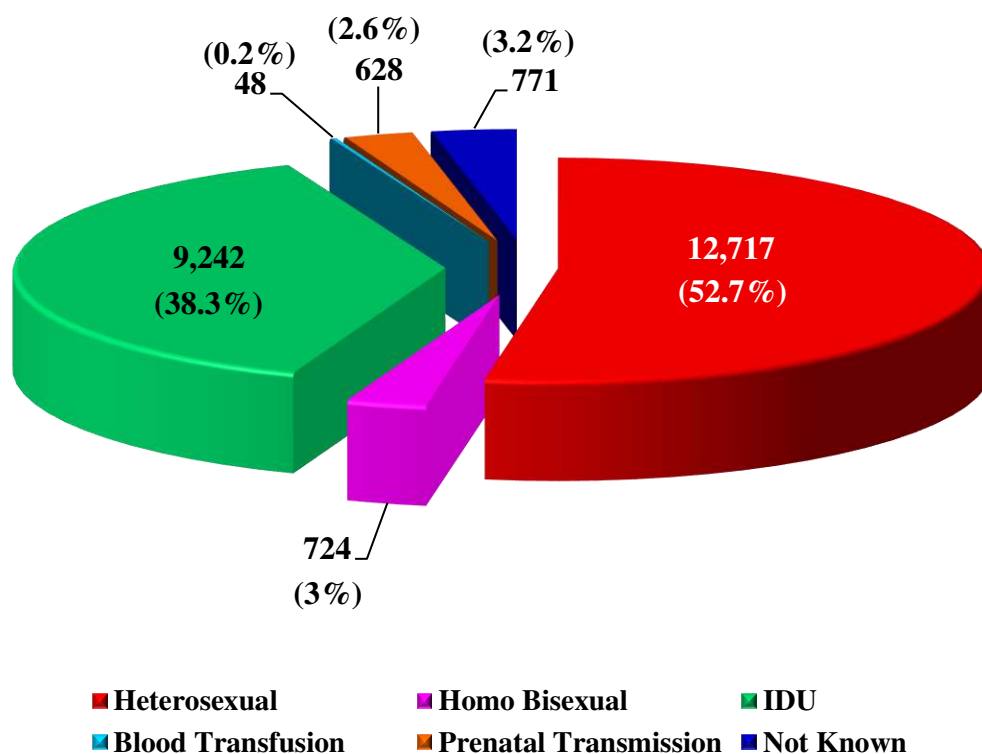


Table 98. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Age Group, 2010

NO.	AGE GROUP	AIDS	AIDS/IDU
1.	< 1 year	217	0
2.	1 – 4 years	265	0
3.	5 – 14 years	193	28
4.	15 – 19 years	748	222
5.	20 – 29 years	11,438	5,438
6.	30 – 39 years	7,553	2,751
7.	40 – 49 years	2,268	425
8.	50 – 59 years	628	102
9.	> 60 years	97	9
10.	Not Known	724	258

Source : Directorate General of PPM & PL the Ministry of Health, March 2011

Diagram 31. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Age Group, 2010

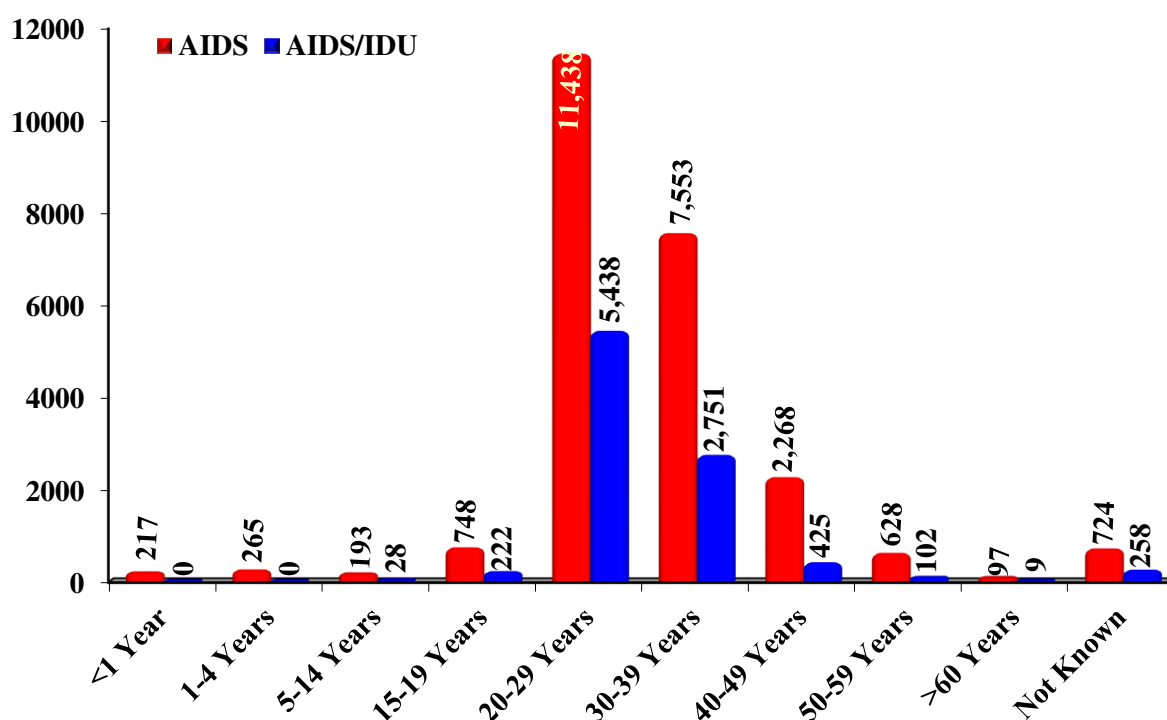


Table 99. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases by Province, 2010

NO.	PROVINCE	AIDS	AIDS/IDU	DEATHS
1.	West Java	3,728	2,706	665
2.	East Java	3,771	1,046	779
3.	DKI Jakarta	3,995	2,801	576
4.	Papua	3,665	3	580
5.	Bali	1,747	269	311
6.	West Kalimantan	1,125	197	138
7.	Central Java	944	178	289
8.	South Sulawesi	591	265	62
9.	North Sumatera	507	222	94
10.	Riau	477	135	132
11.	Riau Islands	374	31	143
12.	West Sumatera	410	268	99
13.	Banten	401	247	67
14.	DI Yogyakarta	505	140	108
15.	South Sumatera	219	104	38
16.	Maluku	192	79	70
17.	North Sulawesi	173	40	62
18.	Jambi	268	155	62
19.	Lampung	144	112	42
20.	East Nusa Tenggara	242	15	36
21.	West Nusa Tenggara	142	50	69
22.	Bangka Belitung	120	41	18
23.	Bengkulu	131	66	29
24.	West Papua	58	5	19
25.	Aceh	53	17	12
26.	South Kalimantan	27	9	5
27.	S.E. Sulawesi	22	1	5
28.	Central Kalimantan	57	14	4
29.	Central Sulawesi	22	1	5
30.	East Kalimantan	11	4	10
31.	North Maluku	17	5	8
32.	Gorontalo	3	2	1
33.	West Sulawesi	0	0	0
T o t a l		24,131	9,233	4,539

Source : Directorate General of PPM & PL the Ministry of Health, March 2011

5. Activities of Deputy of Prevention, BNN, 2010.

Table 100. Number of Participants in the Activities of Deputy of Prevention, BNN, 2010

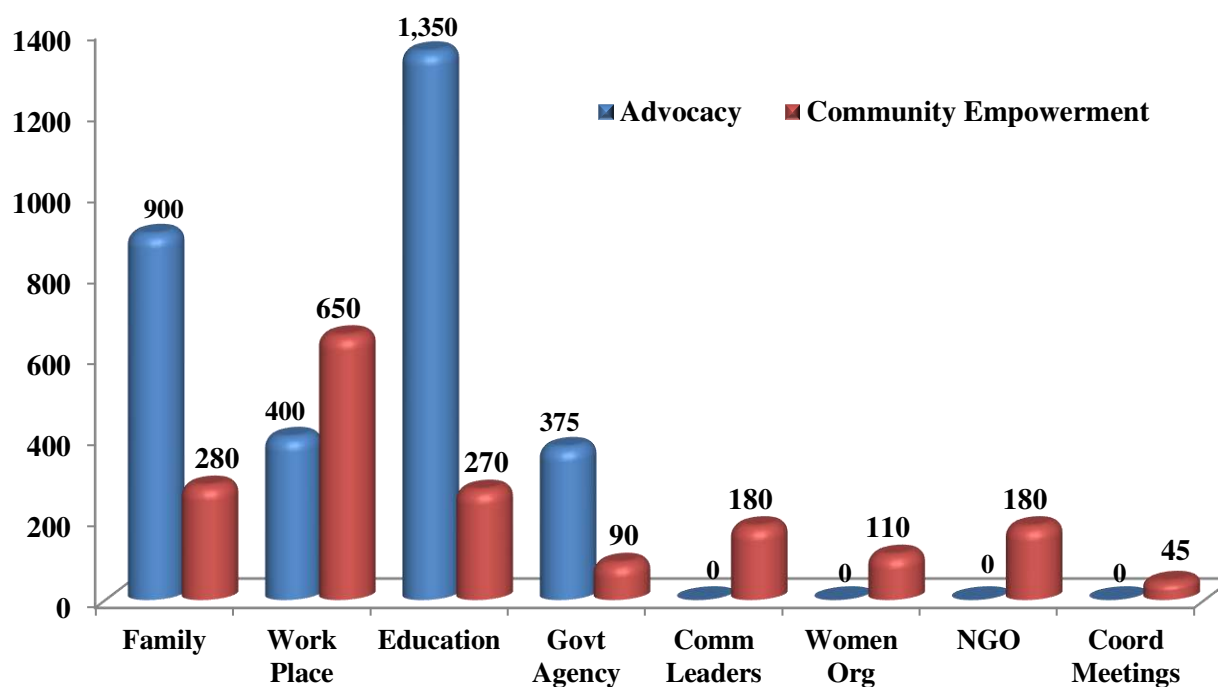
NO.	ACTIVITY	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS							
		F A M I L Y	W O R K P L A C E	E D U C A T I O N	G O V T A G E N C Y	C O M M L E A D E R S	W O M E N O R G	N G O	C O O R D M E E T I N G S
1.	Advocacy	900	400	1,350	375	0	0	0	0
2.	Community Empowerment	280	650	270	90	180	110	180	45
Total		1,180	1,050	1,620	465	180	110	180	745

Source : Deputy for Prevention of National Narcotics Board, January 2011

Note :

1. Govt. Agency : Government Agency
2. Comm. Leaders: Community Leaders
3. Women Org. : Women Organizations
4. Coord. Meetings:Coordination Meeting

Diagram 32. Number of Participants in the Activities of Deputy of Prevention, BNN, 2010



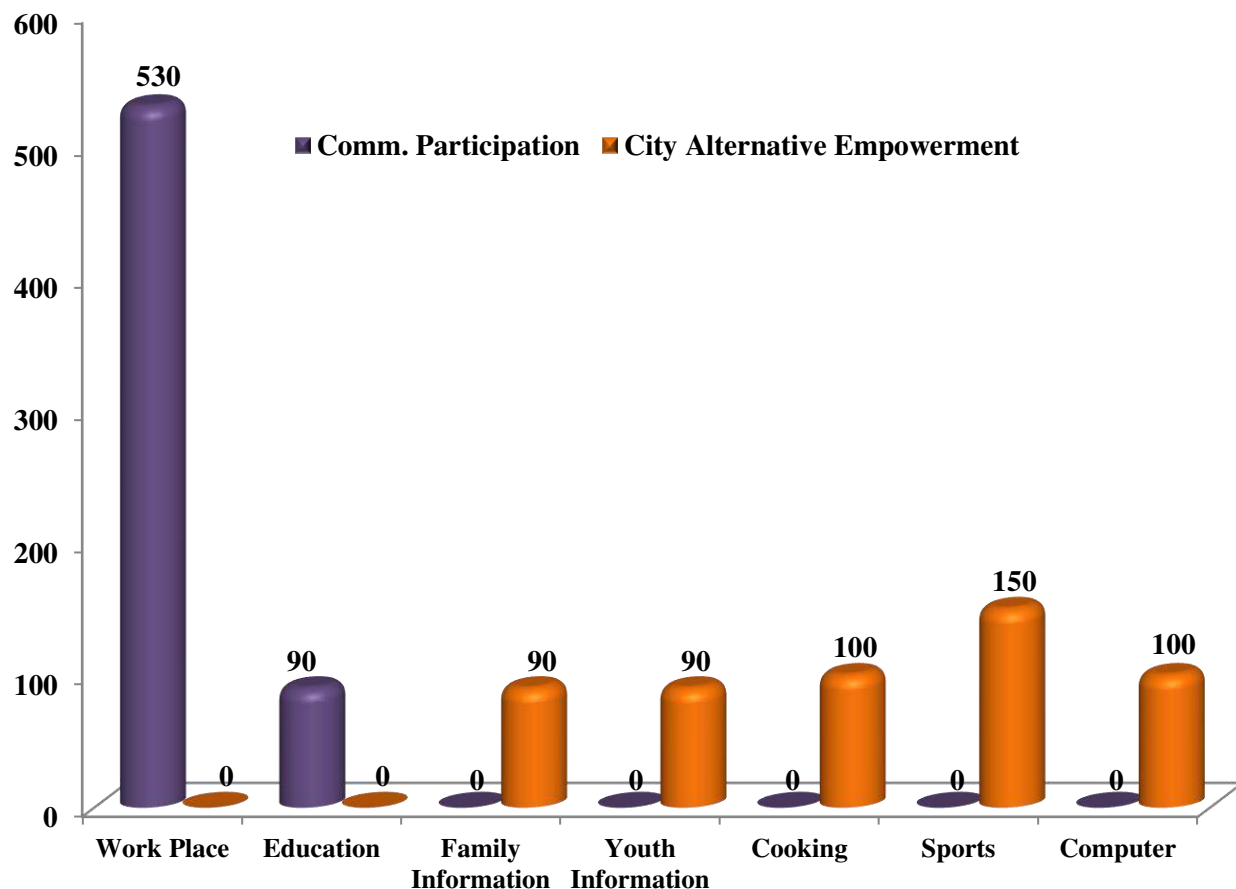
6. Activities of Deputy of Community Empowerment, BNN, 2010.

Table 101. Number of Participants in Activities of Deputy of Community Empowerment, BNN, 2010

NO.	ACTIVITY	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS/ACTIVITY						
		WORK PLACE	EDU-CA-TION	FAMILY INFOR-MATION	YOUTH INFOR-MATI-ON	COO-KING	SPORTS	COM-PU-TER
1.	Comm. Participation	530	90	0	0	0	0	0
2.	City Alternative Empowerment (Kampung Permata)	0	0	90	90	100	150	100
T o t a l		530	90	90	90	100	150	100

Sumber : Deputi Bidang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat BNN, Januari 2011

Diagram 33. Number of Participants in Activities of Deputy of Community Empowerment, BNN, 2010



7. BNN Call Center and SMS Center, 2008 – 2010 and BNN Website, 2009 – 2010.

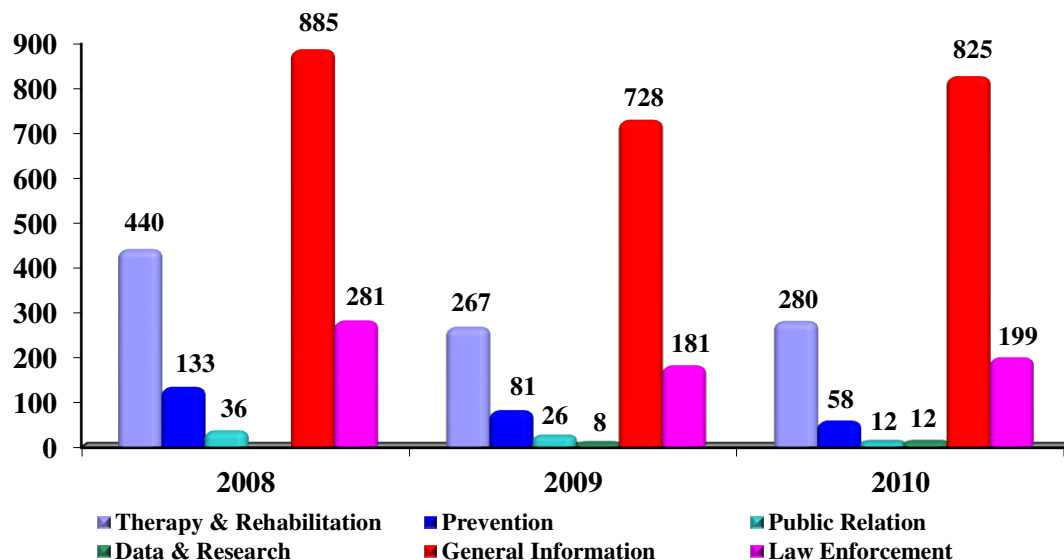
a. BNN Call Center dan SMS Center, 2008 – 2010.

Table 102. Incoming Information to BNN Call Center and SMS Center Based on Type of Information, 2008-2010

NO.	INFORMATION	YEAR		
		2008	2009	2010
1.	Therapy & Rehabilitation	440	267	280
2.	Prevention	133	81	58
3.	Public Relation	36	26	12
4.	Data and Research		8	12
5.	General Information	885	728	825
6.	Law Enforcement	281	181	199
T o t a l		1,775	1,291	1,386

Source : Data and Information Research Center for BNN, March 2011

Diagram 34. Incoming Information to BNN Call Center and SMS Center Based on Type of Information, 2008-2010



b. BNN Website, 2009 – 2010.

1) Number of BNN Website Visitors, 2009-2010.

- a) 2009 : 10,660
- b) 2010 : 99,335

2) Total BNN File Downloads, 2009-2010.

- a) 2009 : 1,843
- b) 2010 : 1,972

3) Community Comments visiting BNN Website, 2010.

Replies to community comments based on the respective work units :

- a) Prevention : 27 News
- b) Eradication : 17 News
- c) Research & Dev : 15 News
- d) Rehabilitation : 24 News
- e) Secretariat : 52 News
- f) Public Relation : 218 News

CHAPTER IV

THERAPY AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES FOR NARCOTIC ABUSER

1. Government Rehabilitation Centers/Hospitals, Mental Hospitals for Victims of Narcotic Abuse.

NO.	PROVINCE	REHABILITATION CENTER/HOSPITAL/ MENTAL HOSPITAL	ADDRESS; PHONE/FAX/CELLULAR PHONE
1	2	3	4
1.	Aceh	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ NAD	Jl. Dr. T. Syarif Thayeb No. 25 Banda Aceh Telp. : 0651-32020 Fax. : 0651-25857
2.	North Sumatera	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ Medan	Jl. Tali Air No.21 Tuntungan Medan Telp. : 061-8360305 Fax. : 061-8360542
		PSPP Insaf Medan	Jl. Berdikari No. 37 Ds Lau Bakeri Kutalimbaru – Deli Serdang Medan Telp. : 061-77200300 Fax. : 061-6613305
		RS Adam Malik Medan	Jl. Bunga Lau No.17 Medan 20136 Telp. : 061-8364581 Fax. : 061-8360255
3.	Bengkulu	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ KO Bengkulu	Jl. Bhakti Husada, Lingkar Barat, Bengkulu 38225 Telp. : 0736-343339 Fax. : 0736-22988
4.	Riau	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ Tampan	Jl.H.R.Soebrantas Km.12,5 Kotak Pos 1166, Pekan Baru Telp. : 0761-63240/ Fax. : 63239
		UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk	Jl. Sosial No.I Lintas Timur Km.15 Tenayan Raya Pekan Baru Riau Telp. : 0761-9892898 Fax. : 0761-37690

1	2	3	4	113
5.	Jambi	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Daerah Jambi	Jl. Dr. Purwadi Km.9,5 Kenali Besar, Kotak Pos 8, Jambi 36001 Telp. : 0741-580254 Fax. : 0741-580211/580254	
6.	West Sumatra	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Dr. Hasan Saanin Padang	Jl. Raya Ulu Gadut Padang – West Sumatra Telp. : 0751-72001 Fax. : 0751-71379	
		ORC (Outreach Center)		
		PKM Seberang Padang	Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.31A Jati III Komplek PGAI Padang 25128 Telp.: 0751-812533	
		PKM Biaro Kab. Agam	Jl. Raya Bukit Tinggi – Payakumbuh Km. 7 Kec. Ampek-Ampek Kab. Agam Telp. : 0752-426241 Fax. : 0752-426241	
7.	Bangka Belitung	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Sungai Liat	Jl. Jend. Sudirman Sungai Liat Bangka Belitung	
8.	South Sumatera	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RS Ernaldi Bahar	Jl. Kol. H. Berlian Km. 6 Po.Box 1060 – Palembang T/F : 0711-410354/410304	
		PSPP Indralaya Darmapala	Jl. Lintas Timur Km 32 Indralaya Utara-Ogari Ilir Telp. : 0711-580267	
9.	Lampung	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJD Lampung	Jl. Raya Gedong Tataan Km.13 Bandar Lampung 35001 Telp. : 0721-271170 Fax. : 0721-271171	
10.	Banten	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		PSPP Khusnul Khotimah	Jl. Babakan Pocis, Kec. Serpong, Tangerang T/F : 021-7561331	
		ORC		
		RSUD Tangerang (Methadon)	Jl. A. Yani No. 9 Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia Telp. : 021-5523507 Ext. 330	
		PKM Cibodasari	Jl. Palem Raya Kota Tangerang Telp. : 021-5917986	

1	2	3	4	114
11.	DKI Jakarta	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Dr. Soeharto Herdjan	Jl. Prof. Dr. Latumeten No.I Jakbar 5682841-43 F: 43	
		RSKO (Halmahera House)	Jl. Lapangan Tembak No. 75 Cibubur – Jaktim Telp. : 021-87711968 Fax. : 021-87711970	
		RS Bhayangkara Selapa	Jl. Ciputat Raya No. 40 Ciputat Jaksel T/F : 021-7660142	
		RSUD Duren Sawit	Jl.Durensawit Baru No.2 Jaktim Telp. : 021-862868 Ext.2002/ 8628659	
		ORC		
		RS Fatmawati (Methadon)	Jl RS. Fatmawati Cilandak Jaksel 12430 Telp. : 021-7501524/7660552 Fax. : 021-7690123	
		PKM Tebet (Methadon)	Jl. Prof. Soepomo, SH. No.54 Telp. : 021-8314955/ 8314906 Fax. : 021-8296918	
		PKM Koja (Methadon)	Jl. Walang Permai No. 39 Jakarta Utara Telp. : 021-4353809	
		PKM Tanjung Priuk (Methadon)	Jl. Bugis 64 Tanjung Priok Jakarta Utara Telp. : 021-43930348	
		PKM Cengkareng (Methadon)	Jl. Raya Kamal Cengkareng Jakarta Barat Telp. : 021-6191756	
		PKM Jatinegara (Methadon)	Jl. Matraman Raya No. 220 Jakarta Timur Telp. : 021-8195146	
		PKM Tambora (Methadon)	Jl. Krendang Utara No. 4 Kel. Krendang Kec.Tambora Kota Jakarta Barat Telp. : 021- 6313651	
		PKM Gambir (Methadon)	Jl. Tanah Abang 1 No.10 Telp. : 021-3810051/3847105 Fax. : 021-3844256	
		PKM Kec. Kemayoran (Methadon)	Jl. Serdang Baru I Jakarta Pusat Telp. : 021-42831846	
		PKC Kali Deres/Pegadungan (Harm Reduction)	Jl. Satu Maret No. 48 Pegadungan Jakarta Barat Telp. : 021-54349567	
		PKC Pulogadung (Harm Reduction)	Jl. Kayu Putih No. 2 Jakarta Timur Telp. : 021-4890519	

1	2	3	4	115
		PKC Grogol (Harm Reduction)	Jl. Wijaya III Blok F Taman Duta Mas Wijaya Kusuma Jakarta Barat Tep. : 021-5648379 Fax. : 021-5633342	
		PKC Kramat Jati (Harm Reduction)	Jl. Raya Inpres 48 Kel. Tengah Jakarta Timur Telp. : 021-87791352	
		PKC Kebayoran Baru (Harm Reduction)	Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 105 Melawai Jakarta Selatan Telp. : 021-7220274	
12.	West Java	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		UPT Lido Sukabumi	Jl. Raya Sukabumi Desa Wates Kec. Cigombong Lido Bogor T/F : 0251-8220258	
		RSJ Jabar (Rumah Palma) Cimahi	Jl. Kolonel Masturi Km.7 Cimahi Bandung Telp. : 022-2700260 Fax. : 022-2700304	
		PSPP Permadi Putera Binangkit Lembang	Jl. Maribaya No. 22 Lembang Kab. Bandung Telp.: 022-2786120	
		PSPP Marsudi Putera Galih Pakuan	Jl. H. Miing No. 71, Ds. Putat Nutug Kec. Ciseeng Telp. : 0251-8541429 Fax. : 0251-8541428	
		RS Marzuki Mahdi	Jl. Dr. Semeru No. 114 – Bogor Telp. : 0251-8324025/8320467 Fax. : 8324026	
		ORC		
		RSUD Kota Bekasi (Methadon)	Jl. Pramuka No.55 Bekasi Telp./Fax.:021-8841005/8853731	
		RSUD Daerah Gunung Jati (Cirebon) Methadon	Jl Kesambi No.56 Cirebon Kode Pos : 45134 T/F. : 0231-206330/203336	
		RS Hasan Sadikin Bandung (Methadon)	Jl. Pasteur No.35 Bandung Telp. : 022-2034953-55 Fax. : 022-2551196	
		PKM Bogor Timur	Jl. Pakuan No. 6 Bogor 16143 Telp. : 0251-358271	
		PKM Salam	Jl. Salam No. 27 Bandung Telp./Fax.:022-7234610/91291147	
13.	Central Java	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJD Dr. Amino G, Semarang	Jl.Brigjend Sudiarto 347 Semarang Telp./Fax : 024-7612156/6717036	
		RSJ Magelang	Jl. A. Yani 189 Magelang	
		RSJ Klaten	Jl. Raya Wedi Klaten	
		RSJ Surakarta	Jebres Surakarta	
		PSPP Mandiri Semarang	Jl. Anto Sari II/4 Kel. Sendang Guo Semarang – Central Java	

1	2	3	4	116
		ORC		
		PKM Poncol	Jl. Imam Bonjol 114 Telp. : 024-3546053	
		RS Karyadi	Jl. Dr. Sutomo No.16 Semarang Po.Box 1104 Telp. : 024-8413476/64/ 8413993	
		PKM Manahan	Jl. Sri Gunting 7 No.11	
14.	DI Yogyakarta	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSUP Sardjito	Jl. Kesehatan I, Sekip Yogyakarta Telp. : 0274-587333	
		RS Ghrasia	Jl. Kaliurang, Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta Telp. : 0274-89143/895143 Fax. : 0274-895142	
		PSPP Sehat Mandiri	Karangmojo Purwomortani Kalasan Sleman Yogyakarta T/F : 0274-498141	
15.	East Java	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		PSPP Teratai	Jl. Balongsari No. 1 Manjukan Surabaya Telp. : 031-7405256	
		RSJ Dr. Radjiman Widioningrat	Jl. A. Yani, Lawang, Malang 65208 Telp. : 0341-426015/67 Ext.1238 Fax. : 0341-423785	
		RSJ Menur	Jl. Menur 120 Surabaya T/F : 031-5021635-36	
		RSUD Dr. Soetomo	Jl. Airlangga No.29 Surabaya Telp. : 031-5501663	
		UPT Rehsos ANKN (Teratai)	Jl. Balong Sari Dalam No.1 Surabaya Telp. 031-7405256	
		RS Jiwa Daerah Dr.Amino Gondo Hutomo	Jl. Brigen Sudiarto No.347 Po. Box 1090 Telp. : 024-6722564/6722566	
16.	South Kalimantan	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Sambang Lihum	Jl. Gubernur Syarkawi Km.3,9 Kec.Gambut Kab.Banjar, Banjarmasin Telp. : 0511-7470920 Fax. : 4282021/4708560	
		RSUD Dr. Ansari Saleh	Jl. Brigjen Hasan Basri 1 RT. 012 Banjarmasin	
		ORC		
		PKM Tanjung Rema Martapura	Telp. : 0511-4721217	
17.	East Kalimantan	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RS Khusus Daerah Atma Husada	Jl. Kakap Samarinda No. 23 Samarinda 75115 Telp./Fax.: 0541-743364/741035	

1	2	3	4
18.	West Kalimantan	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ Pontianak (Wisma Sirih)	Jl. Ali Anyang No.1, Pontianak Telp. : 0561-767525 Ext: 124 Fax. : 0561-732420
		UPRS Pontianak (Sei Ambawang)	Jl. Trans Kalimantan Sei Ambawang
		ORC	
		RS Sudarso (Methadon)	Jl. Dr. Soedarso No. 1 Pontianak Telp. : 0561-737701 Fax. : 0561-736528
		PKM Kampung Dalam	Jl. Tanjung Raya I, Pontianak Timur T/F : 0561-570919
19.	S.E. Sulawesi	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ Kendari	Jl. Dr. Sutomo No.29 Kendari Telp. : 0401-3122470 Fax. : 0401-322591
		ORC	
		PKM Jati Raya Kendari	Jl Rambutan Kendari
20.	South Sulawesi	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		BPRS Labuang Baji	Jl. RD. Ratulangi, Makassar
		RS Wahidin SH	Jl. Pintu II Unhas Makassar
		RS Khusus Daerah Dadi Makassar	Jl. Lanto Dg.Pasewang No.34 Telp. : 0411-873120 Fax. : 0411-872167
		ORC	
		PKM Kassi-Kassi (Tamalate)	Jl. Tamalate I No. 43 Makassar Telp. : 0411-863536
		PKM Jumpandang Baru	Jl. Teduh Bersinar No. 1 Makassar Telp. : 0411-881549 Fax. : 0411-887710
		PKM Mamajang / Recovery Addict	Jl. Baji Minasa Gau 1 No.10 Makassar Telp. : 0411-872682/854295
		PKM Tamalate / Sebelas Plus	Jl. Adhyaksa Raya No. 11 Makassar T/F : 0411-457107
21.	North Sulawesi	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		RSJ Manado	Jl. Bethesda 27 Manado Telp. : 0431-855703
		Klinik Substitusi Aesculap (RSJ Manado)	Jl. Bethesda, Manado Telp./Fax. : 0431-823657/855703
22.	Gorontalo	ORC	
		RSUD Aloe Saboei (Layanan VCT dan ARV)	Jl. Sultan Bhaututie No. 7 Kotamadya Gorontalo Telp. : 0435-821019
		Community Base Unit (CBU)	
		Klinik Konseling BNP Gorontalo	Jl. Tri Bratakel Ipilo Kec.Kota Timur Gorontalo Telp. : 0435-821977

1	2	3	4	118
23.	Central Sulawesi	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Palu / Madani	Jl. Thalua Konci No.II Mamboro-Palu T/F : 0451-491607	
24.	Bali	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Bangli	Jl. Kusumayudha No. 29 Telp. : 0366-91073 Fax. : 0366-91074/91020	
		PTRM Sandat RS Sanglah	Jl. Diponegoro Denpasar Bali (80114) Telp. : 0361-227911 Fax. : 0361-224206	
		ORC		
		PKM Kuta I	Jl. Raya Kuta No.117, Kuta Bali Telp. : 0361-7406566/751311	
		UPT Kesmas Ubud II	Br. Kutub, Sayan, Ubud Gianyar Bali Telp. : 0361-970112	
		Klinik Cendana/ PKM Abiansema 1	Jl Ciung Wahara No. 5 Blahkiuh Telp. : 0361-8688904 Fax. : 0361-890018	
25.	West Nusa Tenggara	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Mataram	Jl. Ahmad Yani No.1, Selag Alas, Mataram Telp. : 0370-672140 Fax. : 0370-671515	
		PSPP Marsudi Putra Paramita Mataram	Jl. Tgh. Saleh Hambali No. 339 Bengkel Labuapi, Lombok Barat T/F : 0370-636681	
		ORC		
		PKM Karang Taliwang (Klinik Cemara Kasih)	Jl. Ade Irma Suryani No. 60, Cakranegara – Mataram Telp. : 0370-6602145	
26.	East Nusa Tenggara	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RS Bhayangkara	Jl. Nangka No. 84 Kupang Telp. : 0380-821273	
27.	Maluku	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSK Ambon	Jl. Laksdya Leo Wattimena Telp. : 0911-361392/343043	
		ORC		
		LPPM Ambon	Jl. Anugerah Karang Panjang RT. 002/05 PO Box 1094 Ambon 97122 T/F. : 0911-349423/349423	
28.	Papua	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		RSJ Abepura Jayapura	Jl. Kesehatan II Abepura Jayapura Telp. : 0967-581267/ Fax. : 0967-851695	
TOTAL		97 Govt. Rehab Center/Hospitals/Mental Hospitals		

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation National Narcotics Board, March 2011

2. **Community/NGO/Foundation Rehabilitation Centers/Hospitals/Mental Hospitals for Victims of Narcotic Abuse.**

NO.	PROVINCE	REHAB CENTER/HOSPITAL/MENTAL HOSPITAL	ADDRESS ; PHONE/FAX/CELL. PHONE
1	2	3	4
1.	Aceh	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		LSM Tara	Baru Hp. : 081360529090
		Yakita Lhokseumawe	Jl. Taman Makam Pahlawan No.III/4 Kampong Ateuk Banda Aceh Telp. : 0645-631248/ 0651-23213,7424099
		Rumah Geutanyoe (Yakita)	Jl. Tuan Keramat No.1 Desa Stui Kec. Lamteumen Timur Kota - Banda Aceh Telp. : 0651-40833/23213
2.	North Sumatera	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		Sibolangit Centre / GAN Medan	Jl. Medan Brastagi Km.45 Desa Suka Makmur Kec. Sibolangit Deli Serdang Telp.:0628-97391/97633 Fax. : 0717-92528
		Klinik Poso Medan	Jl. Danau Poso No.10 Medan Telp. : 061-6616880
		Klinik Mahoni	Jl. Mahoni No. 18 Medan Telp. : 061-4536238
		Terminal Do'a dan Rumah Singgah Nazar Ministry	Jl. Garuda No.73 Perumnas Mandala Medan Telp.:061-870911
		Yayasan Kasih Bangsa	Jl. TB. Simatupang, Pematang Siantar
		Inabah	Jl. Marelان Kelurahan Terjun Kec. Medan Marelان
		Yayasan Pondok Daud Medan	Jl. Jaring Raya I Blok XIII Griya Martubung Medan Telp. : 061-77671413
		Yayasan Suzaul Aqra	Jl.Kelambir V Gg.Kapas Medan
		Yayasan Kolam Bethesda	Jl. Bunga Cempaka II No. 29 Psr III Pd Bulan Medan Telp. : 061-8214705
		Yayasan Pesantren Tauhid Nurul Amal	Jl. Ar. Hakim Gg. Pendidikan No.30C Medan Telp. : 061-73633625
		Rehabilitasi Cacat Mental dan Narkoba Mercusuar Doa	Jl. Sibatu-Batu Desa Sitalasari Kec. Martoba Pematang Siantar Telp. : 0622-7077595/24255 Hp. : 08126303473

1	2	3	4	120
		Yayasan Sungai Jordan	Jl. Sandang Pangan Ujung Psr.I No.2 (Hubar) Perdagangan Simalungun Hp. : 08126521479	
		Yayasan Amanat Agung	Jl. Qubah Gg. Sosial Kel. Kwala Bekala Medan Kec. Medan Johor Telp. : 061-8367455 Hp. : 08126516263	
		Yayasan Bukit Do'a Taman Getsemane	Jl. Tuntungan Golf No.120 Desa Jurin Jangak Kec. Pancur Batu Kab. Deli Serdang Hp. : 08126556557	
		Yayasan Persekutuan Do'a Matias 5	Jl. Petunia IV Kel.Namo Gayoh Kec. Tuntungan Telp. : 061-8364858	
		Yayasan Keris Sakti (Islam)	Simpang Mayang Gg. Air Bersih Perdagangan II Kec. Bandar Hp. : 081264233188	
		PSKN Rogarte	Nagori Banu Raya, Kec. Panambean, Simalungun	
		Yayasan Kuasa Pemulihan (YAKUP)	Jl. Bunga Anggrek Kel. Simalingkar B, Kec. Medan Tuntungan	
		Yayasan Nazar Medan	Jl. Bajak II Gg. Jaya No. 11C Ds. Harjosari II Ked. Medan Telp. : 061-7951489	
		ORC		
		Medan Plus (Medan)	Jl. Jamin Ginting Pasar VI.45 Padang Bulan Medan Telp. : 061-8216211 Fax. : 061-8211911	
		Jangkar Medan	Jl. Bunga Mawar No. 44 Padang Bulan Medan Hp. : 085276004774	
		Yayasan Datuk Etam	Jl. Negara Km. 18,5 Dusun III Tanjung Morawa Deli Serdang Telp. : 0617-951489	
		Yayasan Galatea	Jl. Setia Budi Gg. Tengah No. 01 Medan Hp. : 081370227038/08126411709	
		Yayasan Pekabaran Injil Kristus	Jl. Pembangunan No. 86 Desa Sekip Kec. Lubuk Pakam Deli Serdang Hp. : 08196024520	
		Gan (Gerakan Anti Narkoba) Medan	Jl. Diponegoro No.30 Medan Telp. : 061-4518952/4516338 Fax. : 061-6223580	

1	2	3	4	121
3.	Riau	ORC		
		Yayasan Siklus	Jl. Bahana Ujung No.27A Pekan Baru Riau Telp. : 0761-25506	
4.	Jambi	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Ponpes Kuala Tungkal Jambi/ Yayasan Al-Khairat	Jl. Manunggal 2 No. 57 Kuala Tungkal Telp. : 0742-323026 Hp. : 081236619817	
		Yayasan Kalimosodo	Jl.Kalimosodo Desa Tambang Emas Meragin Hp. : 085664300814/ 081366000632	
		ORC		
		Yayasan Sikok	Jl. Dara Jingga No. 49 Kota Jambi Rajawali Kopa T/F : 0741-24528/ 0741-580254/ 0741-580254	
5.	West Sumatera	ORC		
		Lentera Minang	Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.31A Jati III Komplek PGAI Padang 25128 Telp. : 0751-812533	
		Padu Jiwa	Kab. Biaro Agam West Sumatra Hp. : 081364295764	
6.	Riau Islands	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Panti Rehabilitasi Al-Fateh	Jl.Teluk Mata Ikan Nongsa-Batam Hp. : 08137272600	
		ORC		
		YBTDB (Yayasan Batam Tourism Developoy Board)	Jl.Raja Ali Haji Komp.Ruko Jodoh Point Blok A/9 T/F : 0277-8421932/ 0778-421932	
		Community Based Unit (CBU)		
		Vihara Graha Budha Manggala Batam	Komplek Balai Mas Permai RT. 03/06 Batu Batam, Kel. Balai Indah Kec. Lubuk Baja Kota Batam Telp./Fax. : 0778-431028	
7.	Bangka Belitung	ORC		
		Cikarge	Telp. : 081367437983	
8.	South Sumatera	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Yayasan Ar-Rachman	Jl. Tegal Binangun Plaju Darat Palembang	

			Telp. : 0711-54015
1	2	3	4
		Yayasan Rehabilitasi Mental dan Pengobatan Traditional Al-Ikhlas	Jl. TMMD 81 Soak Barus RT. 17 RW. 03 Kel. Talang Keramat Kec. Talang Kelapa Kab. Banyuasin
		ORC	
		Yayasan Intan Maharani	Lorong Pendopo No.164 F Jl. Mayor Salim Batubara Sekip Ujung Palembang
		Sriwijaya Plus	Jl. Jend. Sudirman Lrg Rambang No.2242/A RT. 31 RW. 11 Telp. : 0711-373947/351109 Fax. : 0711-351109
9.	Lampung	ORC	
		Saburai Support Group	Hp. : 0815409996421
10.	Banten	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		Ponpes Hikmah Syahaddah	Aria Jaya Santika RT. 2 RW. 3 No. 02 Pasir Nangka Tiga Raksa Tangerang
		RBM Menara Al Batani	Kp. Kadongdong Desa Pasir Nangka, Tiga Raksa, Tangerang, Banten
		RBM Ta'awanu Alalbirr	Kp. Kedaung Ds. Balaraja RT. 01 RW. 01 Tangerang
		As-Syafei Jailani	Jl. Raya Utara No. 70 RT. 01/07 Serua Indah Kp. Dukuh Ciputat Tangerang
		Sapta Daya	Kp. Cirampaya Ds. Kadu Bereum Pabuaran Ciomas Serang
		Yayasan Cinta Kasih Bangsa	Jl. Babakan Pocis, Kec. Serpong, Tangerang T/F : 021-7561331
		Kambal Care (YPI)	Jl. Kampung Bali 28 No. 5A T/F : 021-3923544
		YNPM Tangerang	Jl. Veteran No. 2 Tangerang Telp. : 021-5524187
11.	DKI Jakarta	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		Wisma Adiksi	Alam Pesanggrahan I/6 Bukit Cinere Indah, Jaksel Telp. : 021-7540604/ Fax. : 021-7531618/7544957
		Yayasan Kasih Mulia/ Kedhaton Parahita	Jl. Pluit Karang Permai Blok T-7 Selatan, Jakut Telp. : 021-6683545/ Fax. : 021-6603666
		Yayasan Al Jahu	Jl. Raya Tanjung Barat No.3 Pasar Minggu Telp./Fax.: 021-7806871
		Yayasan Doulus	Jl. Tugu No.3 RT. 04/04 Cipayung, Jaktim Telp. : 021-8451727/

			Fax. : 021-8457936
1	2	3	4
		Fountain Foundation & Institute	Jl. Aria Putra No.73, Kedaung Ciputat – Tangerang T/F : 021-7424715
		Yayasan Getsemani	Jl. Raya Pekayon No. 30 Bekasi Telp. : 021-8218621
		Kapeta	Jl. Depsos IV No. 1 Bintaro Jaksel T/F : 021-73884823
		Yayasan Tulus Hati	Jl. Pasuruan 27 Jakarta Pusat Telp. : 021-31616123 Fax. : 021-2305342
		Yayasan Karisma	Jl. Kikir No. 72 RW. 04 Kel. Kayu Putih Kec. Pulogadung Jakarta Timur Telp. : 021-4756039/4756079
		Yayasan Adiksifitas	Jl. Lapangan Tembak Gg. Rukun 1 No. 90 RT. 006/02 Cibubur Jaktim
		Cakrawala Sebaru Drug Rehabilitation Center	Kepulauan Seribu-Pulau Sebaru Jakarta Utara Telp. : 80871566/
		ORC	
		Kambal Care	Hp. : 08128204728
		Community Based Unit (CBU)	
		Masjid Asyakin	Telp. : 021-86612694 Hp. : 08161171468
		Gereja Asisi Tebet	Telp. : 021-8318217 Hp. : 0818854910
		Kesatu	Jl. Pondok Labu I B No.11 RT. 07/04 Pondok Labu Jaksel Telp. : 021-93008468
		Sahabat Rekan Sebaya	Jl. Simpang Tiga Kalibata No.16-17 Kalibata Jaksel T/F : 021-7660142
		Kelima	Jl. Jagur 1 No.10 RT. 01/10 Cipinang Melayu Jakarta Timur Telp. : 021-32284474/ Fax. : 021-8629419
12.	West Java	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		Yayasan Nurul Arif Salam	Jl. Perintis Kemenrdekaan No. 65 Tugujaya Cihideung Kab. Bandung
		Yayasan Al-Itifaq	Jl. Alam Endah RT. 03/01 No. 79 Kec. Rancabali Kab. Bandung
		Yayasan Bahtera - Bandung	Jl. Cijerah Gg. Al-Hidayah No. 40 Kota Bandung
		Yayasan Sekar Mawar	Jl. Raya Tangkuban Perahu No.

			108 A, Lembang Bandung
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1	2	3	4	124
		Yayasan Dinamika Harapan dan Pemulihan	Jl. Cihanjuang Gg. Bagja III No. 66 Kota Cimindi	
		Puri Kinasih	Jl. Guntur N0. 46 Vila BUN RT. 02/03, Mega Mendung Permai Telp. : 0251-2149858 Fax. : 0251-4525509	
		Kampus Salabintana	Wanasari Km.7 Salabintana Telp. : 021-31616123 Fax. : 021-2305342	
		Yayasan Breaktrough Mission Indonesia (YBMI)	Jl. Bali Raya No. 31 Sentul City Bogor 16810 Telp. : 021-87960108/89762707 Fax. : 021-87960169	
		Yayasan Soteria	Jl. Cibolerang RT. 06/05 Gg. Taruna IV No. 109 Kota Cimahi	
		Ponpes Inabah VII Tasikmalaya	Kp. Rawa Ds. Calingcing Kec. Sukabumi – Tasikmalaya Telp. : 0265-7083804	
		Pondok Inabah II Putri	Ciceuri Desa Ciomas Kec. Ranjalu Kab. Ciamis	
		Yayasan Hikmatul Kamal	Kp. Cisayar Ds. Mekarsari Kec. Nyalindung Kab. Sukabumi	
		Yayasan Al-Karomah	Jl. Pelabuhan Ratu No. 33 RT. 03/03 Kab. Sukabumi	
		Bunda Slank Padepokan Sukajaya	Jl. Salabintana Ds. Sukajaya Sukabumi	
		Yayasan Rumah Sakinah	Jl. Anggrek Raya No. 8 Rt. 02/04 Tegal Gundil Bogor Utara	
		Yayasan Permata Hati Kita (Yakita) Bogor	Jl. Ciasin No.21 Desa Bendungan Ciawi 16720 Villa Pandawa Telp. : 0251-8243069/ 243077/244375 Fax. : 0251-243055	
		Yakita Droi In Centre (Bogor)	Jl. Merdeka No.139D, Bogor Telp. : 0251-8325784/ 0251-380865	
		Yakita Bandung	Sari Jadi Blok 5 No.151 Bandung 40151 Telp. : 022-5211583/2018232	
		Yayasan Wisma Afiat	Kp. Tanah Baru, Batu Gede Kab. Bogor	
		Yayasan Bahtera - Bogor	Villa Segar Alam Ds. Cilember Kec. Cisarua Bogor	
		Yayasan Untuk Segala Bangsa	Ds. Tugu Utara Kec. Cisarua Bogor	
		Yayasan Bakti Nusantara	Jl. Werdatama No. 10 Ds. Tonjong Bojong Gede Kab. Bogor	
		Yayasan Bagja Waluya	Jl. Raya Sindang Barang Poras	

			Loji Kota Bogor
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1	2	3	4 (125)
		Ponpes Al-Idrus	Ds. Kempek V Kec. Palimanan Kab. Cirebon
		Yayasan Dede Al-Khalifah	Jl. Villa Intan No. 76 Kleyen Cirebon Utara
		Yayasan Bina Akhlak	Jl. Cimenteng Girang RT. 02/13 Muka Kab. Cianjur
		Yayasan Agape	Perumahan Orlet Cipanas Cianjur
		Yayasan Nurul Jannah, Cikarang Bekasi	Jl. Swadaya Rt. 03/06 Ds. Karang Asih – Cikarang Telp. : 021-8901317
		Fan Campus	Jl. Jurang No. 28 Tugu Utara Cisarua Bogor Telp. : 0251-8255707
		Yayasan Serba Bhakti/Ponpes Suryalaya	Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 65 Tugu Jaya Cihideung Kab. Bandung Telp. : 022-3211904
		ORC	
		Pantura Plus Karawang	T/F : 026-7406067
		Yayasan Rumah Cemara Bandung	Jl. Geger Kalong Girang No. 52 Bandung Telp. : 022-70794750/7530031 Fax. : 022-2011550
		Yayasan Impact Bandung	Jl. Pasir Kaliki 190 Fax. : 022-2033915
		Yayasan Rumah Cemara Cianjur	Jl. Cimenyan No.16 Padasuka Bandung Telp. : 022-87241610 Fax. : 022-2011550
		Community Based Unit (CBU)	
		Yayasan Kaboa	Jl. Rancawangi No. 5 Turangga Bandung
		GBI Kamboja Depok	Kamp. Lengis Warung Menteng Kec. Cijeruk Caringin Bogor
13.	Central Java	One Stop Center (OSC)	
		YCKB (Yayasan Cinta Kasih Bangsa)	Jl. Kol. Sugiyono No. 65 Susukan Ungaran Kab. Semarang Telp. : 024- 924735
		Yakita Semarang	Jl. Jembatan 1/I Kalibanteng 50145 Hp. : 081914549998/ T/F : 031-8289470
		Rumah Damai	Ds.Cepogo Kec.Gunung Pati Ungaran Semarang Telp. : 024-6932187/3557000
		Ponpes Suralaya - Jateng	Jl. Banteng Utara V/15 Semarang
		Yayasan Bina Jiwa Giri Sion	Kel. Pandean No. 35 RT. 01/04

		Jatisrono Wonogiri
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1	2	3	4	126
		Ponpes Tanbihul Ghofilin	Ds. Mantrianom Kec. Bawang Kab. Banjarnegara	
		Yayasan Wahana Bakti Sejahtera	Jl. Brigjen Sudianto 347 T/F : 024-6722564	
		Irmis	Jl. Taman Kelud Selatan No.12 Semarang Telp. : 024-8440639	
		Yayasan Fatwa	Jl. Cilosari No. 572 Bugangan Semarang Telp. : 024-3517241/359129	
		Garang	Jl. Pekunden Tengah No.1070 Semarang	
		Pusat Kerja Krisis Sosial	Jl. Supriadi No.64 Semarang Telp. : 024-6710612	
		Ponpes dan Yatu	Ds. Lebak No.8 RT.01/III Brigin Kab. Semarang Telp. : 024-22107	
		Yayasan Al-Maun	Jl. Patimura No. 4 RT. 02/01 Dukuh Salam, Slawi Kab. Tegal	
		Wahana Karya	Jl. A. Yani No. 2 Slawi Kab. Tegal Telp. : 0283-92128	
		Pesantren Al-Iman	Jl. Talun Km.1 Medayu Muntilan Kota Magelang	
		YPAN Surakarta	Jl. Bibis Baru No.3 Rt.02/ Rw.14 Nusukan Cengklik Kod. Surakarta Telp. : 0271-48735	
		Ponpes Terapan & Rehabilitasi Korban	PP Muhamadiyah Semarang Telp. : 024-8314823	
		Gapenta	Jl. Simpang Lima No.7 Semarang	
		Karantina (Kader Remaja Anti Narkoba)	Jl. Pahlawan No.12 Semarang	
		Asa PKBI	Jl. Cempolorejo Raya No. 33 Semarang	
		Ponpes Az-Zuhri	Jl. Ketileng Indah IV/C Semarang Telp. : 024-671860	
		ORC		
		Yayasan Wahana Bhakti Sejahtera	Jl. Raden Patah No. 275-277 Semarang Telp. : 024-70350605 Fax. : 024-7612156	
		Semarang Plus	Desa Cepoko Gunung Pati Semarang	
		Yayasan Mitra Alam	Telp. : 0271-634316 Fax. : 0271-477792	
		Community Based Unit (CBU)		
		Ponpes Darul Mutaqin	Hp. : 085292212545	

		Temanggung	
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1	2	3	4	127
14.	DI Yogyakarta	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Lembaga Berita Kitab Wahyu Internasional	Jl. Hos Cokroamino No.164 Yogyakarta Telp. : 0274-589827 Hp. : 081328347912	
		Griya Pemulihan Siloam	Jl. Godean-Tempel Km.3 Dusun Klakapan II RT. 01/05 Margoluwih, Seyegan, Sleman Telp. : 0274-798382/7493623 Hp. : 081328712577	
		Charis	Jl. Solo Km 15 Desa Kowang RT. 01/01 Kel. Taman Martani, Kalasan, Sleman, Yogyakarta Telp. : 0274-9440001 Hp. : 085868191022	
		Rehabilitasi Kunci	Dusun Nandan, Sariharjo, Ngaglik, Sleman Telp. : 0274-624747	
		Ponpes Al Islami Kulon Progo	Dusun Pandaan, Desa Banjarharjo, Kalibawang, Kulon Progo Hp. : 081578642204	
		Panti Rehabilitasi Inabah XIII Suralaya DIY	Sawahen Mlangi, Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman Hp. : 081328077451	
		Community Based Unit (CBU)		
		Ponpes Krapyak	Pondok Pesantren Al-Munawwir Krapyak Yogyakarta T/F : 0274-383768	
15.	East Java	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Pondok Inabah XIX Surabaya	Jl. Raya Semampir No.43, Semolowaru, Surabaya Telp. : 031-5930245 Fax. : 5920234/3722846	
		Ponpes An-Nur Al-Azhar	Jl. Diponegoro Gg. IV No. 20 Bululawang, Kab. Malang	
		Ponpes Az-Zaini	Jl. Pandan Ajeng Ds. Bagelan, Tumpang, Malang	
		Yakita Surabaya	Jl. Taman Indah V No.31 Menunggal Sidoarjo Telp. : 031-8289470	
		Yayasan Media Surabaya	Jl. Kemendung Indah Blok CI/I Taman Sidoarjo T/F : 031-7888070	
		Rumah Damai	Desa Cekopo RT. 04 RW. 01 Gunung Jati Telp. : 024-6932187	
		Ponpes Misbahul Munir	Jl. Raya Suramadu Kedung Cowek	

		92 Surabaya
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1	2	3	4	128
		ORC		
		Yayasan Bina Hati Surabaya	Jl. Brata Jaya XVIII/50 Surabaya T/F : 031-5044988/5017274	
		Yayasan Orbit Surabaya	Bratang Binangun 5C No. 54 Surabaya T/F : 031-5044014	
		Community Base Unit (CBU)		
		Yayasan Nagabonar	Jl. Tambak Asri Gg. 25 Rt. 19/6 Tambak Asri Kel.Morokrem- bangan Kec.Krembangan Surabaya	
16.	South Kalimanta	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Ponpes Inabah Banua Anyar	Jl. Banua Anyar No. 50A Banjarmasin Timur South Kalimantan	
		ORC		
		Masjid Al Hikmah Banjarmasin	Jl. Kelayanan A (Murung Raya)	
17.	Central Kalimantan	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Balai Kalawa Atei	Jl. DI Panjaitan No.1 Palangkaraya	
		Yayasan Jam	Jl. Tjilik Riwut Km 19 Palangkaraya	
		ORC		
		Yayasan Galilea	Tjilik Riwut Km. 18, Palangkaraya T/F : 0536-3233798	
18.	East Kalimantan	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Ponpes Ibadurrahman	Jl. Teluk Dalam Lt. 2 Kutai Kartanegara, Tenggarong	
		Unitra Butterfly Balikpapan	Jl. Jend. Sudirman 118, Balikpapan Telp. : 0542-421481 Fax. : 0542-733580/7201639	
19.	West Kalimantan	ORC		
		KDS Sahabat	Jl. Kh. Wahid Hasyim Gg. Belibis No.31 Rt 002/07 T/F : 0561-7919286	
		Pontianak Plus	Jl. Gusti Hamzah Gg.Nur Salim No.53.Pontianak T/F:0561-766083	
		Kelima Pontianak	Jl. Tanjung Raya II Komp.Bali Lestari G8 Kel.Sei Gon Kec. Ptk Timur	
20.	South Sulawesi	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Yayasan Kusuma Hati (YKP2N)	Jl. Adhyaksa Raya No.11, Makassar T/F : 0411-457107	
		Yakita Makassar	Telp. : 0411-873658	
		ORC		
		Yayasan Kusuma Hati (YKP2N)	Jl. Adhyaksa Raya No.11, Makassar T/F : 0411-457107	
		Community Based Unit (CBU)		
		Yayasan Kusuma Hati (YKP2N)	Jl. Adhyaksa Raya No.11, Makassar T/F : 0411-457107	
21.	North Sulawesi	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Y. Jamila Husein Ministry	Telp. : 0431-3311981	
		ORC		

		Yayasan Harapan Sentosa	Jl. Laut Aru No. 45 Ranotana Manado	
1	2	3	4	129
22.	Gorontalo	ORC		
		Yayasan Jothi	Jl. Mayor Dullah No. 16 Kota Timur Kota Gorontalo	
		Yayasan Alpha Queen 77	Jl. S. Parman No. 62 Kota Selatan Kota Gorontalo	
		Yayasan Huyula Support	Jl. Nani Wartabona No. 103 Kabila Bone Bolango	
23.	Bali	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Yakita Bali	Jl. Tukad Pancoran Gg.IIIA No.II Panjer DDI Telp.: 0361-7859280	
		Bali Nurani	Jl. Gunung Sari III/7 Denpasar Barat Bali 80119 Telp./Fax. : 0361-486009/7435725	
		ORC		
		Yakeba	Jl. Merta Sari 159, Suwung Kangin Sidakaraya Denpasar Bali Telp. : 0361-724699	
		Mata Hati	Jl. Pasekan No.5 Batu Bulan Gianyar-Bali Telp. : 0361-299711	
		Dua Hati	Jl. Pendidikan I Perum Graha Kerti Blok E No.1, DPS Telp. : 0361-720240	
		Community Based Unit (CBU)		
		Ponpes Mamba'ul Ulum	Jl. Gunung Agung No.135 Loloan Timur Jembrana Telp. : 0365-42572	
		24.	West Nusa Tenggara	ORC
Yayasan Lentera Mataram	Jl. Jend. Sudirman Gg. Solor, Mataram, NTB T/F : 0370-641173			
Community Based Unit (CBU)				
For NTB (Com Recovering Addict)	Jl. Prasarana No. 6, Dasan Agung, Mataram Hp. : 081803700511			
25.	East Nusa Tenggara	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Yakita Kupang	Jl Dukuh Kupang Barat II Telp. : 0830-821424/ 0386-2038439	
		Harapan Permata Hati / Yakita	Jl. Jeruk No.3 RT. 19 RW.08 Kel. Oepura Kec. Maulafa Kupang Telp. : 0380-833684	
		ORC		
		Yakita Kupang	Jl Dukuh Kupang Barat II Telp. : 0830-821424/ 0386-2038439	
26.	Papua	One Stop Center (OSC)		
		Yakita Papua	Jl. Batu Putih No. 97, Polimak, Jayapura T/F : 0967-537565	
TOTAL		177		

3. Mental Hospitals Managed by Ministry of Health and Local Administration B¹³⁰ on Type and Management.

NO.	NAME	CLASS	MANAGED BY
1	2	3	4
1.	RS Jiwa Banda Aceh	A	Prov Administration Aceh
2.	RS Jiwa Medan	A	Prov Administration North Sumatera
3.	RS Jiwa Prof.Dr.Hasan Basri Saanin	A	Prov Administration West Sumatra
4.	RS Jiwa Tampan Pekanbaru	A	Prov Administration Riau
5.	RS Jiwa Jambi	B	Municipal Administration Jambi
6.	RS Jiwa Ernaldi Bahar Palembang	A	Prov Administration South Sumatra
7.	RS Jiwa Bengkulu	B	Prov Administration Bengkulu
8.	RS Jiwa Bandar Lampung	B	Prov Administration Lampung
9.	RS Jiwa Sungai Liat	B	Prov Administration Bangka Belitung
10.	RSKO Jakarta	B	Departemen Kesehatan RI
11.	RS Jiwa Duren Sawit	B	Prov Administration DKI Jakarta
12.	RS Jiwa Dr Soeharto Heerjan Jakarta	A	Ministry of Health RI
13.	RS Jiwa Cimahi	B	Prov Administration West Java
14.	RS Jiwa Dr. H. Marzoeke Mahdi Bogor	A	Ministry of Health RI
15.	RS Jiwa Cisarua (Rumah Palma) Bandung	A	Prov Administration West Java
16.	RS Jiwa Dr. R. M. Soedjarwadi Klaten	B	Prov Administration Jateng
17.	RS Jiwa Prof.Dr.Soerojo Magelang	A	Ministry of Health RI
18.	RS Jiwa Surakarta	A	Prov Administration Central Java
19.	RS Jiwa Dr.Amino Gondohutomo	A	Prov Administration Central Java
20.	RS Jiwa Lalijiwa Pakem	B	Prov Administration DI Yogyakarta
21.	RS Jiwa Dr.Radjiman Wediodiningrat	A	Ministry of Health R.I.
22.	RS Jiwa Menur	A	Prov Administration East Java
23.	RS Jiwa Dr. Radjiman Widioningrat Lawang		Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 15 Lawang Kab. Malang East Java
23.	RS Jiwa Bangli	A	Prov Administration Bali
24.	RS Jiwa Mataram	B	Prov Administration Nusa Tenggara Barat
25.	RS Jiwa Singkawang	B	District Administration Sambas
26.	RS Jiwa Pontianak	A	Municipal Administration Pontianak
27.	RS Jiwa Tamban	C	District Administration Barito Kuala
28.	RS Jiwa Sambang Lihum Banjarmasin	B	Municipal Administration Banjarmasin
29.	RS Jiwa Samarinda	B	Municipal Administration Samarinda
30.	RS Jiwa Manado	A	Municipal Administration Manado
31.	RS Jiwa Madani	B	Municipal Administration Palu
32.	RS Jiwa Makassar	A	Municipal Administration Makassar
33.	RS Jiwa Dr.Soeparto Hardjohoesodo	B	Municipal Administration Kendari
34.	RS Jiwa Ambon	B	Municipal Administration Ambon
35.	RS Jiwa Abepura	C	Prov Administration Irian Jaya

4. Referral Hospitals for HIV/AIDS Patients.

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NO.	PROVINCE	HOSPITALS
1	2	3
1.	Aceh	1. RSU Dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh 2. RSU Langsa Aceh Timur 3. RSU Cut Meutia Aceh Utara 4. RSU Cut Nyak Dhien Aceh Barat 5. RSU Tamiang Aceh Tamiang 6. RS Kodam I Banda Aceh 7. RS Bhayangkara NAD Banda Aceh 8. RSU Sigli Pidie
2.	North Sumatera	1. RSU H. Adam Malik Medan 2. RSU Dr. Pirngadi Medan 3. RS Bhayangkara Tk. II North Sumatra Medan 4. RS Kesdam II Bukit Barisan Medan 5. RS Haji Us Syifa Medan Medan 6. RS HKBP Balige Balige 7. RSU Lubuk Pakam Deli Serdang 8. RS Kabanjahe Karo 9. RSU Pematang Siantar Pematang Siantar
3.	West Sumatera	1. RSU Dr. M. Djamil Padang 2. RSU Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi 3. RSUD Pariaman Padang Pariaman

1	2	3	132
4.	Riau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Pekanbaru Pekanbaru RS Jiwa Pusat Pekanbaru/RSJ Tampan Pekanbaru RSU Dumai Dumai RSU Puri Husada Indragiri Hilir 	
5.	Riau Islands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RS Budi Kemuliaan Batam RS Otorita Batam Batam RS Awal Bros Batam RSU Kabupaten Karimun Karimun RSU Tanjung Pinang Tanjung Pinang RSAL Dr. Midiyanto S. Tanjung Pinang 	
6.	South Sumatera	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Dr. M. Hoesin Palembang Palembang RS RK Charitas Palembang 	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSJ Palembang Palembang RSU Kota Palembang Palembang RSU Prabumulih Muara Enim RSUD Dr. Ibnu Sutowo Baturaja Ogan Komering Ulu 	
7.	Bengkulu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Dr. M. Yunus Bengkulu 	
8.	Jambi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Raden Mattaher Jambi RSU K.H. Daud Arif Kualatungkal Tanjung Jabung Barat 	
9.	Lampung	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Dr. H. Abdoel Moeloek Tanjung Karang Bandar Lampung RS Ahmad Yani Metro RS H.M. Ryacudu Lampung Utara RS Pringsewu Lampung Selatan 	

1	2	3	133
10.	Bangka Belitung	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RSU Sungai Liat Bangka 2. RSU Pangkal Pinang Pangkal Pinang 3. RSU Tanjung Pandan Belitung 	
11.	DKI Jakarta	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta Pusat 2. RSAL Dr. Mintoharjo Jakarta Pusat 3. RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta Pusat 4. RS Kramat 128 Jakarta Pusat 5. RS St. Carolus Jakarta Pusat 6. RSPI Dr. Sulianti Saroso Jakarta Utara 7. RSU Koja Jakarta Utara 8. RSU Persahabatan Jakarta Timur 9. RSJ Duren Sawit Jakarta Timur 10. RS Kepolisian Pusat Dr. Soekanto Jakarta Timur 11. RSU Pasar Rebo Jakarta Timur 12. RSU Budhi Asih Jakarta Timur 13. RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta Barat 14. RSAB Harapan Kita Jakarta Barat 15. RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta Barat 16. RSU Tarakan Jakarta Jakarta Barat 17. RSU Fatmawati Jakarta Selatan 18. RS Ketergantungan Obat Jakarta Selatan 19. RS FK UKI Jakarta Selatan 	

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12.	West Java	<div>134</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RSUP Hasan Sadikin Bandung 2. RS St. Barromeus Bandung 3. RSU Cimahi Bandung 4. RS Ujung Berung Bandung 5. RS Bungsu Bandung 6. RS Paru Dr. H. Rotinsulu Bandung 7. RS Imanuel Bandung 8. RS Kebon Jati Bandung 9. RSJ Dr. H. Marzoeeki Mahdi Bogor 10. RSUD Ciawi Bogor 11. RSU PMI Bogor Bogor 12. RSU Bekasi Bekasi 13. RSU Ananda Bekasi 14. RS Bhayangkara Sukabumi 15. RSU R. Sjamsudin Sukabumi 16. RSU Ciamis Ciamis 17. RSU Cianjur Cianjur 18. RSU Karawang Karawang 19. RSU Waled Cirebon 20. RSU Gunung Jati Cirebon 21. RSU Indramayu Indramayu 22. RSU Kuningan Kuningan 23. RSU Bayu Asih Purwakarta 24. RSU Sumedang Sumedang

		25. RSU Tasikmalaya Tasikmalaya	
1	2	3	135
		26. RSU Subang Subang 27. RSU Tugu Ibu Depok 28. RSU Tangerang Tangerang 29. RSU Serang Serang 30. RSU Kota Cilegon Serang 31. RS Usada Insani Tangerang 32. RS Al Qadr Tangerang	
13.	Central Java	1. RS Dr. Kariadi Semarang 2. RS St. Elisabeth Semarang 3. RS Tugurejo Semarang 4. RSU Panti Wilasa Citarum Semarang 5. RSU Ambarawa Semarang 6. RSU Ungaran Semarang 7. RSU Dr. Moewardi Semarang 8. RS Dr. Oen Semarang 9. RSU Prof. Dr. M. Soekarjo Purwokerto 10. RSU R.A. Kartini Jepara 11. RSU Cilacap Cilacap 12. RSU Banyumas Banyumas 13. RSU Kardinah Tegal 14. RSU Salatiga Salatiga 15. RS Dr. Soewondo Kendal 16. RS Suraji Tirtonegoro Klaten 17. RSU Sragen Sragen	

		18. RSUD Dr. H.M. Suselo Slawi
1	2	3
		19. RSUD Batang Batang 20. RSUD Pekalongan/Kraton Pekalongan 21. RSUD Blora Blora 22. RSUD Purworejo Purworejo 23. RSUD Wonosobo Wonosobo 24. RSUD Boyolali Boyolali 25. RSUD Tegal Tegal
14.	DI Yogyakarta	1. RSUD Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta 2. RSUD Bethesda Yogyakarta 3. RSUD Sleman Sleman 4. RSUD Yogyakarta Yogyakarta 5. RSUD Panti Rapih Yogyakarta 6. RS Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta 7. RSJ Grahasia Yogyakarta
15.	East Java	1. RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya 2. RS Bhayangkara Tk II. Jatim Surabaya 3. RSAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya 4. RS Dr. M. Soewandhie Surabaya 5. RS Karang Tembok Surabaya 6. RSJ Menur Surabaya 7. RSUD Tambak Rejo Surabaya 8. RSUP Dr. Syaiful Anwar Malang 9. RSUD Pare Kediri

		10. RSUD Kepanjen Malang	
1	2	3	137
		11. RSUD Dr. Soebandi Jember 12. RSUD Blambangan Banyuwangi 13. RSUD Sidoarjo Sidoarjo 14. RSUD Panti Waluyo Madiun 15. RSUD Gresik Gresik 16. RS Islam Malang UNISMA Malang 17. RSUD Nganjuk Nganjuk 18. RSUD Sampang Sampang 19. RSUD Gambiran Kediri 20. RSUD Dr. S. Djatikoesoemo Bojonegoro 21. RSUD Dr. Iskak Tulungagung 22. RS Dr. Soedono Madiun 23. RS Wahidin Sudirohusodo Mojokerto 24. RSUD Jombang Jombang	
16.	Bali	1. RSUD Sanglah Denpasar 2. RSUD Singaraja Buleleng 3. RSUD Negara Jembrana 4. RSUD Tabanan Tabanan 5. RSUD Sanjiwani Gianyar 6. RSUD Klungkung Klungkung 7. RSUD Wangaya Wangaya 8. RSUD Badung	

		Badung
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1	2	3	138
16.	West Kalimantan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Dr. Soedarso Pontianak RSU St. Antonius Pontianak RSU Dr. Abdul Azis Singkawang RSU Dr. Rubini Mempawah RSJ Pontianak Pontianak RSUD Agusdjam Ketapang RSU Sanggau Sanggau RSU Pemangkat Sambas 	
17.	East Kalimantan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU H.A. Wahab Sjahranie Samarinda RSU Dr. Kanudjoso Djatiwibowo Balikpapan RS Dirgahayu Samarinda RS TNI Dr. R. Hardjanto Balikpapan RSU Tarakan Tarakan 	
18.	Central Kalimantan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Dr. Doris Sylvanus Palangkaraya 	
19.	South Kalimantan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Ulin Banjarmasin Banjarmasin RS Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin RSU Kota Baru Kota Baru RSU Pembalah Batung Hulu Sungai Utara 	
20.	West Nusa Tenggara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Mataram Mataram RSU Praya Lombok Tengah RSU Dompu Dompu RSU Sumbawa Besar 	

		Sumbawa
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21.	East Tenggara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Prof. Dr. W.Z. Johanes Kupang RSU Uumbu Raya Meha Sumba Timur RSU Atambua Belu RS Dr. T.C. Hillers Sikka RSUD Ende Ende RSU Ruteng Manggarai RSU Larantuka Flores Timur RS REM 161 Wirasakti Kupang 	
22.	North Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Manado Manado RS Prof. Dr. V.L. Ratumbuang Manado RS Bethesda Tomohon Tomohon RSU TNI Teling Manado RSU Bitung Bitung 	
23.	West Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Polewali Polmas 	
24.	Central Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Undata Palu Palu RSJ Madani Palu RS Bala Keselamatan Palu RSU Mokopido Toli-toli Toli-toli 	
25.	South Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RS Pelamonia Makassar RSU Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar RS Kepolisian Bhayangkara Makassar RS Jiwa Makassar 	

		Makassar
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26.	S.E. Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Prof. Kendari Kendari RSJ Kendari Kendari RSU Baubau Buton RSU Kolaka Kolaka 	
27.	Gorontalo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Prof. Dr. H. Aloei Saboe Gorontalo RSU Dr. M.M. Dunda Gorontalo 	
28.	Maluku	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Dr. M. Haulussy Ambon RS Al Fatah Ambon RSU Tual Tual 	
29.	North Maluku	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Ternate Ternate RSU Boesoeri Ternate 	
30.	West Papua	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Manokwari Manokwari RSUD Selebe Solu Sorong RSU Fak-fak Fak-fak RSU Sorong Sorong 	
31.	Papua	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RSU Nabire Nabire RS Mitra Masyarakat Timika Mimika RSU Biak Biak RSU Abepura Abepura RSAD Marten Indey Jayapura RSU Jayapura 	

		Jayapura
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1	2	3	141
		7. RSU Merauke Merauke 8. RS Bhayangkara Tk. IV Papua Jayapura 9. RS Dian Harapan Jayapura 10. RSU Timika Mimika 11. RSU Wamena Jayawijaya 12. RSU Serui Yapen Waropen 13. RSAL Jayapura Jayapura	

Sumber : Departemen Kesehatan, 2010

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL NARCOTIC PRISONS

Addresses of 14 (fourteen) Special Narcotic Prisons throughout Indonesia :

NO.	PRISON	ADDRESS
1	2	3
1.	1st Class Narcotic Prison, Palembang	Jl. Inspektur Marzuki Km. 4,5 Pakjo, Palembang Telp. (0711) 7793616
2.	2nd Class Prison Sungguminasa Di Bolangi	Jl. Lembaga Desa Tambuseng Kec. Pattalasang Kab. Gowa – South Sulawesi Telp. (0411) 868547
3.	1st Class Prison Medan	Jl. Pemasyarakatan Tanjung Gusta Medan – North Sumatra Telp. (061) 452195, 8452195
4.	2nd A Class Prison Denpasar, Bali	Jl. Tangkuban Perahu, Kerobokan Denpasar – Bali Telp. (0631) 730193
5.	2nd Class Prison Batam	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 3 Sei Baloi – Batam Telp. (0778) 457734
6.	2nd A Class Narcotic Prison, Cipinang	Jl. Raya Bekasi Timur No. 170 ^a Cipinang – Jaktim Telp. (021) 85909891, 85910101
7.	2nd A Class Narcotic Prison, Soekarno Hatta	Jl. Soekarno Hatta 187 Bandung – Jabar Telp. (022) 5202739
8.	2nd A Class Prison, Cirebon	Jl. Wijaya Kusuma Desa Gintung Tengah Ciwaringin Cirebon – Jabar Telp. (0231) 204247
9.	2nd A Narcotics Prison, Besi Nusakambangan	Telp. (0282) 4266473 Jl. Nusakambangan – Central Java
10.	2nd A Class Narcotics Prison, Madiun	Jl. Yos Sudarso Madiun – Jatim Telp. (0351) 462161
11.	2nd A Narcotics Prison, Pamekasan	Jl. Pembina No. 1 Pamekasan – Jatim Telp. (0324) 322245
12.	2nd A Class Narcotics Prison, Bandar Lampung	Jl. Ryacudu Way Hui Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721) 479198
13.	2nd A Class Narcotics Prison, Tanjung	Jl. Jaksa Agung Soeprapto No. 74 Kab. Tabalong – South Kalimantan Telp. (0526) 2021011 atau Jl. Ahmad Yani Km 10 Maburai – Tanjung
14.	2nd A Class Narcotics Prison, Yogyakarta	Jl. Kaliurang Km 17 Pokem Sleman Yogyakarta

CHAPTER VI

MOUs IMPLEMENTED BY BNN

MOUs at domestic and international/regional levels implemented by BNN from the year 2002 – 2010, namely :

1. International/Regional.

NO.	DETAILS	TOPIC	DATE SIGNED
1	2	3	4
1.	MoU Between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic	The Cooperation in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals Control	22 January 2003
2.	MoU Between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	The Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors	8 July 2004
3.	MoU Between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran	The Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors	22 April 2005
4.	MoU Between the Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) (National Narcotics Board) of the Republic of Indonesia and Korea – ASEAN	Memorandum of Understanding between the Supreme Prosecutors Office of the Republic of Korea and the Anti Narcotics Authorities of the Member Countries of The Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Establishing the Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Centre for the Prevention and Combating Drug Crimes	4 October 2010

2. Domestic.

NO.	DETAILS	TOPIC	DATE SIGNED
1	2	3	4
1.	National Narcotics Coordinating Board (BKNN) and Indonesia Women Congress (Kowani)	The Role of Kowani in the Program of Prevention of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	11 March 2002
2.	National Narcotics Coordinating Board (BKNN) and Pranata Research & Development Center, University of Indonesia	The Role of Pranata Research & Development Center, University of Indonesia in the Program of Prevention of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Illicit trafficking	20 March 2002
3.	National Narcotics Coordinating Board (BKNN) and Police Science Institution (PTIK)	The Role of PTIK in the program of Drug Abuse Prevention and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking	20 March 2002
4.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)	The Role of Radio Republik Indonesia in the Program of Drug Abuse Prevention and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking	27 Marec 2002
5.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and La Rose Foundation	The Role of La Rose Foundation in the Prevention of Drug Abuse	27 March 2002
6.	Nartional Narcotics Board (BNN) and Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI)	The Role of Televisi Republik Indonesia to overcome Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	3 April 2002
7.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Central Management of Islamic Women	The Role of Islamic Women in the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking	15 April 2002
8.	MoU between National Narcotics Board (BNN) - Indonesia Council of Ulemas (MUI)	The Role of MUI in the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking	25 June 2002
9.	Mational Narcotics Board (BNN) and Indonesia Council of Religions	The Role of Indonesia Council of Religions in the prevention of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Illicit trafficking (P4GN)	20 May 2003
10.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and National Committee of Indonesian Youth (KNPI)	Implementation of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among Youth	19 July 2003

1	2	3	4
11.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and National AIDS Commission(KPA)	Integrated Measures in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS Transmission and Eradication of Abuse by Injecting Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and other Addictive Substances	8 Desember 2003
12.	Joint Decision of Minister for the Control of Machinery of the State, Minister of Internal Affairs, and National Police as Chairman of National Narcotics Board	Institutional Guidelines of Province Narcotics Board and District/Municipal Narcotics Board (BNP, BNK/Kota)	15 December 2003
13.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Central Management of Jaya Sakti Foundation	The role of Jaya Sakti Foundation in the Drug Abuse Prevention Program	28 Juli 2004
14.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Executive Board of Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU)	Implementation of Integrated Community-based Therapy and Rehabilitation for Abusers of Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	25 November 2004
15.	Charter of Cooperation Between National Narcotics Board and Forum of Rectors of Indonesian Universities	Encountering Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs	3 June 2005
16.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Coordinating Board for National Family Planning (BKKBN)	Prevention of Drug Abuse, suppression of HIV/AIDS and Prevention of Pre marital sex behavior among the Youth	14 June 2005
17.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and University of Indonesia (UI)	Cooperation in the field of Education, Training, Research and Development and community services in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking (P4GN)	22 June 2005
18.	State Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports and Minister of Education with National Narcotics Board (BNN)	Prevention, Suppression of HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among the Youth and Sport Community	24 June 2005

1	2	3	4
19.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and PT. Pertamina (Persero) National Oil Company	The Role of PT. Pertamina (Persero) in the suppression of drug abuse and Illicit Trafficking	8 January 2007
20.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and 21 Cineplex theaters	Support in the cooperation of 21 cineplex theaters in the campaigns on the suppression of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	26 March 2007
21.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Metro TV	Socialization of P4GN	3 May 2007
22.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Directorate General of Air Transportation	The Role of Air Transportation in the Suppression of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	29 Mei 2007
23.	National Narcotic Board (BNN) PT. Telekomunikasi Selular (Telkomsel)	Support in the Cooperation of Telkomsel in the Campaign against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	30 May 2007
24.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Center for Reporting and Analysis of Financial Transactions (PPATK)	Cooperation in Law Enforcement pertaining to Eradication of Money Laundering and cases of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances	13 June 2007
25.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and PT. PLN (Persero) Bali Distribution (State Electric Company)	The Role of PT. PLN (Persero) Distribusi Bali in the suppression of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	27 October 2007
26.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Jawa Pos (Newspaper)	The Role of Jawa Pos in the socialization and covering of Prevention Programs on the Suppression and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	10 November 2007
27.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Ministry of National Education RI	Implementation of the Prevention of Narcotics Danger through School Health Activities (UKS) and Unit of Student Activities (UKM)	14 April 2008
28.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and the State Code Institution (Lemsaneg)	Coding implementation at National Narcotics Board (BNN)	15 April 2008
29.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) Solidarity of the Wives of Cabinet Members (SIKIB)	Implementation of the Program on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	11 May 2008

1	2	3	4
30.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and all Indonesian City Administration (APEKSI)	Optimizing the Government role in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN), especially empowerment of BNK/City	29 May 2008
31.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industry	Socialization of the Danger of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Follow-up of the Program “Anti Drugs Campaign Goes to School and Campus” launched by BNN”	17 June 2008
32.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Indonesian Navy (TNI AL)	Cooperation in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and its Precursors	21 November 2008
33.	BNN and Private Broadcasting	Mass Media, Electronic, Radio and Private Broadcasting in the Socialization and Information of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	13 March 2008
34.	BNN and Indonesia Journalist Association	Mass media-based Socialization and information on the Danger of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	24 March 2008
35.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Malikussaleh University	Cooperation in Alternative Development and Community service for the Prevention and Eradication of /Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	23 December 2009
36.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) Muhammadiyah University	Cooperation in Alternative Development and Community service for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	23 December 2009
37.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Syiah Kuala University	Cooperation in Alternative Development and Community services in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	23 December 2009

1	2	3	4
38.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Teuku Umar University	Cooperation in Alternative Development and Community service in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	23 December 2009
39.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and IAIN Ar – Raniry	Cooperation in Alternative Development and Community Service in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	23 December 2009
40.	BNN and Directorate General of Prisons Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	Prevention/Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and other addictive substances at the Technical Unit	17 Januariy2010
41.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Pelita Harapan University	Socialization and Information on the Prevention of the Danger of Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	18 January 2010
42.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Office of the Prosecution Council	Establishment of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors Seizures	19 January 2010
43.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Supreme Court, Republic of Indonesia	Settling Cases of Narotic and Narcotic Precursors Crimes	19 January 2010
44.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	Prevention and rejection of persons involved Narcotic and Narcotic Precursors Crimes	19 January 2010
45.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Bank of Indonesia	Information Exchange and Consultation Assistance in P4GN and Precursors	19 January 2010
46.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and National Police and Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia	Cooperation and Coordination in the Handling of Narcotic and Narcotic Precursors Crimes	20 January 2010
47.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Sahid University	Sociaization of the Dangers of Drug Abuse	16 February2010

1	2	3	4
48.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Indonesia Women Congress (KOWANI)	The Role of KOWANI in the Program of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	1 April 2010
49.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Pranata Research Center, University of Indonesia	The Role of Pranata Research Center, University of Indonesia in the Program of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)	1 April 2010
50.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Ministry for the Development of Underdeveloped Regions (KPDT)	Cooperation in Alternative Development for the Development of Underdeveloped Regions in the former cannabis cultivation sites in the Aceh Province	3 August 2010
51.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Institution for the Protection of Witnesses and Victims (LPPSK)	Protection of Witnesses, Victims and/or the person reporting drug abuse and Illicit trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors	9 August 2010
52.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and PT. Telkomsel	Corporate Responsibility of Telkomsel to support P4GN efforts, in providing training for cellular phone technicians to Re-Entry Residents for Therapy and Rehabilitation at Lido (BNN T&R Technical Unit), and Information of Communication and Technology (ICT) Program	15 December 2010
53.	National Narcotics Board (BNN) and Financial Inspection Body, Republic of Indonesia (BPKRI).	Cooperation in the Development and Processing of Information System for the Access of BNN Data in the Inspection of the Management and Responsibility of the State's Finances.	22 December 2010

CHAPTER VII

COOPERATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL BODIES AND INDONESIA

1.	AMMTC	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime	ASEAN ministerial meeting on transnational crime
2.	SOMTC	Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime
3.	ASOD	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drugs and discuss efforts to overcome
4.	ACCORD	ASEAN & China Cooperative Operation In Response To Dangerous Drugs	4 Task Forces: TF 1 : Civic Awareness TF 2 : Demand Reduction TF 3 : Law Enforcement TF 4 : Alternative Development
5.	HONLEA ASIA - PACIFIC	Heads Of National Narcotic Law Enforcement Agencies	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Affairs, the Asia Pacific region organized by UNODC
6.	UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs & Crime	United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime
7.	INCB	International Narcotics Control Board	International Narcotics Control Agency in Vienna, Austria, specifically to oversee the implementation of the Convention - the International Convention
8.	DAP	Drugs Advisory Programme, Colombo Plan Bureau	Field Advocacy Program of the Colombo Plan Drug Prevention
9.	ADEC	Asia Pacific Drugs Enforcement Conference	Organized by Japan National Police Agency
10.	CND	Commission on Narcotic Drug	UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Australia
11.	IASTP	Indonesia Australia Specialist Training Program	Cooperation Indonesia - Australia on the Training / HR Improvement in Australia

12.	INL	International Narcotics For Law Enforcement	In coopertion with US State Department
13.	AIDSOTF	Anti Illegal Drug Special Operation Task Force	Offering international network of information exchange cooperation between police narcotics with AIDSOTF and willpresent the Clandestine Laboratories in The Philippine 1996-2004, and Narcoterrorism Narcopolitics and in the Philippine Setting
14.	IDEC	International Drugs Enforcement Conference	A global forum of more than 90 States
15.	ADLOMICO	Anti Drugs Liaison Official Meeting for International Cooperation	Regional Coordination Mechanism <i>for Counter Narcotics Cooperation</i> , with 25 members States

CHAPTER VIII

ADDRESS OF PROVINCIAL NATIONAL NARCOTICS BOARD (BNNP)

NO.	PROVINCE	HEAD OF BNN DECISION	ADDRESS
1	2	3	4
1.	Aceh	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Daud Beureuh No. 145 Lampriet – Banda Aceh Fax. (0651) 34917
2.	North Sumatera	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Sisingamangaraja No. 60 Km. 10.5 Medan Tanjung – Merawak Telp. (061) 7879420
3.	West Sumatera	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/60/V/BNN/2011 Tanggal 12 Mei 2011	Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 55 Padang Telp. (0751) 41499/20433
4.	Riau	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Pepaya No. 65 Pekanbaru Riau Telp. (0761) 859821 Fax. (0761) 859822
5.	Riau Islands	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Komp. Orchid Bisnis Center Blok A1 No. 8 – Kepulauan Riau Telp. (0778) 472146
6.	South Sumatera	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Sumpah Pemuda Blok K-3 Kampus – Palembang Telp. (0711) 350786/312974
7.	Jambi	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Mayjen Sutoyo 3 No. 40 Telanaipura – Jambi Telp./Fax. (0741) 670012
8.	Bengkulu	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Indragiri No. 12 Padang Harapan – Bengkulu Telp./Fax. (0736) 347800
9.	Lampung	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Raya Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam Gg. Semangka No. 25A Meneg Kec. Rajabaso – Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721) 785677
10.	Bangka Belitung	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 3 Pangkal Pinang – Bangka Belitung Telp. (0717) 436182 Hp. 08127174747

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11.	DKI Jakarta	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Trunojoyo I No. 1 Keb. Baru Jakarta Selatan (021) 78793133
12.	Banten	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Ruko Glodok Blok E.7 Perumahan Kota Serang Baru Banten Telp./Fax. (0254) 218810
13.	West Java	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Cilaki No. 51 – Bandung Telp. (022) 7208036
14.	Central Java	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Madukoro Blok BB Central Java Telp. (024) 7608543
15.	East Java	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Ngagel Madya V/22 Surabaya East Java Telp. (031) 5023947 Telp. (031) 5024835
16.	D.I Yogyakarta	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Malioboro Komplek Kepatihan Danurejan Yogyakarta Telp. (0274) 562811 Psw. 1233
17.	Bali	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Cok Agung Kresna No.63 Renon Denpasar – Bali Telp. (0361) 263860, 7800179 Fax. (0361) 263860
18.	West Kalimantan	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 1 Pontianak Kalimantan Barat Telp. (0561) 769211
19.	East Kalimantan	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Kantor Gubernur East Kalimantan Gd. Kesbang Linmas Prov. East Kalimantan Jl. Gajah Mada No. 2 Samarinda Kalimantan Timur Telp. (0541) 733333 pswt. 219
20.	South Kalimantan	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. S. Parman No. 45 Banjarmasin Kalimantan Selatan Telp. (0511) 3352542 Fax. (0511) 3365252
21.	Central Kalimantan	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. R.T.A. Milano No. 1 Palangkaraya (Komplek Kantor Gubernur) Telp./Fax. (0536) 3222160
22.	North Sulawesi	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Kantor Gubernur North Sulawesi Lt. 3 Jl. 17 Agustus No. 69 Manado Sulawesi Utara Telp. (0431) 855063

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23.	S.E. Sulawesi	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Kantor Gubernur Komp. Bumi Praja Andou Nohu Kendari Sulawesi Tenggara Telp. (0401) 3194398
24.	South Sulawesi	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Km. 16 Makasar Lt. II Ma Polda Sulawesi Selatan Telp. (0411) 515120
25.	Central Sulawesi	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Sugiono No. 12 Palu Sulawesi Tengah Telp. (0451) 452460
26.	West Sulawesi	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. A.P. Pettarani No. 18 Mamuju Sulawesi Barat
27.	East Nusa Tenggara	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Sekretariat BNP NTT Jl. Teratai No. 11 – NTT Telp. (0380) 832747
28.	West Nusa Tenggara	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Udaya No. 10 Mataram Nusa Tenggara Barat Telp. (0370) 628738
29.	Gorontalo	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. 23 Januari No. 186 Kota Gorontalo Telp. (0435) 829400
30.	Maluku	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. R.A Kartini No. 16 Karang Panjang – Maluku Telp. (0911) 312000
31.	North Maluku	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/52/IV/BNN/2011 Tanggal 18 April 2011	Jl. Batu Angus No. 12 Dufa-dufa Ternate – North Maluku Telp. (0921) 21910
32.	Papua	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/60/V/BNN/2011 Tanggal 12 Mei 2011	Jl. Soa Siu Dok. II Yayapura H.3 Kantor Gubernur Provinsi Papua
33.	West Papua	Keputusan Kepala BNN Nomor : KEP/60/V/BNN/2011 Tanggal 12 Mei 2011	Jl. Trikora Wosi – Manokwari West Papua