

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE: **43 Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control**

APPENDIX ATTACHED: YES NO

2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1025-1): **492-11-710-250**

3. RECIPIENT (specify): **Philippines**

COUNTRY REGIONAL INTERREGIONAL

4. LIFE OF PROJECT: BEGINS FY **72** ENDS FY **75**

5. SUBMISSION: ORIGINAL **3/22/72** DATE REV. NO. DATE CONTR./PASA NO.

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. OWNED)			
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNTRY		
											(A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET	
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY													
2. OPRN FY 72	375	10	4	60	52	225	30	50	16				43
3. BUDGET FY 73	745	60	24	70	60	510	30	75	21				512
4. BUDGET 11 FY 74	632	60	24	70	60	397	30	75	21				473
5. BUDGET 12 FY 75	100	60	24	-	-	10	30	-	-				441
6. BUDGET 13 FY													
7. ALL SUBQ. FY													
8. GRAND TOTAL	1852	190		200		1142	150	200					1469

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT
None At This Time	Not Applicable	N/A

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER: Stanley W. Guth (Signature)	TITLE: Chief, Public Safety Div.	DATE: March 22, 1972
Wesley F. Milligan (Signature)	Asst. Program Officer	
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER: Joseph C. Guardiano (Signature)	TITLE: Program Officer	DATE: March 22, 1972
Thomas C. Niblock (Signature)	Director	

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS	4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)
SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____	SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____	ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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I - RATIONALE:

This project has been developed to assist with control of drug abuse in the Philippines directly and concurrently support international narcotics control programs. In the Philippines until recently drug abuse has not been considered a serious problem, but it has been spreading rapidly during the last few years among Philippine youth. Officials estimate that 200,000 Filipinos regularly use some narcotic or dangerous drug, of whom 10,000 are opium or heroin addicts. Present indications are that there is an upswing in the use of marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogens. With relatively lenient laws, a long coastline, lack of enforcement funds and inadequately trained and equipped personnel, and because the problem is still a new one for the Republic, expectations are that the Philippines has a problem which may escalate sharply over the next couple of years -- especially as it becomes a more attractive target for international syndicates as crackdowns take place in HongKong, Turkey and Indochina.

The U.S. military personnel and their dependents at Clark and Subicbases also provide a continuing target for suppliers of all varieties of dangerous drugs. To the extent that these are readily available and promoted there is a dangerous environment for such personnel. Conversely, to the extent that these servicemen and other relatively affluent users demand drugs, they contribute to the environment in which drug supply can be extremely elastic. A major objective of this project is to reduce the availability and use of dangerous drugs in areas contiguous to U.S. military installations to a level at which it is no longer significant. While this project will encourage establishment of an effective and total systemic control, (production, processing, trafficking and consumption) ultimate success will of course depend on efforts and activities beyond the scope proposed herein. Other cooperation e.g., international (especially regional), Philippine military, and private family actions will all have to contribute to what is in essence a growing global problem. The contribution of this project to the overall effort is a hoped-for immediate impact on stemming narcotics production and disrupting the processing and flow from and within the Philippines.

The assumption is made that a preemptive enforcement program may be successful in containing the problem before it reaches proportions similar to those experienced in the U.S. and other countries. It is also assumed that police action will have only limited effectiveness unless there is continuing public pressure within the Philippines for eliminating drug traffic. The project includes therefore assistance to public and private educational groups who can help create supporting conditions.

In designing this project we also recognize that the nature of the problem in the Philippines is still somewhat obscure and that successful attainment of project objectives may require additional activities or even new related projects. This project is essentially limited to assisting selected Philippine groups carry out action programs for curbing drug abuse over the next three years. The assumptions underlying the program are explicitly stated in relevant portions of this PROP. GOP contributions and anticipated efforts will be included as explicit requirements in the Project Agreements and sub-agreements.

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II - GOAL STATEMENT:

1. This project supports concerted Philippine, U.S. and other country efforts to control the production of, processing of and international trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs which have already contributed to marked increases of crime national and international - and which menace societal well-being, development and aspirations.

Measurements of Goal Achievement:

- a. The Philippines will be neither a usual transit point nor a significant source of dangerous drugs for export to other countries.
- b. The production and abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs within the Philippines is reduced to a level at which it poses no serious problem for its containment by Philippine law enforcement agencies.
- c. The Philippines will have a coordinated national drug abuse prevention program encompassing public agencies and private organizations engaged as appropriate in enforcement, prevention, education and treatment.

3. Basic Assumptions (for Goal Achievement):

- a. National and international cooperation and control networks to control drug trafficking will develop faster and be more effective than organized illegal operations.
- b. By the end of FY75 Philippine public attitudes and law enforcement agencies will be effective in curbing domestic drug production and abuse activities to the extent that such activities will no longer pose a problem in international trafficking.
- c. Effective enforcement programs depend on an informed Philippine public, mindful of the dangers posed by drug abuse, and who will urge and strongly support effective control measures.

III - PROJECT PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this project is to assist selected Philippine government agencies and private organizations in action programs designed to curtail the production and use of narcotics and dangerous drugs and control the processing and trafficking of such drugs within and from the Philippines.

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2. Conditions expected at the end of the Project.

a. Enforcement programs.

- 1) Little or no availability and use of dangerous drugs in areas contiguous to U.S. military installations.
- 2) Selected units of NBI, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Immigration and city and municipal police in the Metro Manila area and ten other major cities, staffed, equipped, and fully operational in carrying out their respective responsibilities for controlling drug production, processing and trafficking.
- 3) Basic training course in narcotics established for all policemen in the ten Philippine police academies.
- 4) Drug abuse control legislation enacted and honored and which provides:
 - (a) coverage relating to use of all dangerous drugs,
 - (b) authority and funding for concerned government agencies in enforcement, education, treatment and rehabilitation, and
 - (c) penalties designed to deter contravention.

b. Prevention and Education.

- 1) Drug education courses developed and incorporated into the curricula of all public and private schools, from kindergarten through twelfth grade.
- 2) Domestic production of written and audio-visual material in quantities, style and substance suitable to meet Philippine requirements.
3. An informed and concerned public as evidenced by civic and religious participation in and support for drug education and preventive maintenance programs.

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c. Rehabilitation.

- 1) Philippine staff trained and operating at least one GOP treatment and rehabilitation center and up to four private, charity centers.
- 2) Functioning referral system for directing addicts from local hospitals and clinics to drug treatment centers.

d. Research.

One GOP or civic organization will have a continuing interest in and capacity for

- 1) conducting research on the extent of drug problems in the Philippines, especially in geographic problem areas,
- 2) evaluating action programs, and
- 3) recommending courses of action across the board for Philippine public agencies and private groups.

3. Basic Assumptions (to achieve project purpose):

a. The major impediments to effective GOP drug control programs are inadequate staff training, deficiencies in administration and organization, and insufficient logistical support for enforcement agencies and for organizations having responsibilities in treatment and education programs.

b. The existing drug abuse problem in the Philippines is still of such proportions that it can be kept under control by immediate enforcement programs stimulated and supported by a concerned citizenry.

c. Knowledge and awareness of the effects of drugs will arouse public opinion and develop pressures sufficient to obtain vigorous GOP prosecution of control and treatment programs.

d. Successful control programs rely on successful treatment and rehabilitation of addicts in order to reduce the demand side of the equation.

e. Lessons learned from operational and research activities will be incorporated immediately into action programs.

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IV - PROJECT OUTPUTS.

<u>Kind of Outputs</u>	<u>Magnitude of Outputs</u>	<u>Target Completion Dates</u>
1. Motivated and trained key officials of NBI, Bureaus of Customs & Immigration, and selected law enforcement agencies in narcotics investigation & enforcement techniques	15	End CY72
	19	End FY73
	15	End FY74
2. Trained and equipped operational units in following priority sequence:		
a. Police units in Metro Manila & selected cities, e.g., Olongapo, Angeles, etc.	15	End FY73
	10	End FY74
b. NBI	10	End FY73
	5	End FY74
c. Customs & Immigration	3	End FY73
	2	End FY74
3. Trained personnel		
Civil Police (Basic)	9,000	End FY75
Social Welfare	40	End FY74
Education	40	End FY74
Rehabilitation	40	End FY74
4. Basic training courses instituted in 10 police academies	10	End FY73
5. Legislation passed	1	End CY72
6. Drug education courses instituted in school system	Course curricula and material developed & implemented in public & private schools	End FY74

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- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 7. Information & Educational personnel trained | 17 | End FY74 |
| 8. Domestic production of audio-visual and written materials by | | |
| a) Police Commission | Various printed and audio-visual material | End FY74 |
| b) Civic Organizations (DARE, NASAC) | " | End FY74 |
| c) Department of Education | " | End FY74 |
| 9. Research reports on: | | |
| a) Educational curricula assessment | 2 studies | FY73 - FY75 |
| b) Public attitudes and awareness | 2 studies | FY73 - FY75 |
| c) Enforcement effectiveness | 2 studies | FY73 - FY75 |
| d) Treatment and Rehabilitation | 1 study | FY73 - FY75 |
| 10. Treatment & Rehabilitation personnel trained | 17 | End FY74 |
| 11. Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers established and operational | 4 | End FY75 |

Basic Assumptions (for achieving project outputs):

- a. Enforcement agencies, once properly trained and equipped, will vigorously carry out control programs, including collection of intelligence data and criminal investigations, sufficient for the enforcement of narcotics legislation, and prosecution of violators.
- b. Agreement will be reached with all participating organizations concurrently and no critically important agency or political entity will subvert the national program by not participating fully.
- c. The drug problem in the Philippines is not more severe than present intelligence indicates, and international efforts will support and complement Philippine programs.

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- d. Joint executive/congressional agreement reached early and adequate legislation passed to enable enforcement teams to begin widespread activities in FY73.

V - PROJECT INPUTS.

A. U.S. Inputs:

	<u>Totals</u>	<u>FY72</u>	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>\$1,852</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>100</u>
DH	190	10	60	60	60
PASA	65	15	25	25	
Participants	200	60	70	70	
Commodities	1,142	225	510	397	10
Contract Services (Research etc.)	135	35	50	50	
Other Costs (Cost Sharing)	120	30	30	30	30

(See Exhibit I for funding details, and see Exhibit II for type of training.)

- Note: (a) Personnel services are scheduled for the same fiscal year in which funded.
- (b) Participant training will be implemented during the fiscal year financed, in most cases, but with occasional extensions into the first six months of the successive fiscal year.
- (c) Commodity Deliveries:
- FY72 funding - all completed by April 30, 1973
- FY73 funding - all completed by July 31, 1973
- FY74 funding - all completed by May 31, 1974
- (d) Contract Services (Research)
- 1) Baseline and comparative change data and studies in drug abuse control (enforcement-public attitudes and awareness) begin early FY73; terminate at end of project.
 - 2) Education curriculum development - second and third quarters FY73. Follow-up study FY75.
 - 3) Treatment - single continuing study on modalities, effectiveness and relapse rates affecting drug demand - FY73-74-75.

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(c) Other Costs - local matching funds as incentives to civic agencies.

B. Cooperating Country

<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>FY72</u>	(P 000's)		<u>FY75</u>
		<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	
Rentals	3	34	34	34
Utilities	1	8	8	8
Travel	2	30	30	30
Local Secretary	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Total:	7	82	82	82

In-Kind Contributions

<u>Salaries</u>	Key Personnel	Avg Est Salary	<u>FY72</u>	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>
Customs	42	7,200	25	303	303	303
Immigration	15	7,200	9	108	108	108
PolCom	15	7,200	9	108	108	108
10 cities	<u>235</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,128</u>
Total:	332		152	1,827	1,827	1,827

<u>Supplies & Miscellaneous</u>	<u>FY72</u>	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>
Transportation (U.S. participants)	-	390	200	-
Transportation (in-country training)	10	200	250	250
Supplies and other	<u>100</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
Total:	110	1,290	1,050	850
GRAND TOTAL	P <u>269</u>	<u>3,199</u>	<u>2,959</u>	<u>2,759</u>

C. Other Donor:

None identifiable at this time. UN Fund a possibility.

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Basic Assumptions (at inputs level):

- a. USAID staff ceiling will be increased for two technical advisors and possibly one secretary. Realization of objectives when planned is directly related to arrival of personnel during FY72.
- b. Qualified GOP personnel will be available for full-time use in this program. (GOP manpower estimates in this PROP reflect primarily the use of on-board personnel including those to be reassigned from lesser priority duties. Sub-agreements signed with the individual agencies will require that all personnel be available within sixty days of the agreement).
- c. AID/W and associated U.S. agencies will establish participant training programs responsive to field needs.

VI. - COURSE OF ACTION

1. Implementation Plan.

The actions identified below indicate the anticipated sequence of activities required for reaching agreement with involved GOP enforcement and supporting agencies on specific operational programs expected of them in return for U.S. advisory services, training, and logistics support, and for establishing an evaluative mechanism to provide continuous feedback into these operations for assuring continued flexibility and operational methodology. Each of the tasks are to be spelled out in detail and time networked in the PIP.

Task	Time Frame
a. Conduct survey of agencies	FY72-73
b. Sign sub-project agreements	FY72-73
c. Conduct in-country specialized training	FY72-75
d. Select participants for US training	FY72-74
e. Establish training cadres for nationwide program	FY72, FY73
f. Organize field operational units	FY73, FY74
g. Procure commodity support	FY72-74
h. Establish intelligence network	FY72-73
i. Establish record system and data gathering systems	FY73

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Task	Time Frame
j. Improve NBI laboratory testing facility	FY72-74
k. Establish field laboratory capability	FY72-73
l. Provide for production of educational material	FY72-74
m. Improvement of rehabilitation facilities	FY73-75
n. Conduct research	FY72-75
o. Evaluation	FY73-75

2. Narrative Statement

This project has three major activities - law enforcement, prevention and education, and treatment/rehabilitation - and supporting research

It will be administered by the Philippine Inter-organizational Council on Drug Addiction established by the President and chaired by the Solicitor General.

Management of the project for the USAID will probably be under the Chief Public Safety Advisor who, as U.S. Mission coordinator, will also be responsible to the U.S. Ambassador for ensuring that all U.S. Mission elements are integrated and programs are mutually supportive.

Enforcement

In the Philippines a systematic and coordinated plan for controlling drug production, processing and trafficking is yet to be developed and will rely upon better trained, motivated and equipped police personnel. A start has already been made in this direction through the existing Internal Security Project, albeit in a very small way, and by two BNDD personnel who arrived in the Philippines late in 1971.

GOP agencies having specific responsibilities include the National Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Immigration and Police departments throughout the country.

a) National Bureau of Investigation

The National Bureau of Investigation is charged by the Government of the Philippines to develop a national program. A representative of the Bureau serves as Chairman of the National Narcotics Control Board which has responsibility/185 coordinating the nation's efforts to control the drug problem.

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The Bureau serves as the major national criminal enforcement arm and provides criminal drug laboratory facilities for all civilian law enforcement agencies.

Inputs will be provided in training, technical and commodity support.

Priority will be given to:

- Increasing the Bureau's field operational capability

Training will be provided in narcotics investigation and enforcement techniques. The primary objective will be to effect arrests and build a case that would be instrumental in convicting the major traffickers and producers operating within the national and international market.

- Establish a national drug record system.

Technical expertise will be provided to establish a national system whereby all law enforcement agencies will coordinate their enforcement efforts and provide information concerning violations of narcotics and dangerous drugs. Data will also be developed to provide information concerning narcotic production and trafficking at the international level. In establishing the system it is planned to expand upon the NBI record data system already in use.

- Upgrade the criminal drug laboratory facilities of the Bureau.

The laboratory facilities will be expanded to provide complete drug testing measures for criminal drug evidence. Training and commodity support will be provided to assure adequate equipment for all needed analytical procedures and a competent staff for analysis and court testimony.

Initial programming will begin late in FY72. Major inputs are targeted for FY73 and FY74.

b) Customs/Immigration Bureaus

The role of the Customs and Immigration Bureaus will be expanded to include more active and thorough control procedures and to develop and utilize specialized narcotics detection techniques.

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Initially it is planned to increase the number of personnel assigned to this effort from 23 to 57. A total of 9 persons from this group and from key officials within the Bureaus will be selected for short term U.S. training at the International Police Academy, BNDD and Customs Training Schools, Washington, D.C. Returning trainees will contribute to development of improved inspection techniques and preparation of in-country training courses to be conducted for all inspection personnel. Specialized detection equipment will be provided to the Bureau to improve current detection rate of narcotics.

Priority will be given to development of techniques for examining shipments arriving at the major Philippine ports and airports, and in areas known for high incidence of smuggling activities. The Bureau will work closely with members of the BNDD and with customs personnel at Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base.

c) Police Departments

The role of the civilian enforcement arm is to reduce and eventually eliminate the production, trafficking and use of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

The program is designed to develop within the narcotics enforcement community a cadre specializing in the techniques of the enforcement of drug laws and the collection of intelligence information and its use. The program will also provide basic knowledge of narcotics enforcement techniques to all personnel.

To provide the maximum multiplier effect, training will be given top priority. Selected narcotic investigators will attend specialized training courses beginning in the final quarter of FY72. A number of officers will receive U.S. training. Upon successful completion of the training courses the officers will serve as narcotics officers in operational units and/or as training officers assigned to the Police Commission's national training centers. The training program will continue through FY74.

Narcotic field operational units will be organized and fielded as quickly as they are trained and equipped. Priority will be given to the Metropolitan Manila cities and municipalities and the cities contiguous to the U.S. bases at Clark and Subic. Training will begin during the last quarter of FY72 and units will be fully operational by end of FY73.

The program will provide an increasing core of well trained competent investigators resulting in better cases involving a deeper level of drug distribution and involving larger quantities of drugs.

A system of centralized records concerning cases, names of "pushers", modus operandi files, names of informants and other supporting intelligence data will be developed. Initial inputs will begin early in FY73 and project refinement will continue throughout the life of the project.

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Tactical communications systems will be developed, also a communications network capable of inter-connecting all drug control agencies in the Metro-Manila area. Tactical systems development will begin in FY72. Total system development will be completed by the end of FY74.

Prevention and Education

There is a dearth of information on the drug abuse problem. Little printed material is available and few people have had experience in this field. There is a general lack of public awareness concerning current and potential problems.

Activities planned are to develop national awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through government, civil, religious and business programs. Specifically these activities will include the development of package programs for incorporation into school curricula ranging from kindergarten through the twelfth grade. These will be prepared by the Department of Education with the assistance of U.S. consultants. Civic organizations already active include the Drug Abuse Research Foundation, Inc. (DARI), the National Social Action Council (NASAC), and the Narcotic Foundation of the Philippines (NARCO). DARI is in the process of soliciting funds from private sources (P7,000,000) for a very ambitious five year program focusing on the areas of (a) Rescue and Rehabilitation, (b) Preventive Education and (c) Research and Information. They have to date established a 24-hour telephone information center, operate several mobile rescue patrols, constructed and staffed two treatment and rehabilitation centers for teenage addicts, fielded several information teams and have obtained considerable mass media support. Using participant training, limited commodities (i.e., paper stock, films, audio-visual equipment, etc.) and local currency support to accelerate DARI's Preventive/Education efforts maximum awareness and public support can be generated early in the project. Additionally DARI will continue to cooperate in an exchange of research data and factual information considered vital in reaching enforcement objectives. NASAC - using cost-sharing funds and AID-provided educational materials and films, will have 20 field workers trained to conduct educational seminars through NASAC chapters throughout the Republic during FY72-73. Cost-sharing funds will be provided in a joint NASAC/DARI effort to establish and operate a Training Seminar for individuals of other civic organizations dealing with the drug abuse problem. AID-provided commodities and cost-sharing funds will be used in a NASAC/DARI cooperative venture to establish a "First Offender's" educational and rehabilitation project in the Manila area. These cost-sharing funds are designed to encourage and strengthen private sector inputs. A total of \$120,000 in FY72 through FY75 is planned for this purpose. This financing will be in the form of local currency as well as imported items depending on what form of "matching" funds are required for the success of a particular activity. Although identified as "Other Costs" in this PROP, relevant portions will be transferred to the commodity element when (and as) appropriate. NARCO is a recently established all volunteer organization working in the fields of prevention treatment, rehabilitation and after-care services. This foundation has the pledged services of cash contributions, of professional personnel, facilities and cash contributions. It is planned to use AID-provided commodities and cost-sharing funds to expand NARCO's prevention education efforts.

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The preparation of written and audio-visual material for use by schools and local organizations will be undertaken in cooperation with the National Media Production Center utilizing in part U.S. commodity and advisory services, drawing heavily upon substantive materials already produced in the U.S.

Vital to the Prevention/Education portion of the program is the establishment of a centralized reference library within the Department of Education to collect and disseminate information dealing with all aspects of the drug problem. Resources of the library will be made available to all agencies, both public and private for research, seminar, and training purposes. Reference material and films already accumulated will be turned over to the DOE and additional material will be procured as it becomes available. The DOE will provide the facilities and services required to operate the library.

Rehabilitation

U.S. experience indicates that drug pushers thrive on drug addicts and that drug addicts often graduate to pushers in order to satisfy their own addictions. Disruption of this vicious and expanded cycle requires treatment centers. Although it is not certain that rehabilitation can be 100% effective, it is clear that curtailment of the problem requires containment of the victims who might multiply their own ranks. These centers will also serve as centers of accumulation of independent data and source material for educational/publicity and proving grounds. The rehabilitation portion of the program will largely be financed by the Government and private sector. AID resources such as commodities, including excess property, and some cost-sharing funds will be used to improve the NBI rehabilitation center and to provide an incentive to early completion of private centers. AID will provide a limited amount of U.S. training to upgrade the skills of selected Center personnel. As new techniques are developed short term consultants will be brought in to assist and train center operating personnel.

Drug Research

No precise data are available on the incidence of narcotics and dangerous drug use in the Philippines. Information on production and trafficking is similarly limited. Enforcement efforts to date have been sporadic and only marginal in deterring criminals and disrupting drug flow. There exists neither baseline data to indicate the extent and depth of the problem nor operational research for determining what methods are effective in the Philippines for controlling total drug problems.

Several studies are planned for developing basic data against which performances can be measured and programs changed to reflect lessons learned. Several studies will be undertaken to: determine among what groups of people the greatest drug abuse is found -- definitions of these groups in terms of age, social status, and economic conditions -- determine the extent of drug abuse in terms of percentages of population by age groups -- identify the types of drugs most widely used and abused. A survey will be conducted to review the existing facilities and projects developed within

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the program and determine their effectiveness. Institutional services including medical, psychological, educational and counseling services will be evaluated. Adequacy of programs for the prevention and treatment of narcotic dependence will be evaluated to determine ways and means to improve or extend such programs.

The education program will be evaluated. Effectiveness of curricula, course material and teaching methodology will be studied. Random samplings will be taken of students and adults to determine their knowledge and awareness of and their attitudes on the drug problem.

Research will also be conducted to review and evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement and the criminal justice system in the prevention and control of the production, trafficking and use of narcotics and dangerous drugs. The enforcement action will receive special attention. Results of the survey should provide insights into the effects of law enforcement on drug traffickers and users. Research activities are scheduled for implementation early in FY73 and will continue through the end of the project.

Exhibit I

FUNDING BY MAJOR ACTIVITY
((\$000))

	<u>Totals</u>	<u>FY72</u>	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>
Grand Totals	<u>1852</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Intelligence & Enforcement Totals</u>	<u>1184</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>49</u>
Direct Hire	100	10	30	30	30
PASA	10	-	5	5	-
Participants	130	40	50	40	-
Commodities	(944)	(170)	(424)	(240)	(10)
Vehicles	260	50	110	100	-
Commo.	340	70	150	120	-
Firearms	65	5	30	30	-
Investigation	140	20	60	50	10
Data Prbc.	41	7	19	15	-
Laboratory	85	15	50	20	-
Office	13	3	5	5	-
<u>Prevention & Education Totals</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>45</u>
Direct Hire	90	-	30	30	30
PASA	25	5	10	10	-
Participants	35	10	10	15	-
Other Costs *	60	15	15	15	15
Commodities	(98)	(23)	(45)	(30)	(0)
Education Mat.	83	18	40	25	-
Vehicles	12	4	4	4	-
Data Proc.	3	1	1	1	-
<u>Treatment & Rehabilitation Totals</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>15</u>
PASA	30	10	10	10	-
Participants	35	10	10	15	-
Other Costs	60	15	15	15	15
Commodities	(100)	(32)	(41)	(27)	(0)
Medical	45	15	15	15	-
Office	10	2	6	2	-
Data Proc.	6	2	2	2	-
Vehicles	24	8	8	8	-
Commo	5	-	5	0	-
Laboratory	10	5	5	-	-
<u>Research Totals</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>
Contract Services	135	35	50	50	-

PROJECT NO.

492-11-710-250

SUBMISSION

 ORIGINAL REVISION

(Number)

DATE

3/22/72

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Exhibit II

U.S. PARTICIPANT TRAINING
(# of Officers)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>
<u>Intelligence & Enforcement</u>	49	15	19	15
✓ IPA Senior Course	3	1	1	(1)
✓ IPA General Course - Narcotics	16	5	6	5
IPA Executive Course	10	3	4	(3)
BNDD - Narcotics Course	16	5	6	5
Customs Course	4	1	2	<u>1</u>
 <u>Prevention & Education</u>	 17	 6	 6	 5
National Institute of Mental Health	6	2	2	2
U.S. Department of H.E.W.	4	2	1	1
New York Dept. of Drug Abuse Prevention	3	1	1	1
University Course	4	1	2	1
 <u>Treatment & Rehabilitation</u>	 17	 5	 5	 (7)
National Institute of Mental Health	3	1	1	1
Department of H.E.W.	3	1	1	1
Lexington, Ky Center	2	1		1
Houston, Texas Center	2		1	1
University Research Program	3	1	1	1
Executive Course	4	1	1	2