

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AIDS, DRUGS AND PROSTITUTE CONTROL OF VIETNAM

CEREMONY FOR THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF
THE STRATEGY ON PREVENTING, COMBATING AND
CONTROLLING DRUG ABUSE IN VIETNAM TILL 2020
AND ORIENTATION TILL 2030

I. THE MAKING OF THE STRATEGY

Acting upon the directions given by the Government, the MPS has promptly established the Drafting Committee with a Specialist Group to assist the drafting of the Strategy. Members of the Drafting Committee include leading officials of ministries and agencies, who are members of the National Committee as well as leading officials from other concerned institutions.

Coordination with other concerned ministries and agencies, conducted broad surveys and reviews of the reality of the anti-narcotic activities in all ministries, sectors and localities, of their initiatives, solutions and results in the anti-narcotic fight. The Committee has also conducted studies of anti-narcotic strategies adopted in some countries in the region as reference for the drafting of the Strategy.

I. THE MAKING OF THE STRATEGY

The Drafting Committee has:

- Organized 6 seminars with the participation of senior representatives, experts from the specialized departments of the concerned ministries, agencies, and all members of the National Committee;
- Organized, in coordination with and funded by UNODC, 2 seminars with participation of senior representatives from the Police and the People's Committees of the provinces and of the cities under central administration;

I. THE MAKING OF THE STRATEGY

Of particular significance, the Drafting Committee has invited former State and Government leaders, leaders of the National Committee, specialists and scientists in the field of preventing and combating drug abuse to attend a scientific symposium to get their direct views on the draft strategy (4 August 2009)

I. THE MAKING OF THE STRATEGY

On the basis of contributing opinions and remarks from the PC of the provinces and those of the cities under central administration, from the concerned ministries, agencies and sectors; and with experience drawn from the 5 years of implementing the Overall Anti-Narcotic Plan till the Year 2010, the Drafting Committees completed the draft and submitted it to the Prime Minister who, on 27 June 2011, signed Decision 1001/QĐ-TTg to approve the National Strategy on Preventing, Combating and Controlling Drug Abuse in Vietnam till 2020 and Orientation till 2030,

II. CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

On the basis of absorbing consulting, as well as learn from the implementation of its 5-years Master Plan for drugs prevention and suppression until 2010, Drafting Committee has completed the strategy and submitted the Prime Minister. On 27 June 2011, the Prime Minister signed Decision No.1001/QD-TTg approving the National Strategy for drugs prevention and suppression in Vietnam to 2020 and orientations to 2030.

II. CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

The National Strategy consists of 4 parts:

- **Part 1: The Background to the Strategy**
- **Part 2: Viewpoints, Objectives, Tasks and Solutions**
- **Part 3: Programmes of Actions**
- **Part 4: Organising the Implementation of the Strategy**

II. CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

Part 1: The Background to the Strategy focuses on the general evaluation and the results of the implementation of the anti-drug programmes and plans in the past years; indicates limitations in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse and the reasons for these limitations; provides an overview of the drug situation in the world, in the region and at home; hence stresses on the urgent need of the Strategy to be in place, which would make it possible to develop overall and long-term anti-drug programmes and solutions with a view to ensuring that the anti-drug fight will achieve highly effective and sustainable results, step by step suppress, prevent and get rid of drug abuse from the social life, thus contributing to national construction and development.

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Part 2: Viewpoints, Objectives, Tasks and Solutions

- This part contains the main and important contents of the Strategy, which includes 4 contents, namely: Viewpoints, Objectives, Tasks and Solutions.

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Viewpoints are those points characteristic of orientations. They are fundamental principles that should be fully observed in the making and the implementation of the Strategy. Following are these 6 fundamental principles:

1. The preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse must be under direct leadership and direction of the Party Committees at all levels, the administration of the governments at all levels, with the People's Police Force as the core.

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2. Preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse is among important and central tasks. They are urgent, consistent, continual and long-term tasks, which require consistency, steadfastness and determination on the part of those performing them; and which also require close and harmonious collaboration of all branches and sectors at all levels and of all social and political organisations. The contents of these tasks must be integrated in the implementation of other related National Programmes and Strategies.

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3. Investing in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse is investing for sustainable national development. The State ensures that the mobilisation of resources for preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse is in accordance with the existing capacity and the socio-economic conditions of the country in the corresponding periods of time in question, and at the same time with the mobilisation of international donation and funding.

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4. Preventing and combating drug abuse must be closely combined with reduction in drug supply and demand as well as harm reduction. Great attention must be attached to preventing and combating drug abuse right in the households, household groups, living quarters, communes, wards, towns, offices, enterprises and schools, with focus on high-risk groups.

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5. The socialisation of preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse should be promoted on the basis of active participation by all sectors and branches, all social and political organisations, all professional organisations and unions, all economic sectors, all non-government organisations and all citizens.

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6. International cooperation should be strengthened and all international commitments fulfilled in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse

II. CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

- The Strategies provides an overview of general objectives and specific objectives till the year 2020, and at the same time provides orientations for preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse till the year 2030. The specific objectives till the year 2020 include:

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The specific objectives till the year 2020 include:

- Reduction by at least 30% to 40% of the existing number of drug addicts. 70% of communes, wards, towns and living quarters and 90% of offices, organisations, units, enterprises and schools with non-existent drug abuse.
- Identification and control of 100% of drug addicts; treatment and vocational training for 90% of them; treatment of 100% of drug addicts in centres; reduction of the current relapse rate by 10% to 15%.

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- Increase of the percentage of the amount of drug seized in border areas to 30% of the total amount seized nationwide; basically wiping out all illicit drug trading, trafficking, transporting, storing and abusing organisations in the country.
- Strict control of all legal trading in precursors, addicted substances and psychotropic substances; no illegal production of synthetic drugs allowed in Vietnam.

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- ***Tasks***

- The Strategy indicates 6 main tasks that must be focused on in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse, which include:

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1. To promote extensive, intensive and multiformed public awareness of the Party's and the Government's guiding policies in and laws on preventing and combating drug abuse, and of the disastrous effects of drug abuse. The promotional activities should be carried out in such a way that is adaptive to the concrete situation in each specific region and to each specific group with the target audience being each and every household and citizen.
2. To exercise strict control of all drug addicts; to make all drug addicts declare their state of addiction and register for suitable forms of treatment and withdrawal; to apply measures to control, educate them and provide them with vocational training; to provide them with job opportunities after successful treatment; to help them with effective aftercare and relapse prevention.

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3. To conduct regular surveys in order to timely detect and eradicate the cultivation of plants containing drug substance; to adopt measures to prevent the cultivation of those plants.
4. To exercise strict control of all legal drug-related activities in order to effectively prevent the legal use of drug substances, addicted substances and psychotropic substances from getting involved in drug-related criminal acts.

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5. To actively control the situation, organise raids to basically wipe out all organised drug gangs and dens in the country; to effectively prevent all infiltration of drugs across the borders and illegal production of drugs in the country.
6. To effectively fulfill all international commitments and carry out international cooperation activities in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse.

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- ***Solutions***

- The Strategy indicates 7 main groups of solutions of the most general character, which should be focused on in application.

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1. **Group 1 consisting of of 4 important and central political and social solutions:**
 - a) To enhance the role and responsibility of the Party committees and of the government at all levels in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse.
 - b) To enhance the monitoring function of the National Assembly, the People's Council at all levels and of the socio-political organisations with regard to preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse.
 - c) To actively strengthen the inter-sectoral collaboration in mobilising the strength of the entire community in preventing and combating drug abuse.
 - d) To pay due attention to the establishing and expanding of model communes, wards, towns, offices and units where drug-related crimes and drug addicts do not exist. To combine the campaign “ to build communes, wards, towns into places where there is no drug abuse” with the campaign “ the entire population unite to build a cultural life in their living quarters”.

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2. Group 2 consisting of 3 main solutions in legal terms and in terms of care regimes and policies:

- a) To continue to review all existing legal documents on preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse in order to make a comprehensive system of legal documents that is compatible with the reality and with other related legal systems.
- b) To develop specific care policies for those employed to work in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse with bonuses and incentives for those who detect and inform on drug abuse and drug-related crimes.
- c) To improve the support scheme for those drug addicts under treatment; to provide them with job opportunity after their successful treatment; to encourage business enterprises to recruit them after they leave the treatment centres.

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3. Group 3 consisting of 4 main solutions relating to managerial capacity building:

- a) To continue to improve the organisational structure of those agencies responsible for preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse from the central to the local levels in order to meet the requirements of the tasks in the new situation;
- b) To build and enhance the performance capacity of the network of volunteers and collaborators by providing them with training courses on preventing and combating drug abuse.
- c) To effectively apply information technology in state control of drug abuse;
- d) To promote scientific research works and the application of modern science and technology in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse.

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4. Group 4 consisting of 4 solutions relating to anti-drug communications and education:

- a) To bring into full play the roles and responsibilities of the mass media and of the socio-political organisations in educating the public on preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse
- b) To combine mass communications with direct education of the public,
- c) To pay attention to the integration of anti-drug education into cultural, art, sports and tourist activities.
- d) To improve the management of cultural and entertainment activities to make them free of drug abuse.

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5. Group 5 consisting of 5 main solutions relating to the reduction of drug supply and drug demand:

- a) To launch a nationwide movement against drug abuse in order to heighten the effectiveness of the fight against drug-related crimes;
- b) To increase public awareness and intensify the control of precursors.
- c) To diversify drug treatment models;

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- d) To pay due attention to research works and use of medicines in detoxification and drug treatment.
- đ) To improve the role of the Party committees and of the government at all levels in giving directions to and in coordinating all specialised anti-narcotic forces in those areas where there is recurring cultivation of plants containing drug substances.

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6. Group 6 consisting of 2 main solutions relating to the mobilisation of resources:

- a) To mobilise the sources for preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse from the central and local sources, from organisations and business enterprises at home and abroad, and from the population in order to ensure sufficient sources for achieving the objectives and performing the tasks prescribed in the Strategy.
- b) To effectively manage, monitor and use all investment funds for the work of preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse; to decentralise the management of fund for preventing and combating drug abuse to the concerned ministries and sectors and to the People's Committees of the provinces and those of the cities under the central administration.

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7. Group 7 consisting of 3 main solutions relating to international cooperation in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse:

- a) To fulfil all international commitments and obligations in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse.
- b) To strengthen close collaboration with those countries sharing land borders with Vietnam.
- c) To strengthen cooperation and share experience with other countries and with concerned international organisations in training officers, in research works and in application of science and technology in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse, as well as in drug treatment.

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Part 3: Programmes of Actions

8 programmes of actions are proposed in the Strategy:

1. Anti-narcotic information dissemination and education programme.
2. Programme to build a comprehensive anti-narcotic legal system.

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3. Programme to improve the State anti-narcotic control capability and organisational mechanism; and to promote scientific research work and strengthen the capability of anti-narcotic officers .
4. Drug-related crime preventing and combating programme.
5. Programme to heighten the effectiveness of drug treatment, aftercare and harm reduction.

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6. Programme for anti-drug activities among the youth, students, labourers and civil servants; and to make communes, wards, towns, units, schools and other institutions free of drug abuse.
7. Programme to control precursors.
8. Programme to embark on international cooperation and fulfil all international commitments in preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse

II. CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

Part 4: Organising the Implementation of the Strategy

- Based on the assigned functions and responsibilities of the ministries, sectors and the provincial People's Committees, as well as the People's Committees of the cities under the central administration, the Strategy has delegated specific tasks to these respective bodies, whereby the Ministry of Public Security is responsible to take the lead in collaborating with other ministries, ministry-level agencies and other government bodies to form a unified State anti-narcotic control and assist the Government in guiding and organising the implementation of this Strategy.

III. IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

After the approval of the Strategy by the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Public Security – the standing anti-narcotic agency of the National Committee has done the following:

- Issuing documents providing guidance for the ministries and sectors which are members of the National Committee, the People's Committees of the provinces and those of the cities under central administration to promptly work out and adopt plans to implement the Strategy, to concretize the anti-narcotic objectives, tasks and solutions that are suitable to the respective local situations.

III. IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

- Collaborating with other concerned ministries and sectors to develop the National Anti-Narcotic Target Programme for 2012-2015 for submission to and approval by the Prime Minister, in which all specific anti-narcotic objectives and tasks are identified.

III. IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

- The National Strategy on Preventing, combating and controlling drug abuse in Vietnam till 2020 and orientation till 2030 consists of general and long term programmes and solutions. Therefore, in order to implement the Strategy in a harmonious and effective way, I would request that those responsible persons take active role in giving advice and assistance to your institution leadership or your local authorities to concretize all anti-narcotic programmes and plans for each period and suitable to your respective local situations./.

Thank you very much!