Research Article

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION, ERADICATION, ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING (P4GN): TOWARDS STRENGTHENING NATIONAL RESILIENCE

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Abstract

Drug abuse in Indonesia continues to rise, necessitating a comprehensive policy to address the issue. This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (NAP P4GN) in strengthening national resilience through cross-sector synergy. This research employs a qualitative approach with public policy analysis and document studies related to NAP P4GN regulations. A SWOT analysis was conducted to assess the supporting and inhibiting factors in policy implementation. Findings indicate that while NAP P4GN regulations have been strengthened, implementation still faces challenges such as weak inter-agency coordination, limited data-sharing mechanisms, and the increasing adaptation of drug networks to technology. However, opportunities remain through the use of artificial intelligence in drug monitoring and the strengthening of community-based rehabilitation programs. The success of NAP P4GN heavily depends on enhancing cross-sector synergy, optimizing technology, and increasing community participation. A more integrated and community-based strategy is required to make this policy more effective in strengthening national resilience against drug threats.

Keywords : RAN P4GN, Public Policy, Narcotics, National Resilience, Cross-Sector Synergy, Drugs

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse has become a serious threat to Indonesia's national security, given its multidimensional impact on various aspects of life, ranging from social, economic, to security. As a global problem, drugs are not only a domestic threat, but also a transnational issue that requires serious attention from all stakeholders (Sukmana et al., 2024). This can be seen from international efforts that have been made through a number of UN conventions, such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), which were adopted by Indonesia in the form of Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics. Over time, this regulation was updated through Law Number 35 Year 2009 to adjust to the complexity of drug problems in the modern era.

The abuse of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and addictive substances (NAPZA) has become a serious threat at the national, regional, and global levels. Data from 2023 shows that the prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia reached 1.73%, equivalent to around 3.3 million people aged 15-64 years. At the global level, the number of people who use drugs reached 296 million, an increase of 12 million compared to the previous year. This increase not only shows the scale of the problem, but also the alarming trend of drug abuse, especially in the younger age groups. In Indonesia, the productive age group of 24-49 years dominates the number of users, while the age group of 15-24 years shows a significant increase. The impact is not only limited to individual health and productivity, but also undermines social and economic resilience, which are important elements of national security. Drug dependence leads to a decline in the quality of human resources, which in turn hinders national development (Putra, 2023; Chastanti & Munthe, 2019).

The situation is increasingly precarious with the surge in drug cases revealed by law enforcement officials. In January 2024, 3,874 drug cases were recorded with 5,148 suspects, a 57% increase from December 2023 which only recorded 2,464 cases and 3,269 suspects (BNN RI, 2024). This sharp increase reflects the growing network of drug trafficking in Indonesia. This problem is not only detrimental to public health, but also has major social and economic impacts, such as increased crime rates, damage to family institutions, and economic losses due to low productivity. This global trend shows that tackling drug abuse requires a holistic approach, involving cross-sectoral cooperation, raising public awareness, and strengthening policies and law enforcement to address its full impact.

Previously, in 2017 President Joko Widodo had called the war on drugs a national priority, underlining the importance of an integrated and systematic approach. On the commemoration of International Anti-Narcotics Day (HANI), the President revealed that one of the main obstacles in drug eradication is sectoral ego among ministries and agencies, leading to a lack of coordination and synergy in policy implementation. To address this issue, the government issued Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 2 of 2020 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (RAN P4GN) 2020-2024. This policy aims to strengthen multi-sector collaboration in addressing the drug threat as a whole, involving not only government agencies but also communities, the education sector, and the business world (Lisdahayati, 2023).

The RAN P4GN policy is designed with key pillars that cover various strategic aspects in the prevention and eradication of drug abuse. The first pillar is the promotion of the Family Planning Movement (GenRe) targeting schools, campuses, and family planning villages to create collective awareness from an early age. The second pillar is the establishment of P4GN regulations in each ministry/agency and local government to strengthen the legal and institutional framework. Furthermore, there is guidance and dissemination of P4GN policies to all BUMN and BUMD, as part of an approach that involves the business world in drug eradication efforts. Other pillars include strengthening social ecological support for Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS), community empowerment in mapping drug abuse problems in vulnerable areas, and the establishment of five Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Addictive Substances Education Information Centers (PIE NAPZA) in vulnerable areas (Nur, H. A., & Margaret, M. 2024).

In addition, the protection of critical and strategic information infrastructure is also an important priority, along with the establishment of anti-drug task forces or volunteers, the development of anti-drug education modules in official educational institutions, and the integration of anti-drug materials into school and university curricula (Leheza et al., 2023). However, the implementation of the NAP P4GN still faces a number of challenges. One of them is the absence of an integrated framework that can harmonize the different perspectives between agencies in dealing with drugs. The lack of awareness of agencies that are not directly in contact with the drug problem is also a factor inhibiting the effectiveness of this policy (Lindsey, T., & Nicholson, P. 2016).

According to research by Chastanti and Munthe (2019), the implementation of multicultural education that educates students about narcotics can be an effective strategy in

reducing drug abuse among adolescents. Hayati et al. (2021) added that group guidance in schools can increase the meaningfulness of students' lives, which plays an important role in reducing the risk of drug abuse. Ahmad (2024) explained the strategy of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in dealing with transnational drug crimes, emphasizing the need for holistic policies and cross-sector cooperation for effective handling. Lura and Sampelolo (2023) underlined the importance of drug prevention socialization at the community level as a first step in building collective awareness of the dangers of drugs. Putra (2023) in his evaluation of the P4GN program reported positive results from initiatives such as the drug-free village program and structured socialization. In addition, Rachmawati et al. (2018) showed that active education methods such as CBIA-Drugs can significantly improve adolescents' knowledge about the dangers of drugs. In the family realm, Lisdahayati (2023) emphasized that the role of parents is crucial in shaping children's behavior to prevent drug abuse. Abdurahim et al. (2022) also noted that counseling among students significantly improved their understanding of drug risks.

Previous research tends to focus on partial aspects of drug prevention or control. This research brings novelty by examining the implementation of the NAP P4GN as a comprehensive public policy, focusing on strengthening national resilience through cross-sector synergy. Thus, this research provides a comprehensive picture of the implementation of the NAP P4GN, from prevention, eradication, to integrated law enforcement efforts (Choiriyah, 2023; Halimah et al., 2021). This research uses the framework of public policy analysis and national resilience to evaluate the implementation of the NAP P4GN. The main argument built in this research is that the success of the NAP P4GN is highly dependent on cross-sector synergy, policy effectiveness, and active community involvement in drug prevention and eradication efforts. Using the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis approach and the top-down and bottom-up policy implementation models, this research seeks to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors of the NAP P4GN implementation and its impact on national resilience.

The discussion in this study is systematically organized to show the main arguments through several stages. First, the analysis of the NAP P4GN policy based on regulations and implementation at the central and regional levels. Second, the evaluation of policy effectiveness in reducing drug abuse based on empirical data. Third, identification of challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the NAP P4GN by considering the perspectives of various stakeholders. Fourth, formulate strategic recommendations to improve

policy effectiveness in supporting Indonesia's national resilience. This research aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the NAP P4GN in drug eradication, focusing on cross-sector synergy, policy effectiveness, and the role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in carrying out drug eradication strategies. It also seeks to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors of policy implementation and its impact on Indonesia's national resilience

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical method, which aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the NAP P4GN in drug eradication and its impact on Indonesia's national resilience. The study focuses on public policy evaluation and cross-sector synergy, using the SWOT analysis framework as well as top-down and bottom-up policy implementation models. The data in this study was obtained through a literature study, which included policy documents, laws and regulations, official government reports (BNN, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Indonesian National Police), previous research results, and academic publications related to P4GN policies. The data was analyzed using the policy analysis method to identify the effectiveness of drug eradication strategies, implementation challenges, and the role of various stakeholders in supporting this policy. Inductive analysis techniques were used to examine the data based on empirical facts found in the literature. In addition, the data triangulation method was applied by comparing information from various sources to increase the validity of the research findings. With this approach, the research is expected to provide deeper insights into institutional readiness, policy effectiveness, as well as supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of the NAP P4GN in maintaining Indonesia's national resilience

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of RAN P4GN in Drug Eradication

The implementation of RAN P4GN in drug eradication by BNN has shown significant developments in recent years. The following data presents the number of cases uncovered and the number of suspects arrested from 2020 to 2024.

Table 1. Number of Drug Cases Uncovered and Suspects Arrested (2020-2024)

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
2020	38.115	50.879

2021	40.287	53.110
2022	42.698	55.478
2023	45.231	57.902
2024	47.800	60.300

Source: BNN RI (2024)

The data indicates an increasing trend in the number of cases uncovered and the number of suspects arrested each year. This suggests that drug eradication efforts are becoming more intensive, but it also highlights that drug trafficking remains a serious issue in Indonesia.

Literature Review Findings

To support the analysis, a literature review was conducted to examine the effectiveness of various aspects of RAN P4GN implementation.

Table 2. Literature Review Findings

Aspects	Main Findings	Source
Public awareness	The GenRe campaign effectively increases understanding of the dangers of drugs.	Chastanti & Munthe (2019)
Drug-free village program	P4GN socialization in villages shows a significant decrease in drug abuse.	Putra (2023)
Volunteers and communities	Anti-drug volunteers help build collective awareness in drug-prone communities.	Lura & Sampelolo (2023)
Law enforcement	An increase in drug cases was revealed by 57% between December 2023 and January 2024.	Data Polri (2024)
Anti-drug education	The CBIA-Drug Module effectively increases adolescent knowledge regarding the dangers drugs.	Rachmawati et al. (2018)
Cross-sector collaboration	Cross-agency collaboration is essential for the success of optimal policy implementation.	Ahmad (2024), Minshall et al., (2021)

Source: Research Compilation, 2024

SWOT Analysis of RAN P4GN Implementation

To evaluate the effectiveness of RAN P4GN implementation, a SWOT analysis was conducted, detailing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of this policy.

Table 3. SWOT Analysis of RAN P4GN Implementation

Factor	Description
Strengths	1. Strong regulatory support through Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 2. Multisectoral coordination between BNN, the police, relevant ministries, and the public 3. Increased budget and resources for drug eradication
Weaknesses	1. Lack of data integration between relevant institutions 2. Bureaucratic barriers and sectoral egos in policy implementation 3. Limited number of counselors and rehabilitation facilities
Opportunities	1. Technological advancements supporting drug monitoring and eradication 2. International cooperation in drug eradication efforts 3. Public and private sector support for awareness campaigns and rehabilitation programs
Threats	1. Increasingly sophisticated methods of international drug networks 2. Digitally-based drug trafficking that is difficult to detect 3. Limited rehabilitation facilities for drug users

Source: Research Analysis, 2024

Interpretation: The SWOT analysis reveals that RAN P4GN implementation holds significant potential for drug eradication due to its strong regulatory backing and multisectoral coordination. However, challenges such as data integration issues and threats from international drug networks must be promptly addressed to enhance policy effectiveness.

Policy Implementation Model: Top-Down and Bottom-Up

In the implementation of RAN P4GN, both top-down and bottom-up policy approaches are employed:

a. Top-Down Model: Policy implementation begins at the central government level through regulations and directives issued to relevant agencies such as BNN and the National Police. This structure ensures that policies have a strong legal foundation and can be implemented nationwide.

b. Bottom-Up Model: Public participation, involvement of private sectors, and educational institutions play a crucial role in supporting the success of this policy. Community-based rehabilitation programs and anti-drug education initiatives in schools exemplify this approach.

This combined approach aims to enhance policy effectiveness by ensuring that both the government and society actively participate in drug eradication efforts. The implementation of RAN P4GN has demonstrated progress in drug eradication, as reflected in the increasing number of cases uncovered and suspects arrested each year. However, several challenges

remain, including the need for better data integration between institutions, increased rehabilitation facilities, and adaptation to the evolving methods of international drug networks. The SWOT analysis highlights the policy's strengths in regulatory support and cross-sector coordination, yet it also faces threats from increasingly complex drug networks. By adopting a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches, it is expected that this policy can be more effective in addressing drug-related issues in Indonesia and strengthening national resilience.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reaffirm the crucial role of cross-sectoral synergy, policy effectiveness, and community engagement in the successful implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (RAN P4GN). Using the framework of public policy analysis and national resilience, this discussion evaluates the supporting and inhibiting factors affecting the implementation of RAN P4GN and its impact on Indonesia's national resilience. A more systematic and integrated approach is needed to ensure that this policy not only eradicates drug trafficking but also strengthens national resilience through increased awareness, public participation, and the optimization of resources for prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

Support for the effective implementation of RAN P4GN can be seen through various findings in the literature review, highlighting the importance of community-based approaches, anti-drug education, and cross-sectoral collaboration. The GenRe (Planned Generation) campaign, drug-free village programs, and volunteer involvement in building collective awareness have been proven to contribute to drug abuse prevention efforts. Additionally, the implementation of the CBIA-Drug education module has successfully increased adolescents' understanding of the dangers of drugs. In terms of law enforcement, the 57% increase in drug cases uncovered between December 2023 and January 2024 indicates that this policy has been actively enforced. However, the long-term success of RAN P4GN heavily depends on optimizing inter-agency cooperation, data integration, and strengthening coordination in policy implementation.

The implementation of RAN P4GN in drug eradication in Indonesia has shown significant progress in recent years. Data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) recorded an increasing number of cases uncovered and suspects arrested from 2020 to 2024. This upward trend reflects the intensification of drug eradication efforts but also indicates that drug trafficking remains a serious issue that requires more effective countermeasures. Beyond law

enforcement approaches, the success of RAN P4GN also relies heavily on cross-sectoral synergy, including community involvement, private sector engagement, and international cooperation, to address the drug problem more comprehensively.

Analysis of RAN P4GN Policy Implementation

The National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (RAN P4GN) in Indonesia represents a strategic initiative supported by a strong regulatory framework, including Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020. This policy is implemented through a top-down approach, in which directives from the central government are enforced by institutions such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) (Nurmalita, 2022). However, the effectiveness of this policy also heavily relies on a bottom-up approach, encompassing public awareness campaigns, community-based rehabilitation programs, and private sector engagement. The interaction between these two approaches is essential in determining the overall impact of RAN P4GN in reducing drug abuse at both national and regional levels (Aziz, 2023).

Empirical data indicate a significant increase in drug-related arrests and cases exposed between 2020 and 2024, reflecting intensified law enforcement efforts. However, these findings also highlight the increasing sophistication of drug trafficking networks, suggesting significant challenges in law enforcement operations. A SWOT analysis of RAN P4GN implementation reveals that while Indonesia possesses a strong regulatory framework and institutional coordination, various obstacles persist, including bureaucratic inefficiencies, limited rehabilitation facilities, and fragmented data systems. Furthermore, drug networks have adapted to law enforcement measures by leveraging digital platforms to evade detection, further complicating policy implementation (Nurmalita, 2022).

One of the primary challenges in implementing RAN P4GN is the lack of inter-agency integration. The absence of a centralized data-sharing mechanism among BNN, Polri, and other key stakeholders weakens intelligence coordination and rapid response capabilities against drug trafficking activities. Additionally, gaps between policy formulation and field implementation present another obstacle, particularly at the regional government level, where law enforcement capacities vary significantly (Nurmalita, 2022). Nevertheless, opportunities exist to enhance the effectiveness of RAN P4GN, including the utilization of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence-driven surveillance systems and digital data analysis to improve monitoring and eradication efforts. International cooperation further provides access to best practices and resources, strengthening preventive and enforcement

measures. Moreover, collaboration with the private sector in rehabilitation programs and public awareness campaigns could increase community participation in anti-drug initiatives.

Implementation of RAN P4GN (National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) in Indonesia faces various complex challenges, including limited human resources (HR) capacity and existing infrastructure. The lack of trained personnel in handling drug cases, both at the law enforcement and rehabilitation levels, is one of the factors hindering the effectiveness of this policy. Research indicates that the development of high-quality human resources is crucial in enhancing organizational effectiveness, including in the context of drug control (Sitepu et al., 2022). In this regard, greater efforts are needed to improve training and education for personnel involved in law enforcement and drug user rehabilitation (Wahid & Rafiqi, 2023). In several regions, the availability of rehabilitation facilities is still minimal, leaving many addicts without access to adequate recovery services. This contributes to the increasing recidivism rate among drug users. Studies show that effective rehabilitation requires sufficient infrastructure support and accessibility for users (Rofik, 2022). Therefore, expanding access to rehabilitation facilities integrated with the national health system is essential to reducing drug abuse rates and improving users' quality of life (Halim, 2024). Additionally, human resource development focused on rehabilitation must also be a priority, as the quality of human resources directly influences the success of rehabilitation programs (Adisaputro, 2020).

The rapid development of technology also presents new challenges in law enforcement against drug networks. The use of digital technology by drug syndicates to conduct online transactions and obscure their movements has hindered the effectiveness of conventional drug eradication strategies. Research indicates that the utilization of information and communication technology (ICT) can enhance human resource capacity in addressing these challenges (Nisa & Nainggolan, 2024). Thus, a more adaptive policy approach is necessary, such as implementing artificial intelligence and big data analytics to detect drug transaction patterns more effectively (Mustaqmah & Putri, 2022). Collaboration with digital service providers and social media platforms must also be strengthened to close loopholes exploited by drug criminals in carrying out their activities (Rijal et al., 2023). Furthermore, the effectiveness of RAN P4GN also heavily depends on active community participation in supporting prevention and rehabilitation efforts. More massive and educational public awareness campaigns need to be enhanced so that society gains a better understanding of the

dangers of drugs and effective reporting mechanisms. Studies indicate that community involvement in community-based rehabilitation programs can expand the coverage of recovery services for drug users (Shobirin, 2019). With stronger synergy between the government, law enforcement agencies, the private sector, and the community, the implementation of RAN P4GN can be more optimal in reducing drug abuse rates and strengthening national resilience against drug threats (Firmansyah & Babussalam, 2023).

In this context, it is important to create an environment that supports rehabilitation, including physical design and space arrangements that can enhance patient well-being (Halim, 2024). Additionally, continuous training and development of human resources must also be a key focus to ensure that professionals have the necessary skills and knowledge to handle drug cases effectively (Mustopa et al., 2021). Thus, enhancing the capacity of professionals and expanding access to rehabilitation facilities integrated with the national health system will significantly contribute to the success of RAN P4GN implementation. In addressing these challenges, collaboration among various institutions and sectors is also crucial. Research shows that good coordination between relevant institutions can improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and drug abuse prevention (Firmansyah & Babussalam, 2023). Therefore, greater efforts are needed to raise public awareness about the importance of rehabilitation and to reduce stigma against drug abusers (Wahid & Rafiqi, 2023). With a comprehensive and collaborative approach, the implementation of RAN P4GN is expected to be more effective and bring positive impacts to society.

Strengthening National Resilience Through Cross-Sectoral Synergy in Drug Eradication in Indonesia

Strengthening national resilience through cross-sectoral synergy in drug eradication efforts in Indonesia is crucial to addressing this complex issue. Drug abuse has far-reaching consequences, affecting public health, crime rates, socio-economic stability, workforce productivity, and national security (Hazziah et al., 2022). Therefore, an integrated approach involving multiple sectors—including government agencies, civil society, the private sector, and international partnerships—is essential for enhancing national resilience against drug-related threats (Sawitri & Maulina, 2022). The National Narcotics Agency (BNN), as the primary coordinating body for drug eradication, must be strengthened through improved resource allocation and enhanced inter-agency cooperation (Ahmad et al., 2022).

Research indicates that community-based interventions can significantly improve the effectiveness of prevention and rehabilitation programs (Gultom et al., 2023). Thus, policy

adjustments should prioritize preventive measures, including comprehensive education programs and community-based social interventions, rather than focusing solely on repressive actions. This holistic approach is essential for reducing stigma and increasing public participation in drug abuse prevention initiatives (Srifauzi et al., 2022).

However, challenges in implementing the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (RAN P4GN) include limited coordination mechanisms and ineffective data-sharing systems, which hinder rapid response capabilities against drug trafficking (Wulandari & Dewi, 2021). Nevertheless, leveraging technological advancements and expanding international collaboration provide opportunities for enhancing enforcement and prevention measures (Siswantara et al., 2019). For instance, AI-based monitoring systems could significantly improve drug detection and prevention efforts (Tajiri, 2019). Additionally, private sector partnerships in rehabilitation programs and public awareness campaigns could foster greater community engagement in anti-drug initiatives (Hartono & Bakharuddin, 2023).

Strengthening national resilience through cross-sectoral synergy in drug eradication requires a comprehensive and integrated approach, considering the broad impacts of drug abuse on society and the state. By engaging all relevant stakeholders and prioritizing prevention and rehabilitation, Indonesia can effectively address the challenges posed by drug abuse (Sulfikah et al., 2023). The success of RAN P4GN in combating drug abuse and trafficking depends heavily on cross-sectoral synergy, effective policy implementation, and active community involvement. While progress has been made in law enforcement efforts, challenges remain in institutional coordination and resource availability (Sanjaya et al., 2021). To enhance national resilience against drug threats, Indonesia must adopt a more collaborative, technology-driven, and community-centered strategy (Hariyanti, 2019). Furthermore, the role of parents and society in educating younger generations to prevent drug abuse cannot be overlooked. Research shows that parental involvement in children's education contributes to reducing drug abuse rates among adolescents (Ibrahim & Margianti, 2023). Therefore, programs that engage parents and communities in drug abuse education and prevention should be strengthened (Fatima, 2021). By implementing a comprehensive and integrated approach to drug eradication, Indonesia can achieve a more significant impact in strengthening its national resilience against drug threats.

Policy Recommendations:

a. Enhancing Cross-Sectoral Coordination – Establish a centralized intelligence-sharing system to improve coordination between BNN, Polri, and relevant agencies.

b. Utilizing Advanced Technology – Implement AI-driven surveillance and big data analytics for monitoring drug trafficking activities.

c. Expanding Rehabilitation Facilities – Develop more accessible and well-equipped rehabilitation centers for drug users.

d. Empowering Community Participation – Strengthen grassroots initiatives and community engagement in drug prevention campaigns.

e. Strengthening International Cooperation – Expand bilateral and multilateral collaborations to enhance enforcement capabilities and resource sharing.

CONCLUSIONS

This study emphasizes that the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (NAP P4GN) should be understood as a comprehensive public policy, not merely focused on law enforcement but also on strengthening national resilience through cross-sector synergy. The effectiveness of this policy relies on the interaction between top-down and bottom-up approaches, where directives from the central government must be balanced with active participation from society, the private sector, and international cooperation. However, this study finds that the implementation of NAP P4GN still faces significant challenges, particularly in lack of inter-agency coordination, limited data-sharing mechanisms, and the increasingly sophisticated adaptation of drug networks to technology. Therefore, more innovative strategies are needed to ensure that this policy functions optimally in preventing and combating drug abuse. To enhance national resilience, NAP P4GN must be supported by strengthened cross-sector synergy in three key aspects: first, improving inter-agency coordination through more effective data-sharing systems; second, utilizing advanced technology, such as artificial intelligence and digital data analytics, to enhance drug monitoring and eradication efforts; and third, reinforcing community-based prevention and rehabilitation programs to reduce reliance on repressive measures alone. With a more integrated, technology-driven, and participatory approach, NAP P4GN has the potential to become a more effective instrument in addressing drug abuse and strengthening Indonesia's national resilience against the ongoing threats of narcotics.

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