



Republic of the Philippines
Mountain Province State Polytechnic College
Bontoc Campus

TERMINAL REPORT

Training Title : **ACTIVITY ON DRUG EFFECTS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Extension Component : _____

Extension Program : **SUSTAINING VIBRANT COMMUNITY THROUGH PUBLIC SAFETY ADVOCACY Criminology Extension Program**

Cooperating Agency : **Saclit National High School and Betwagan National High School**

Implementing Department : **Criminology Department**

Trainers/Speakers : **Criminology Department**

Actual No. of Participants : **Based on Attendance Sheets**

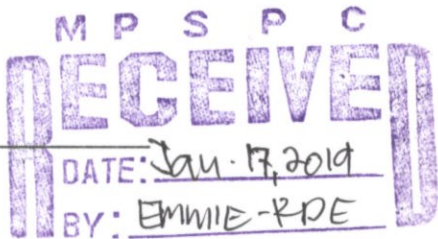
Actual Venue : **Saclit National High School and Betwagan National High School**

Actual Date of Implementation : **December 5-6, 2018**

No. of Training Days : **2 days**

Source of Fund MPSPC : **MPSPC**

Total Budget Requirement : _____



Executive Summary

Abusive use of drugs has a lot of adverse effects. It does not only affect the user himself but affects the family and community as a whole. In extreme cases, the use of drugs often drives the user to commit a crime.

The situation of drug-related cases in the Philippines is increasing by the day. This is evidenced by the number of suspects being arrested by the police and other government agencies as read on the newspapers and watched in the news.

In an effort to help prevent such a disturbing sight in our town and the neighboring barangays and municipalities, the school with the active participation of the Criminology department has launched a series of information campaign/ seminar on drugs, its effects and preventive tips.

Research shows that Sadanga residents are not so much aware on the effects of drugs considering its remote location. To instill awareness on them, some Criminology Faculty members coordinated with the head of the schools of Saclit Sadanga National High School and Betwagan National High School to conduct information dissemination/seminar relative to the ill-effects of crime to include violence against women and children. The audience were the students and the teachers themselves.

The seminar ended with an open forum where students/participants were given the chance to ask questions on the topics discussed.

Problems encountered, Action taken and recommendation

Attachments of the terminal report

1. Attendance sheet/Participants directory
2. Photo d
3. Documentation
4. Certificates
5. Approved Activity design
6. Evaluation summary

Exclusion

Prepared by:

ALBAN C. FANAO

Noted by:

ELMER D. PAKIPAK
Extension Director

Extension Saclit National High School



Sir Parocha explaining the different effects of drugs



Sir Botengan explaining the causes of drug addiction



Ma'am Raquel explain VAW-C to the students



Sir Maskay discussing preventive measures about drug use and drug user



Students of Saclit National High school

Extension in Betwagan



Sir Parocha introducing the speakers and his topic about effects of drug abuse



Causes of drug addiction is being explained by Sir Botengan



VAW-C is discussed and introduced by Ma'am Raquel



Staff that went to Butwagan National High School



Picture taking with the students after the program

SACLIT NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ATTENDANCE SHEET ON THE SYMPOSIUM ON THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

DATE: DECEMBER 5, 2018

	NAMES	GRADE LEVEL	SIGNATURE
1	Reymark C. May-an	7	Reymark May-an
2	Cheryl Churping	7	Cheryl
3	Ron Willen T. Pallar	7	Ron
4	Mark Lander A. Tangib	7	Mark Lander
5	Sean F. Fomkik	7	Sean
6	Lander F. Sangcha-an	7	Lander
7	Cinaya C. Pallar	7	Cinaya
8	Jermuel M. Fernandez	7	Jermuel
9	Leona S. LAWINGAD	7	Leona
10	Rain E. Meryang	7	Rain
11	Chander F. Madagayem	7	Chander
12	Kirven M. Aaohing	7	Kirven
13	Deloy T. Carra-ey	7	Deloy
14	Brian John H. Singgangan	7	Brian
15	Jasper Carl H. Pallar	7	Jasper
16	Cristobal B. Tienaling	7	Cristobal
17	Joshua F. Aligel	7	Joshua
18	Troy O. Lawro	7	Troy
19	Nardo A. Magayem	7	Nardo
20	Althea Fae-et	9	Althea
21	Cyprine Mad-ingan	9	Cyprine
22	Pizza Pingkawet	9	Pizza
	Jetay Pingkawet	9	Jetay
	Lanyas, Zerah C.	9	Lanyas
	Felipe, Arjay, Jr.	9	Felipe
	Ramil A. Zard	9	Ramil
	Fowas, Dorothy M.	9	Fowas
	April, Panak-il	9	April
	Miharel C. Sangcha-an	9	Miharel
	René Lee C. Guacian	9	René
	Timothy Miller	9	Timothy
	Cheryem Gerald A.	9	Cheryem
	Jimmy A. Churping	9	Jimmy
	Gather F. Alig	9	Gather
	Gaby Pallar	9	Gaby
	Alonso S. Farlaweg	9	Alonso
	Christian Paul T. Chumangan	9	Christian
	Jim A. Cassina	9	Jim
40	Jimmy P. Chumangan	9	Jimmy

Christham Aliga	9	Christham
Mayumi Sangcha-an	8	Mayumi
Debbie Menyang	8	Debbie
Arnee Sangcha-an	8	Arnee
Benard Gengen A.	Grade 2	Benard
Sumerbang Rhea F.	Grade VIII	Sumerbang
Marisa Malig-eng	8	Marisa
Sonay Mark Malig-eng C.	11	Sonay
Marlon Fajunen	8	Marlon
Sharon James A. Lawagan	Grade-8	Sharon
Gideon T. Tammacho	" -8	Gideon
Melvin Aliga	8	Melvin
Brenda Agabure	11	Brenda
Charles A. Tammacho	8	Charles
Ivy Aliga	Grade 8	Ivy
Mabeth Gengen	"	Mabeth
Jerick S. Geronilla	"	Jerick
Rachid Awikang k.	Grade 8	Rachid
Wanawan Carlo C.	Grade 8	Wanawan
Christiane May L. Chumil-eng	Grade 8	Christiane
Janice Puyao	"	Janice
Bobby E Pad	8	Bobby
Adam R. R. R.	Grade 8	Adam
Winston Madrigal	Grade 8	Winston
Sharon F. Wadkingan	Grade 8	Sharon
Wendy C. Salas	Grade 8	Wendy
60 Adrian Carl W. Pelayo	Grade 8	Adrian

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Cordillera Administrative Region
Division of Mt. Province
BETWAGAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
Betwagan, Sadanga Mt. Province

Gender and Development- Violence Against Women and Children Symposium

ATTENDANCE SHEET

December 6, 2018

Name	Signature
1. Jasmine F. Yakak	
2. Jemelyn Tumpapang	
3. Theadora Fangad	
4. Marife Saclangan	
5. Margarita Mangad	
6. Analyn A. Cabbab	
7. Kervy Ann M. Farnamod	
8. Chamra Guimong	
9. Christina Kannisi	
10. Annie Brail I. Mapolo	
11. Vilma C. Tangkiao	
12. Remy L. Bacayen	
13. Victoria F. Cherwaken	
14. Fran O. Tanao	
15. Mary Rose E. Fagsao	
16. RICA M. LATLAT	
17. Hazel P. Monsten	
18. Wyzer Karyacho	
19. Michelle Fanau	
20. Nympha Jane I. Galmang	
21. Joylyn Filan	
22. Purificacion Mango	
23. Imel Claudine S. Kamulan	
24. Raquel Anilem Yassan	
25. Daisy Pibay	
26. Marites Yakak	
27. Norma Tatangil	
28. Ginalyn Tatangil	
29. Maricel Takak	
30. Marilyn Filonan	
31. Drexill Jay Uyduwgid	
32. Ginalyn Farrago S.	
33. Camareg, Hartey P.	
34. Verhemi F. Agay-yong	
35. Ling bayan Dinisia	
36. Jacin, Dagsad F.	
37. Mangad, Edna A.	
38. Fangad, Item C.	
39. Asait, Teresa G.	
40. Frazelmae sara-an	
41. Juliana C. Charag	
42. Mangiel M. Tangil	
43. ADRIAN G. Pitoy	

Charlemagne K. Lumbac	
45. Angelica Tongafong	Lumbac Angelica Mar
46. Flora An-an	
47. Aurelia Chumil-ang	
48. Joser Langpawen.	Langpawen
49. Carmen Lumatac	Lumatac
50. Jeremiah Lohimari	Lohimari
51. JOHN LEE PANGIYAH	PANGIYAH
52. Wilmer Agpawan	Agpawan
53. Jordan Pang-ijen	Pang-ijen
54. Adan Manogineng	Manogineng
55. Andres Lumbac	Lumbac
56. Witeño A. Sumalbang	Sumalbang
57. Edgar P. Tangab	Tangab
58. Rexmer Y. Cagayan	Cagayan
59. Fleming A. Cagayan	Cagayan.
60. Geronimo P. Monatan	Monatan
61. KINLEE A. FANGED	FANGED
62. Jon MARAAT	MARAAT
63. Arman A. Farasan	Farasan
64. Gande Kis-ing	Kis-ing
65. Jerry L. Oging	Oging
66. John Kevin F. Kaganang	Kaganang
67. Mayo T. Fuchadcha	Fuchadcha
68. Clarence C. Palampay	Palampay
69. Julie Ann M. Tapanil	Tapanil
70. Charlyn Timmakheg	Timmakheg
71. Octavia Molintas	Molintas
72. Jany P. Agpawan	Agpawan
73. Alfonso C. Tang Tiao	Tang Tiao
74. Jany K. Pok-ab	Pok-ab
75. Gloria A. Farasan	Farasan
76. Fera P. SUMARAB	SUMARAB
77. Orinex Lumatac	Lumatac
78. Anabelle Lapatan	Lapatan
79. Lina An-an	An-an
80. Preiza Palikan	Palikan
81. Christian Chumakon	Chumakon
82. Martin Tayan	Tayan
83. Hazelyn Faith T. Agpad	Agpad
84. William Modcharang	Modcharang
85. Jack Levin L. Yassan	Yassan
86. Abraham L. Ag-ab	Ag-ab
87. Domingo L. Tangab	Tangab
88. Peng-ijen, Gnatlyn F.	Gnatlyn F.
89. Romanosa Achipen Tongafong	Tongafong
90. Evangelina G. Paichingig	Paichingig
91. Sheila Pen-achan	Pen-achan
92. Athena S. Mendoza	Mendoza
93. Remelyn Marisim	Marisim
94. Jordan A. Pangiyah	Pangiyah
95. Christ pin Cagayan	Cagayan
96. Thelma Atramben	Atramben
97. Marisa Amboni	Amboni
98. Judy Anne Filip-en	Filip-en
99. Tayan, Josephine	Tayan

74. Maribel M. Forayung	Forayung
75. Odessa H. Tancengeng	Tancengeng
76. Dominga Takilang	Takilang
77. Minda Tayno	Tayno
78. Elvira Tanyayo	Tanyayo
79. Augusta Casingey	Casingey
80. Susan Nestor	Nestor
81. Rupina Kayang-o	Kayang-o
82. Josephine Kasiney	Kasiney
83. Gina Tancawen	Tancawen
84. Jose L. Saclangan	Saclangan
85. Catalina Fichingan	Fichingan
86. Shanee Kasiney	Kasiney
87. Leah Ngaraad	Ngaraad
88. Neldo Agmayao	Agmayao
89. Catalina Okramen	Okramen
90. Agay ying, Ele Mar F.	Agay ying
91. Takchangan, Jane Marie F.	Takchangan
92. Ngaraad, Emily	Ngaraad
93. Agustina Laduyan F	Laduyan
94. Apolonia A. Felipe	Felipe
95. Lysimo, Noel L.	Lysimo
96. Julie Rao-anan	Rao-anan
97. Annel Syngan	Syngan
98. Elen Tanyayo	Tanyayo
99. Evelyn Madelonang	Madelonang
100. Jennifer Alistag	Alistag
101. Janet F. Takchangan	Takchangan
102. Aprilin I. Kachammang	Kachammang
103. Kharul L. Cayang-o	Cayang-o
104. Onda F. Achipen	Achipen
105. Vernon Gijmer Chalw-au	Chalw-au
106. Riza Jay-ap	Jay-ap
107. Lyn Fitayong	Fitayong
108. Fama Wilwin Charles L.	Wilwin Charles L.
109. Palikan, Marlow, M.	Palikan
110. Marcelina Tafangil N	Tafangil
111. John Ching-pai M.	Ching-pai
112. Aushin Talingan R.	Talingan
113. Emily C. Baica	Baica
114. Jean L. Molintas	Molintas
115. Rochelle W. Layabo	Layabo
116.3 Diana Kate Dzmerikar	Dzmerikar
117. Marianne C. Agpad	Agpad
118. Juda K. Anilem	Anilem
119. Rachinda, Elvira	Rachinda
120. Aprilyn A. Lumatac	Lumatac
121. Gizele A. Agpad	Agpad
122. Remy C. Gensadan	Gensadan
123. EDANA W. FOSTWIL	FOSTWIL
124. RUBYLEVE C. SIN-ED	SIN-ED
125. VERONICA S. PALORAN	PALORAN
126. LEAH ODDA KANAPAG	KANAPAG
127. Angie P. Charotag	Charotag
128. Juliebeth A. Sumalbang	Sumalbang
129. Alpha T. Chakung	Chakung

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Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.

....Nelson Mandela

EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE

WHAT IS A DRUG?

- A substance, other than food and water that is intended to be taken or administered for the purpose of altering, sustaining or controlling the recipient's physical, mental or emotional state.

WHAT IS DRUG ABUSE?

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WHAT IS DRUG ABUSE?



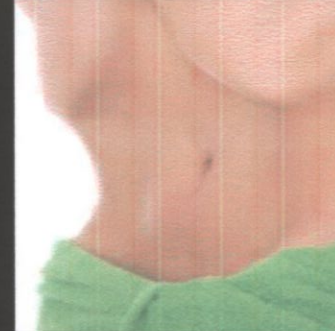
WHAT THEN ARE THE EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE?

1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS

A. Malnutrition – drug addict skips his regular meals

B. Skin infections and rashes – drug addict neglects his personal hygiene

1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS



1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS



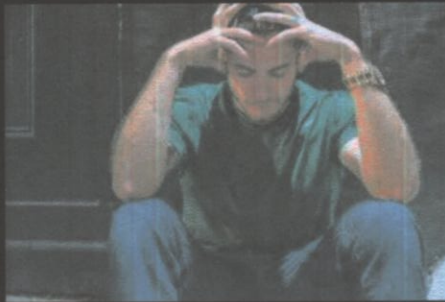
1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

A. deterioration
of personality

B. loss of drive
and ambition



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

C. Depression



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

D. loss of interest to study

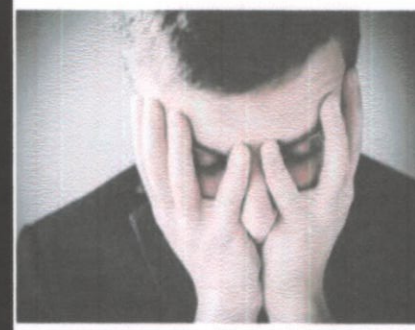
E. laziness, lethargy, boredom and restlessness



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

F. irritability, rebellious attitude

G. forgetfulness



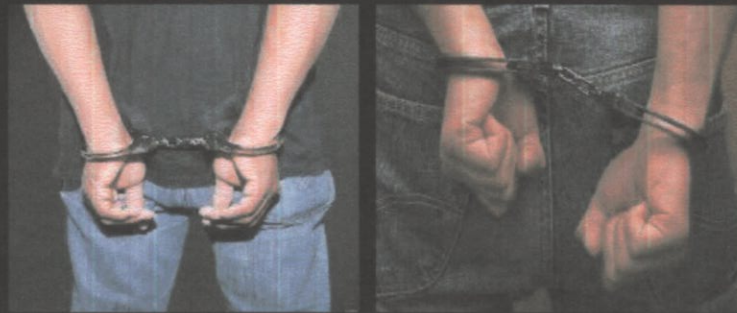
3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

A. Deterioration of interpersonal relationship and development of conflict with authority.



3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

B. Commission of Crime



3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

C. Social maladjustment, loss of desire to work, study and participate in activities or to face challenges



4. MENTAL EFFECTS

-drug abuser can experience adverse effect on the central nervous system

- Drugs reduce the activity of the brain and depresses the central nervous system.

4. MENTAL EFFECTS



4. MENTAL EFFECTS



DRUG ABUSE :

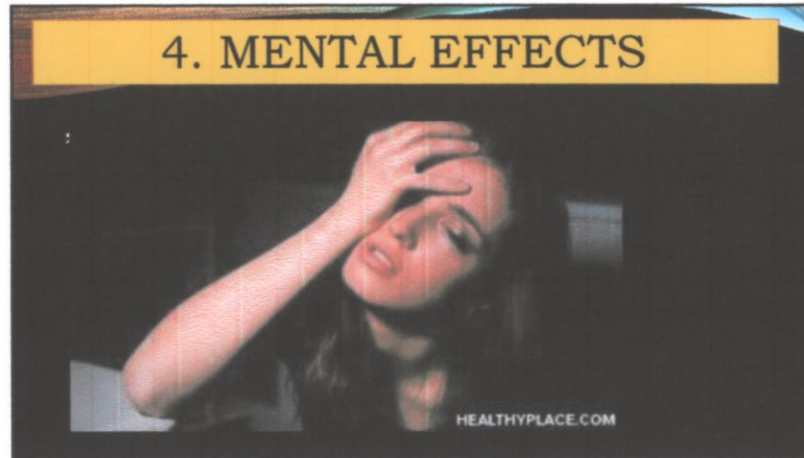
slows brain activity
damages nerve cells
affects brain development

4. MENTAL EFFECTS

-deterioration of the mind.

- dependent is a “mental invalid”, in the sense that drugs can manipulate him, make him lose his power, and prod him to behave contrary to what he usually think right.

4. MENTAL EFFECTS

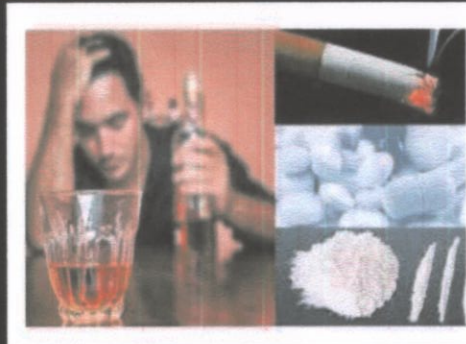


5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

a. Inability to hold a stable job

-It is impossible for a drug abuser to hold a steady job since he spends all his time and money on drugs.

5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS



5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- b. Dependence on family resources
 - Instead of contributing to the economic stability of the family, a dependent becomes economic burden, besides depending on the family for his basic necessities, he also has to rely on the family resources to provide him money for the support of his expensiveness habit.

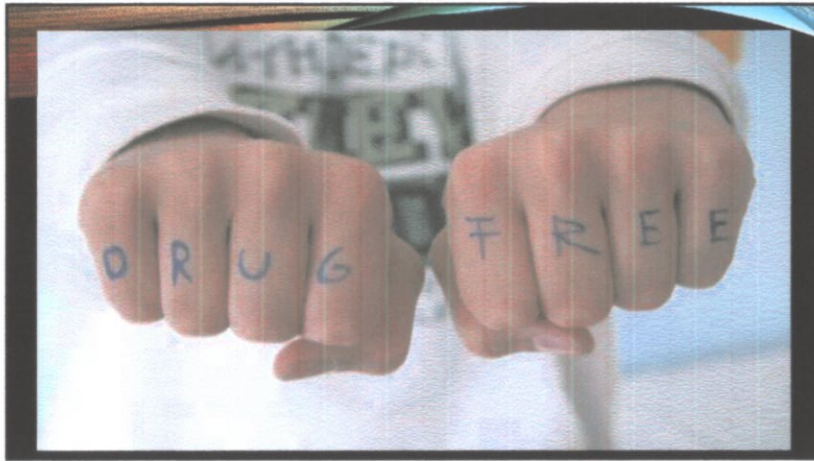
5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- c. Accidents in industry
 - In a state of agitation or dullness of the mind as a result of the drug ha has taken, the dependent becomes careless and losses concentration on his job. Consequently, an accident may occur which may adversely affect.

SAY NO TO DRUGS

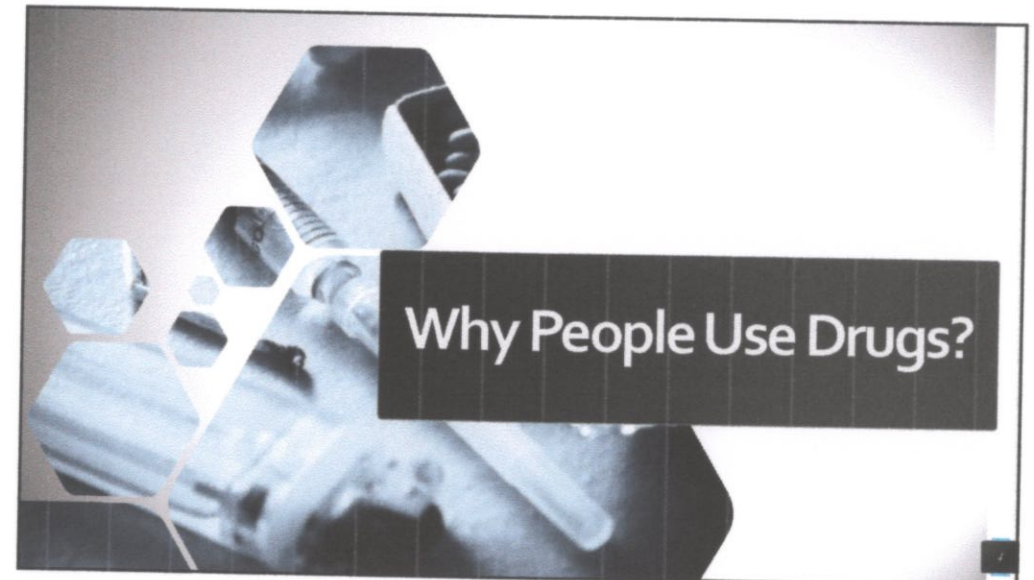
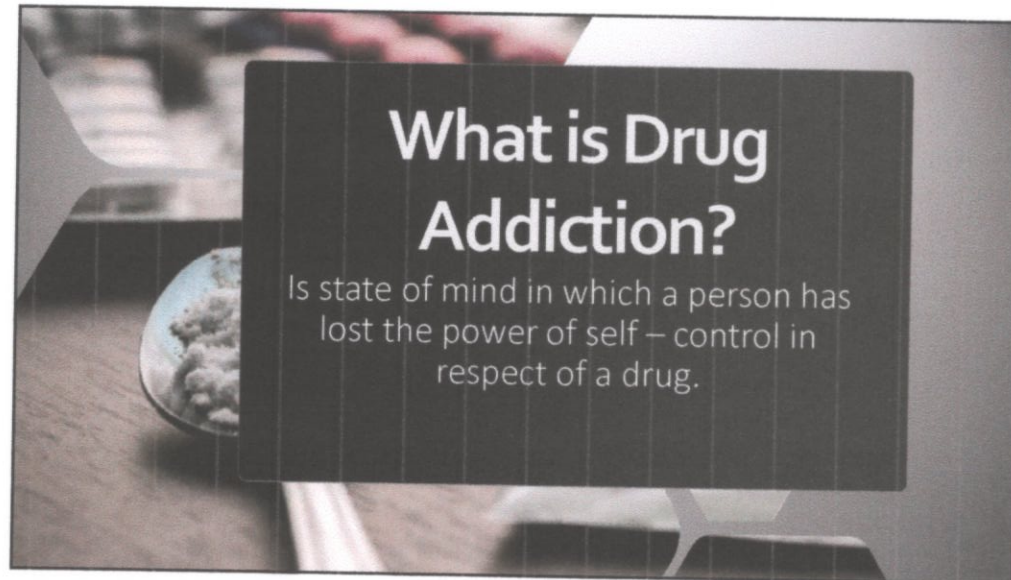
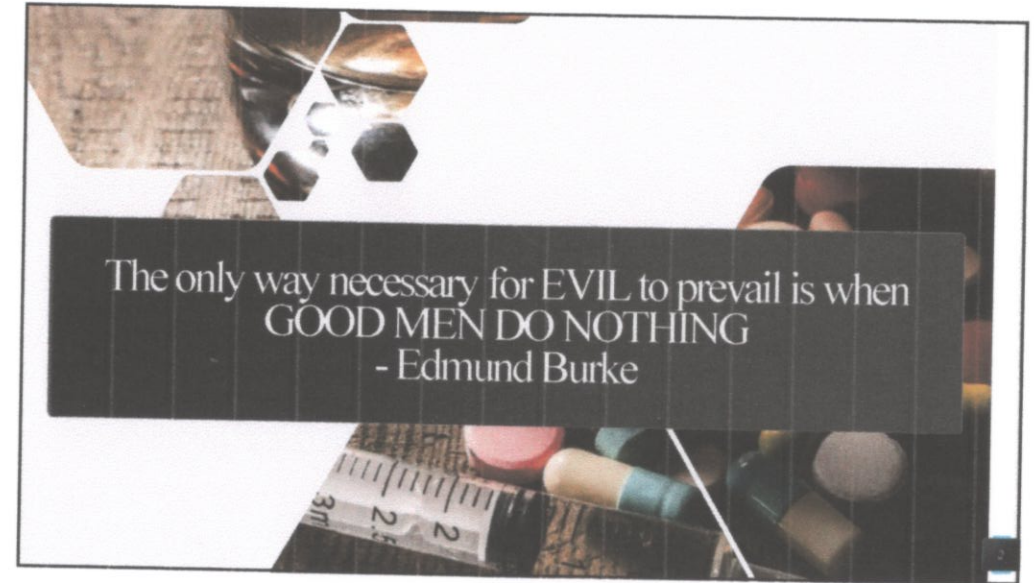
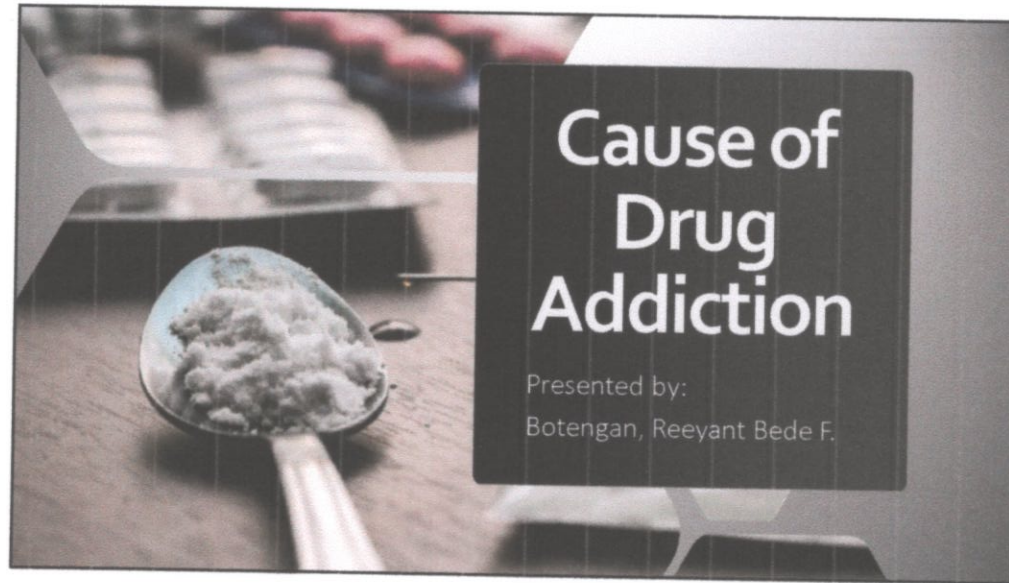


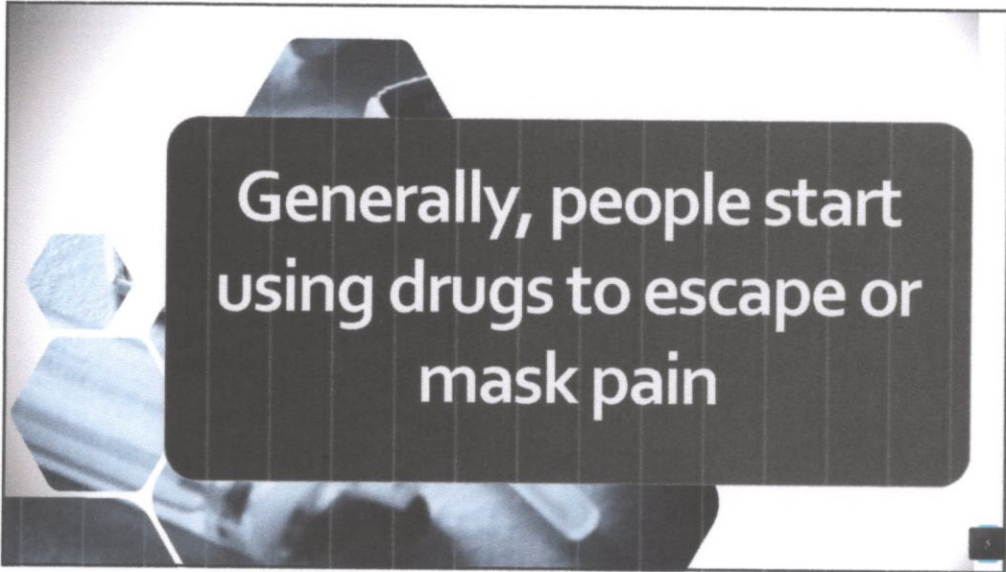
**WALK
AWAY FROM
DRUGS**



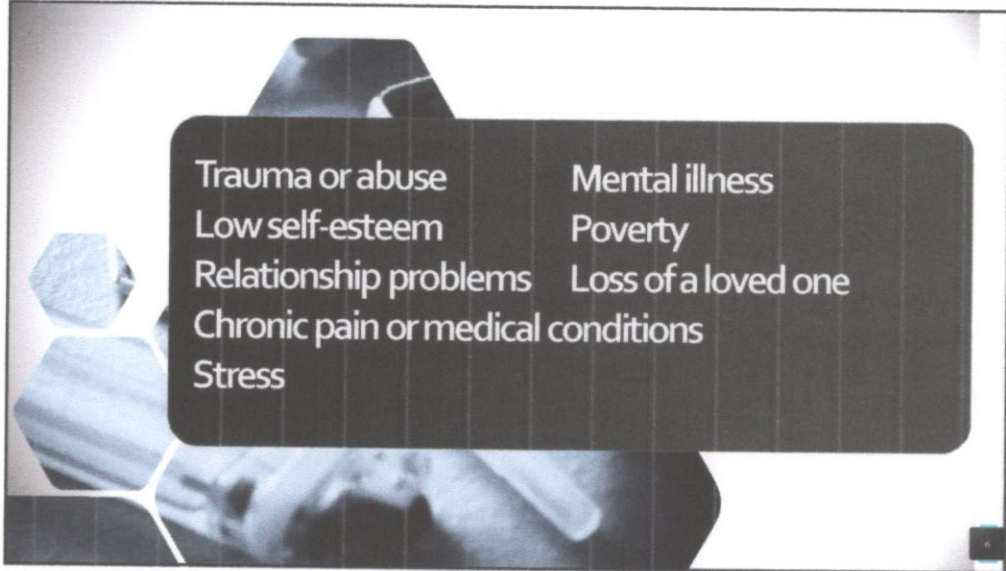
Drugs are a waste of time. They destroy your memory and your self-respect and everything that goes along with your self esteem.

....Kurt Cobain

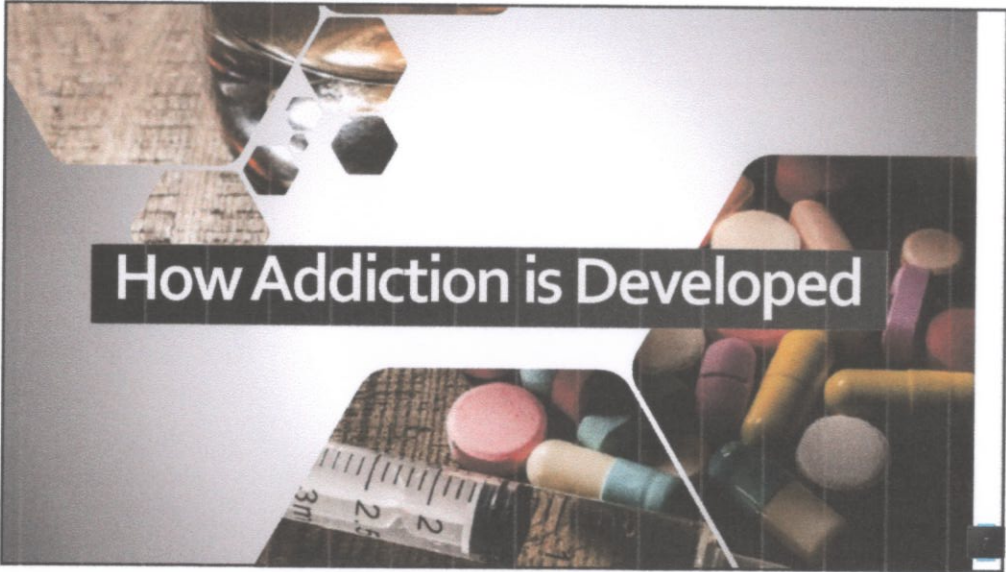




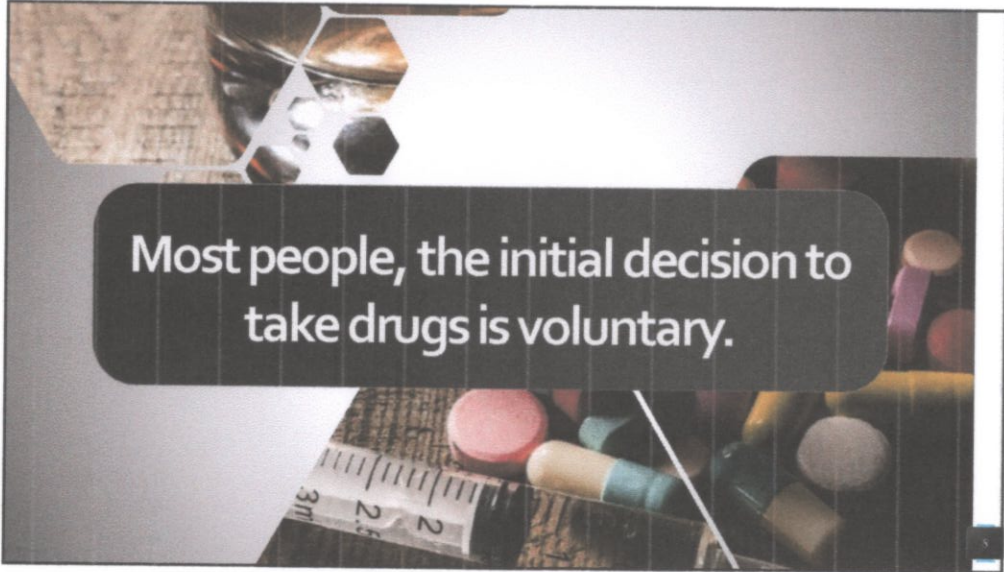
Generally, people start
using drugs to escape or
mask pain



Trauma or abuse	Mental illness
Low self-esteem	Poverty
Relationship problems	Loss of a loved one
Chronic pain or medical conditions	
Stress	



How Addiction is Developed

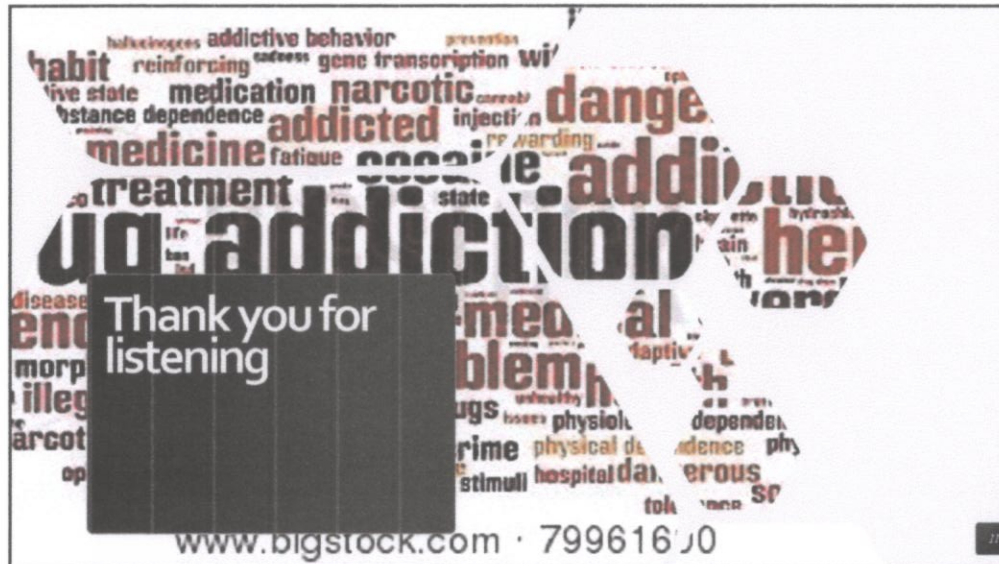


Most people, the initial decision to
take drugs is voluntary.

Why Some Become Addicted

Factors that increases the risk for addiction:

1. Biological – Gene, having history of addiction in their family.
2. Environmental – Family, friends and people around them.
3. Development – how a person raised.



Explanation of the slides in the Power Point

(Slide #4) Why People Use Drugs?

While specific incentives differ from person to person, generally speaking, people start using drugs to escape or mask pain. In some individuals, the onset of drug use can be from untreated psychiatric issues including anxiety and depression.

The rush of pleasure from using drugs can provide temporary solace from suffering, which can originate from many mental health or other issues including the following:

- Trauma or abuse
- Mental illness
- Low self-esteem
- Poverty
- Relationship problems
- Loss of a loved one
- Stress
- Chronic pain or medical conditions

But whatever their reason for starting, once addiction sets in, and the disease usually spirals more and more out of their control.

(Slide #7) How Addiction is developed

For most people, the initial decision to take drugs is voluntary. But as they are swept up into the cycle of addiction, the neural pathways in their brain change so they are less able to control their behavior and resist their intense impulses.

It works like this: the brain rewards pleasurable experiences (such as food, intimacy, and laughter) with surges of feel-good chemicals like dopamine. But using drugs triggers the release of *much* more dopamine than chocolate or cuddling does, and the rush of euphoria compels them to repeat the experience. The more someone uses drugs, the more they condition their brain to anticipate the same substance-fueled pleasant sensations.

That's why it's so difficult to stop. The brain becomes wired for addiction. Eventually, one's tolerance may build so much that addictive behavior no longer provides any pleasure, and using drugs simply becomes a way to avoid withdrawal. They need drugs just to keep feeling normal.

(Slide #9) Why Some Become Addicted

Not everyone who experiments with drugs becomes an addict. There's no single factor that can predict whether someone will become addicted, though there are general social, biological, and environmental factors that do increase the risk.

Biology. Genes, in combination with environmental factors, account for about half of a person's addiction vulnerability. Being male, African American, or having a mental illness can also increase a person's risk of progressing to addiction.

Environment. Family, friends, and socioeconomic status have a significant impact on a person's likelihood of developing an addiction. Physical and sexual abuse, peer pressure, stress, and parental guidance can greatly affect the occurrence of substance abuse.

Development. Although a person can become an addict at any age, the earlier substance use begins, the more likely it will escalate to serious addiction.

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....Nelson Mandela

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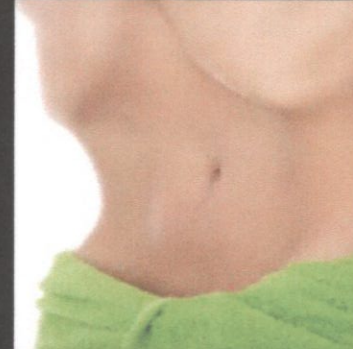
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1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS



1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS



1. PHYSICAL EFFECTS



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

A. deterioration
of personality

B. loss of drive
and ambition



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

C. Depression



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

D. loss of interest to study

E. laziness, lethargy, boredom and restlessness



2. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

F. irritability, rebellious attitude

G. forgetfulness



3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

A. Deterioration of interpersonal relationship and development of conflict with authority.



3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

B. Commission of Crime



3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

C. Social maladjustment, loss of desire to work, study and participate in activities or to face challenges



4. MENTAL EFFECTS

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- Drugs reduce the activity of the brain and depresses the central nervous system.

4. MENTAL EFFECTS



4. MENTAL EFFECTS

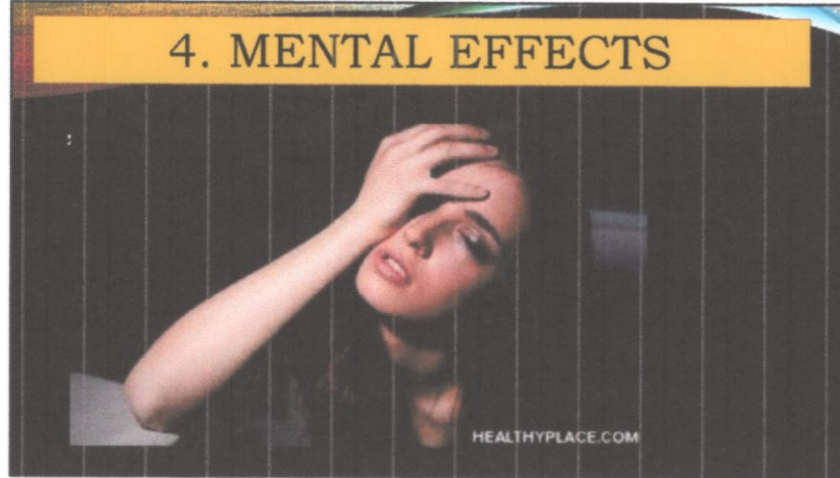


DRUG ABUSE :
 slows brain activity
 damages nerve cells
 affects brain development

4. MENTAL EFFECTS

- deterioration of the mind.
- dependent is a “mental invalid”, in the sense that drugs can manipulate him, make him lose his power, and prod him to behave contrary to what he usually think right.

4. MENTAL EFFECTS



5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- Inability to hold a stable job
 - It is impossible for a drug abuser to hold a steady job since he spends all his time and money on drugs.

5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS



5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- b. Dependence on family resources
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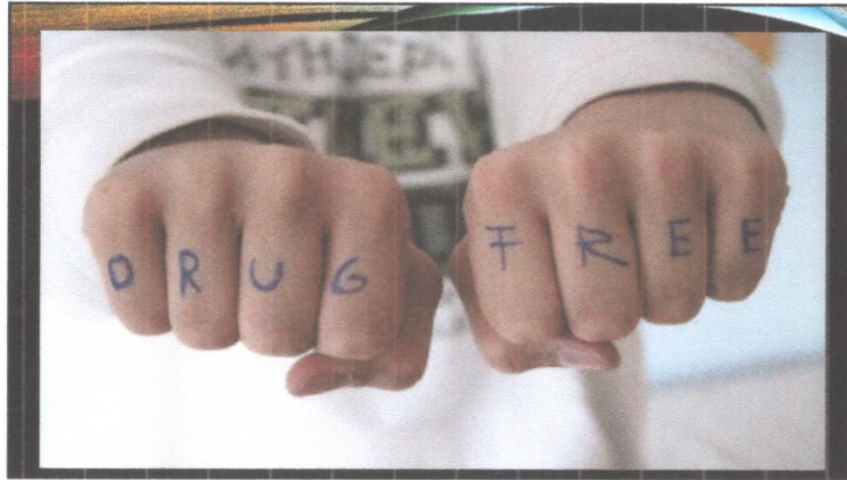
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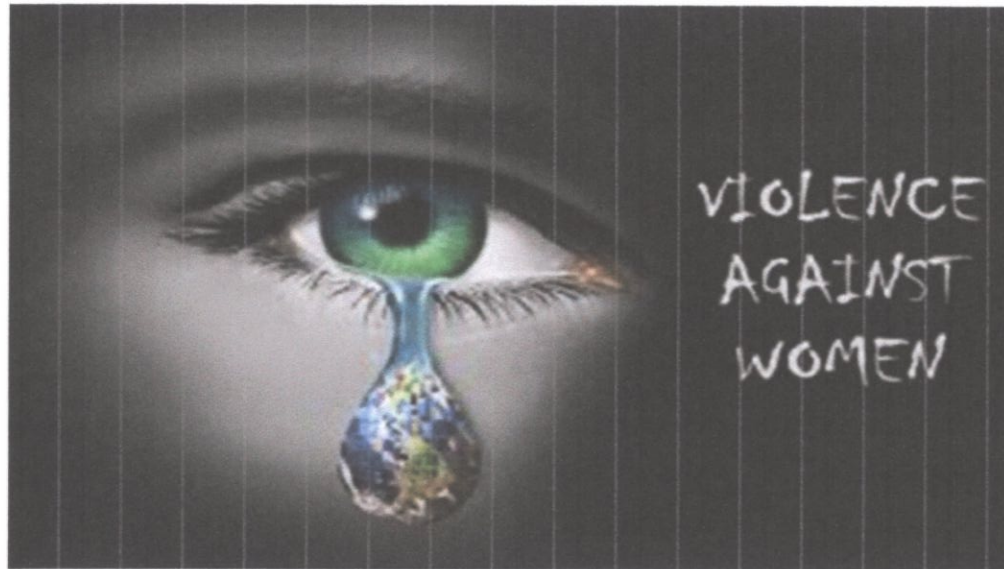
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Drugs are a waste of time. They destroy your memory and your self-respect and everything that goes along with your self esteem.

....Kurt Cobain



WHAT IS VAW?

- Any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

WHAT IS VAW?

- It arises from unequal power relations between women and men and become socially acceptable through traditional and cultural beliefs, norms and social institutions.

WHAT IS GENDER BASED VIOLENCE?

Violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender-based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- The general term used to describe violence that occurs as a result of role expectations associated with women and men, the power relations between them, and specific context in our society.
- It means that women are subjected to violence or abuse because they are women.



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• FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



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PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

- acts that include bodily or physical harm
- It includes hitting with the fist, slapping, stabbing with a knife, murder, etc.



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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- refers to acts or omissions causing or likely to cause mental or emotional suffering of the victim
- It includes intimidation, isolation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, public ridicule or humiliation, repeated verbal abuse, marital infidelity, etc.



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ECONOMIC ABUSE

- acts that make or attempt to make a woman financially dependent



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ECONOMIC ABUSE

It includes withdrawal of financial support or preventing the woman from engaging in any legitimate profession, occupation, business or activity, deprivation of financial resources, controlling financial and use of conjugal money or properties.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- an act which is sexual in nature, It includes, but is not limited to:
 - rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, treating a woman as a sex object, forcing her to watch obscene publications and indecent shows or forcing the woman to do indecent acts and/or make films thereof, forcing the wife and mistress/lover to live in the conjugal home or sleep together in the same room with the abuser;



Sexual Violence

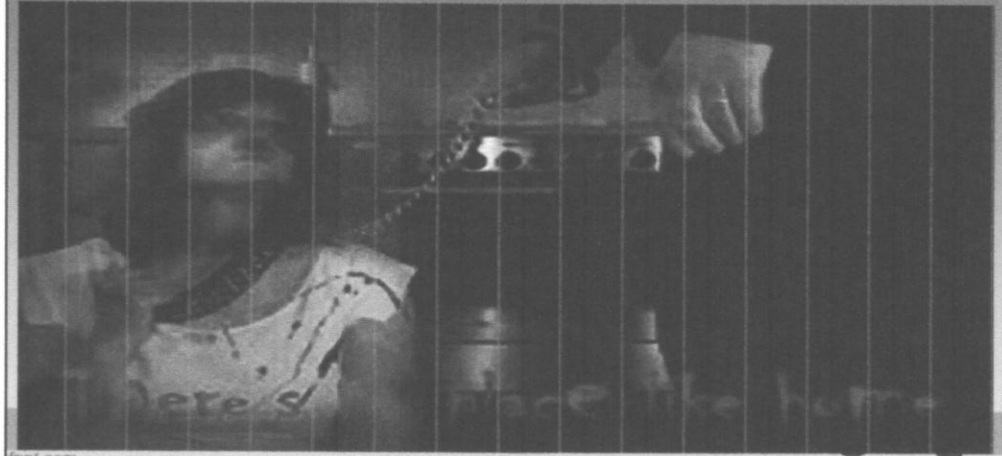
- acts causing or attempting to cause the victim to engage in any sexual activity by force, threat of force, physical or other harm or threat of physical or other harm or coercion;
- Prostituting the woman or child.



- Where can acts of violence against women be committed?



AT HOME.....



AT HOME

- Like:
 - Wife battering
 - Incest rape
 - Marital rape
 - Sexual abuse of children
 - Dowry related violence



IN THE COMMUNITY....

- Like:
 - Rape
 - Sexual abuse
 - Sexual harassment
 - Trafficking of women
 - Prostitution



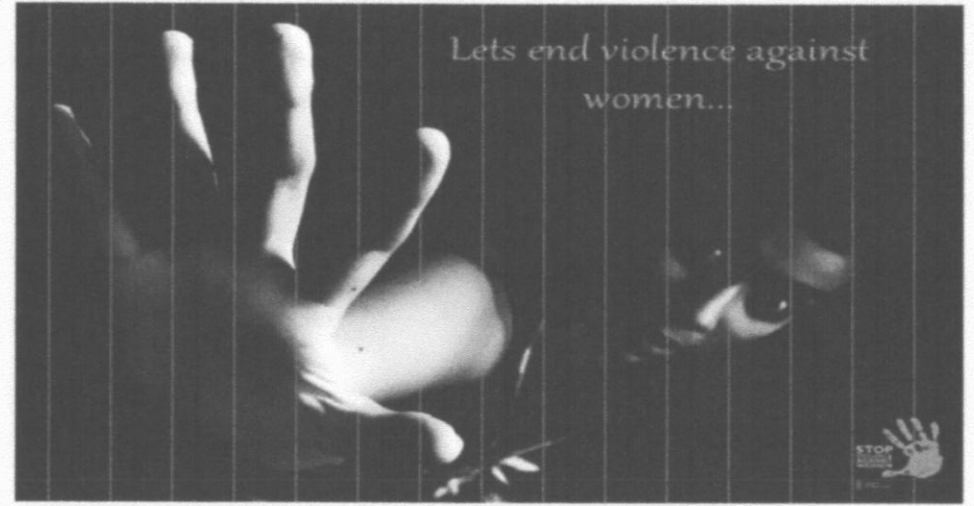
PERPETRATED OR CONDONED BY THE
STATE...

- Like:
 - Rape of women prisoners
 - Rape used as weapons of war
 - Female genital mutilation



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Lets end violence against
women...



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Republic of the Philippines
Mountain Province State Polytechnic College
Bontoc, Mountain Province

ACTIVITY DESIGN

I. ACTIVITY IDENTIFICATION

Training Title: INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON DRUGS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ITS PREVENTION

Nature of Activity : Information Dissemination

Implementing Department : Criminology Department

Activity Coordinator : Alban C. Fanao

Participants : Communities of Sadanga

Venue : Betwagan National High School;
Saclit National High School

Date : November 22-23, 2018
Dec 5-6, 2018

Budget Requirement : PHP 9, 600.00

Source of Fund : Extension Fund

II. RATIONALE:

From Presidential Proclamation No.1192 declaring second week of November as Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Week the College Extension unit including the Criminology Department substantively extend various activities on the effects of illicit drug geared towards the prevention of drug abuse. This mandates convey that the college is mediator to make the community always healthy especially now a days that drug syndicates are using various sophisticated equipment in polluting healthy community life. Therefore, to assist in the process of addressing the pressing issue on drugs and its negative effects on people, the criminology faculty members feel the need to instil prevention of the widespread of dangerous drugs into the communities of Mountain Province.

The viability of this activity to the whole parts of the community warrant the facilitators to train partners in this endeavor to spread fast learned knowledge to the members of the community. These partners are soon community asset turning especially addict back to their normal life. With this, the activity will also be a way to assess when safety is provided to every members of the town.

III. OBJECTIVES:

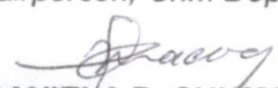
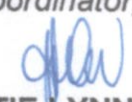


The activity aims to:

1. Increase the knowledge of Mountain Province communities on drugs and drug abuse and the preventive measures that they could apply in controlling the use and

IV. BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT

Particulars	Qty	Unit Price	Number of days	Amount
Lunch	20 pax	120.00	2	4, 800.00
Snacks (AM/PM)	40 pax	60.00	2	4, 800.00
Total				9, 600.00

V. RECOMMENDATION AND APPROVAL:

<p>Prepared By:</p> <p> ALBAN C. FANAO Faculty Member, Crim Department</p>	<p>Noted By:</p> <p> JUNE S. BIANGDAN Chairperson, Crim Department</p> <p> DANIELA P. CHUMACOG Campus Coordinator, Bontoc Campus</p> <p> CHRISTIE LYNNE C. CODOD Dean, Bontoc Campus</p> <p> ELMER D. PAKIPAC Director, Extension Unit</p>
<p>Funds Available:</p> <p> REXON T. DAMAYAN Accountant II</p>	<p>Recommended by:</p> <p> ANNIE GRACE F. EKID RDE, Vice President</p>
<p>APPROVED:</p> <p> REXTON F. CHAKAS President</p>	