

# GROUP 1 HUMSS E

The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in policing is increasing worldwide, including in post-conflict areas. ICTs are increasingly used for administrative efficiency, crime reporting, surveillance and intelligence gathering, accountability monitoring, and for reaching out to youth through, for example, the use of social media.

The drug and political issues are connected to a public health challenge that must be prioritized because it creates complex health and social problems. Under the administration of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, the Philippines undergoes rigorous anti-drug cleansing and through the shared efforts of national government agencies, non-government organizations, faith-based groups and the private sector. In addressing the drug menace, a myriad of strategies need to be put in place and operationalized. The government's intensified campaign to curb illegal drugs will only succeed if it is carried out on various fronts. The anti-illegal drug campaign is being carried out under the national agenda to uplift the dignity and human rights of Filipinos through inclusive development.

In conclusion, it will become increasingly important to create new services that are useful for everyday life on the basis of safe, secure, and leading-edge broadband networks. We believe that ICT should contribute not only to the nation's economic growth through innovations to efforts to solve the social issues that confront the Philippines, which is sometimes dubbed a "leading country in social problems". We believe that, by accumulating best practices related to the use of ICT services and business models developed in the Philippines, the Philippines can become a "leading country in solving social problems" and that the global expansion of such ICT services and business models will strengthen Philippines global competitiveness.

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