

2009

# 澳門 禁毒報告書

Report on Drug Control in Macao



# **Report on Drug Control in Macao 2009**

## **Contents**

<b>I. Macao's Drug Control Policy and the Situation of Drug Problems</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. The Narcotics Control Committee</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>III. Combating Drug Crimes</b>	<b>13</b>
Judicial Police	14
<b>IV. Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence</b>	<b>29</b>
Social Welfare Bureau	30
Health Bureau	51
AIDS Prevention and Control Commission	56
Macao Prison	64
<b>V. Treatment and Rehabilitation Service by NGO's</b>	<b>71</b>
Teen Challenge	72
Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao	77
Christian New Life Fellowship	90
Christian New Life Fellowship-Youth Development Unit	95
Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association	102
Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association	108
<b>VI. Research Work</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>VII. External Cooperation</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>131</b>
The Narcotics Control Committee	132
Relevant Drug Control Institutes in Macao/Service Directory	134



## **I. Macao's Drug Control Policy and the Situation of Drug Problems**



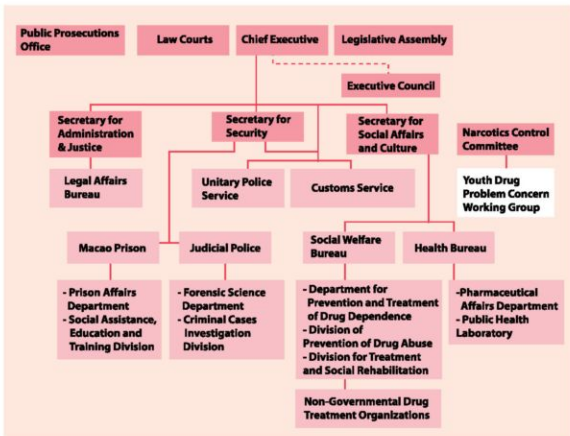


# Macao's Drug Control Policy and the Situation of Drug Problems

## (1) Macao's Drug Control Policy

Controlling the supply of drugs and reducing their demand, as well as their harmfulness, have always been the three major anti-drug strategies for the Macao SAR Government in order to protect the security and health of the entire city. Since its creation in the middle of 2008, the Narcotics Control Committee has continued to strengthen the connection and co-operation between related official and non-governmental organizations, in order to mobilize the participation of the whole population so as to improve the effectiveness.

The task of combating drug-related crimes and drug dependence as well as treatment are executed by relevant departments of the Secretary for Security and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture of the Government of the Macao SAR. By distribution of tasks in different anti-drug organizations, co-operation and combining non-governmental forces, it is intended to thoroughly enforce all kinds of anti-drug tactics. At the same time, the authority watches closely the global drug situation as well as that of Macao and strengthens the legislation and execution on drug crimes. In addition, the authority is highly concerned about the promotion and development of external exchanges and co-operation with anti-drug work.





## (2) The Drug-Related Situation in Macao

As an overview of the drug situation in 2009, there has been an increase in the drug cases both on investigations and prosecutions compared to that of 2008, however, the seizure of heroin and ketamine decreased slightly. Regarding trans-regional drug trafficking, in 2009, several drug cases involved internal concealment and suit cases were seized, meaning Macao has become a transit point for international drug traffickers. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of voluntary drug treatment cases, with a total of 434 cases, and three cases of HIV caused by drug consumption, the contamination rate is relatively low. In the same year, the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao was implemented, and 626 persons have been recorded.

The following is data on drugs and substance abuse reports and analyses by anti-drug related units in the last five years.

According to statistics of the Public Prosecution Office, from 2005 to 2009, 999 cases were registered for investigation, while the number of prosecutions were 945. In 2009, 274 drug cases were registered for investigation, an increase of 4.2% in comparison with 263 cases in 2008. There were 258 prosecutions, an increase of 24.6% comparing 207 cases in the preceding year.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Registered for investigation (per case)	175	130	157	263	274	999
Prosecution (per case)	173	160	147	207	258	945

According to statistics of the Macao Customs, 287 tablets of psychotropic substance were seized in 2008, while in 2009, only 82 tablets were seized, a sharp decrease compared to the year before. The quantity of ketamine seized also dropped 50%, with 332.76g. There has been a slight decrease in cannabis leaf, about 32.98g, and cannabis resin amounted to a total of 15.58g, yet in 2008 there was none recorded. 0.94g of heroin were seized, much less than the preceding year. 2,133g of codeine were seized in 2008, while in 2009, none was seized, and the results were recorded for methamphetamine (Ice), methadone, MDMA (ecstasy), cocaine and diazepam.



### Types and amount of drugs seized by the Macao Customs in the last five years

Type of Drugs	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cannabis	g	84.60	302.33	1.2	36.96	32.98
Hashish	g	-	-	-	-	15.58
Heroin	g	51.01	0.80	644.3	2,014.34	0.94
Cocaine	g	1.57	1.30	0.5	-	-
Methadone	g	20.00	-	-	-	-
Ketamine	g	3.17	10.91	272.61	645.71	332.76
MDMA (ecstasy)	Tablet	28.00	36.50	97	-	-
	g	0.40	-	-	-	-
Diazepam	Tablet	926.50	184.00	101	-	-
	g	2.53	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine(Ice)	Tablet	264.50	4.00	95	-	-
	g	2.36	5.80	3.25	3.43	-
Methylephedrine	Tablet	-	-	-	5.00	-
Phenethylamine	Tablet	-	-	-	108.00	2
	g	-	-	-	0.90	-
Midazolam	Tablet	-	-	-	49.5	9
Nimetazepam	Tablet	-	-	-	121.50	42
4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamin	Tablet	-	-	-	1.00	-
Nimetazepam	Tablet	-	-	-	-	19
Triazolam	Tablet	-	-	-	-	1
Methylamphetamine	g	-	-	-	-	4.38
	Tablet	-	-	-	2	9
Codeine	ml	600.00	-	-	3,800.00	-
	g	-	-	-	2,133.00	-

Heroin, methamphetamine (Ice), ketamine (K), cannabis, cocaine, nimetazepam (erimen 5), midazolam (blue smurfs), ephedrine are the major types of drugs seized by the Judicial Police in recent years. 17,957g of heroin were seized in 2009, a decrease compared to 2008 with 19,968g. 302 drug crime suspects were arrested, amongst 130 suspected in drug trafficking, similar to that of 2008, with 131 suspects, while 170 suspects were involved in drug consumption, a decrease of 22% when comparing to 218 arrested in 2008. (For details on drug control and related statistics, please refer to the chapter of the Judicial Police)

Regarding the statistics for drug dependence in Macao, in 2009, the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao was implemented by the SWB, in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the situation on substance abusers and related situation in Macao. Fifteen organizations/units participated in the system with seven relevant official units and eight NGOs. Throughout the year, 957 registrations were recorded; the exact number of registrations was 626 after deducting those recorded repeatedly. (For more details, please refer to related chapter of Research and Studies)

434 detoxification cases were followed up by the Drug Treatment Complex Center in 2009, an increase compared to 2008. There were 89 new comers, which was similar to the year before.

### Statistics from the Drug Treatment Complex Center of the SWB in the last five years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total of cases</b>	358	345	349	388	434
<b>New cases</b>	85	59	57	86	89

Regarding the number of HIV/AIDS infections for drug addicts, due to the strengthening of methadone continuous treatment and the foundation of non-governmental drug treatment outreach units in recent years, efforts have been made with the prevention and treatment of AIDS, and as well as there has been a syringe exchange programme resulting in the effective control of HIV/AIDS infections and its proliferation among drug addicts. The contamination rate has been relatively low in the last two years.

### Statistics on HIV/AIDS infection in the last five years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>HIV virus</b>	23	28	21	22	17
<b>AIDS</b>	3	2	5	2	2
<b>HIV infections by syringe sharing</b>	10	8	1	3	3
<b>AIDS infections by syringe sharing</b>	1	0	1	1	0





## II. The Narcotics Control Committee

## The Narcotics Control Committee

Several projects were carried out by the Committee in 2009, with two plenary meetings held, as well as the creation of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group in July. In addition, in order to have a better understanding on related drug control services in Macao, as well as the anti-drug policies and drug issues in China and Hong Kong, the Committee made several observation trips and took part in related conferences to enrich acknowledgement and experience, at the same time to build a good relationship on co-operation with its counterparts.

Brief introduction of activities in 2009:

### (1) The New Anti-Drug Law Talk

For members of the Committee to have a better understanding and to express their suggestions on the Prohibition of Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance proposed law; which had been amended and was under examination, a talk was held at the Confucius Hall, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, on 13 February 2009. It was hosted by Leong Pou Yin, Acting Deputy Director of the Legal Affairs Bureau, and Hui Lai Fong, Acting Chief of the Law Proposal Department. The new anti-drug law no. 17/2009 was approved by the Legislative Council on 30 July 2009 and came into effect on 9 October.



### (2) The First Plenary Meeting

The meeting was conducted by Ip Peng Kin, President of the SWB, at the multi-function meeting room of the Olympics Complex on 6 May.

Subjects included: 1) Report on the works of the Narcotics Control Committee, 2) Introduction on the drug control of the Macao Customs, 3) Introduction of the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao of the SWB, 4) Discussion on the creation of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group, 5) Introduction of the 2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference, and 6) other subjects. Substantial opinions were made by the members, in particular, their extreme concerns



on youth having substance abuse in mainland China, and the increase of drug trafficking and drug crimes involving teenagers. The Committee agreed the necessity of the setting up of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group, which enables to strengthen the handling and solution of youth drug issues and to improve related drug control prevention education, as well as drug treatment and rehabilitation services.



### (3) The Second Plenary Meeting

The meeting was hosted by Ip Peng Kin, President of the SWB, at the meeting room of the SWB, Rua Alvares, Edif Sun Pau.

Subjects included: 1) Report on the works of the Narcotics Control Committee, 2) Report on the statistics of the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao on the first half of 2009, 3) Report on the work progress of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group, 4) New Anti-Drug Law talk by the Legal Affairs Bureau, 5) and other subjects.



Suggestions and discussions were made concerning the report of the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao, the Committee also agreed the new system handles the numbers and situation of drug addicts in Macao more accurately, which is useful both in the drug abuse control, and the setting up of anti-drug policies and services. In addition, the Committee hoped that the extension of the registration, so as the use of statistics. Apart strengthening the substance abuse prevention education in schools and places where teenagers usually love to go, promotion work regarding parents should be reinforced as well, so as to discover more hidden cases. Finally, the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group was created on 10 July, Pong Chi Meng, convener of the Group presented the running and progression of the work on that occasion.

### (4) Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group

The first meeting of the Group was held by the President of the SWB, Ip Peng Kin on 22 June 2009 to follow up related work arrangement. On that occasion, a convener was elected; discussions on the future running model and direction were discussed as well.

The Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group was set up on 10 July 2009 after the approval of the Chief Executive according to order 179/2008. (Here below called the Group, please refer annex for members list).

Two meetings were held on 10 September and 9 December.

Both meetings mainly reported the situation on youth drug taking, opinions were exchanged regarding the School Drug Testing Scheme, discussed and confirmed the substantial content on the collection of youth substance abuse statistics.







## (5) Visits and Inspections

### 1. Local Inspection Activities

On 16 January, visit to the ARTM and the Teen Challenge drug treatment facilities.



On 17 March, visit to the ARTM.



On 9 April, visit to the Forensic Science Department situated at the Cotai Sub-Bureau of the Judicial Police.



On 23 June, visits to the Christian New Life Fellowship In Macau – Youth Development Unit (Smart Youth).



## 2. External Visits

On 21 May, visited the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau of Hong Kong and the Action Committee Against Narcotics, anti-drug policies and work experience were exchanged, as well as youth substance abuse, and the increase of trans-regional drug trafficking due to the Internationalization of cities. The Committee also made a visit to the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug Info Centre of the Narcotics Division.











### III. Combating Drug Crimes



## Judiciary Police

The Judiciary Police is a criminal police authority under the supervision of the Secretary for Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region, specifically responsible for the prevention and investigation of crimes, as well as rendering assistance to the judicial authorities.

According to Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police has the exclusive jurisdiction to investigate crimes which the offenders are unknown and the maximum penalty can be over three years' imprisonment. This includes the investigation of crimes related to the trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

In the face of the new features of drug crimes, including: the concealment methods have become more advanced; drug offenders use highly-technological equipment to traffic drugs; the internationalization and aging of drug couriers; the organization has become more sophisticated; the northward migration of the youths' drug taking activities, etc. The Judiciary Police has established targeted policing strategies, exerted efforts in the prevention and investigation of all kinds of drug trafficking and drug taking criminal activities, and will continue to maintain close cooperation with the anti-drug authorities of other countries or regions, so as to effectively suppress drug crimes, protect the health of the general public and ensure social stability. Substantial results have been achieved in our efforts to combat drug-related crimes.



## The Judiciary Police – Narcotics Division

The Narcotics Division is a unit in the Judiciary Police, specifically responsible for the investigation of drug crimes.

In 2009, the Narcotics Division received a total of 767 cases of drug-related crimes, which included 214 enquiries and prosecutions (chart 1), 135 preliminary investigations (chart 2), and 418 requested investigations (chart 3). A slight increase in the number of cases was seen compared to that in 2008, and an obvious increase compared to that in 2007. Together with the 76 cases transferred from 2008, the Narcotics Division handled a total of 843 cases of drug-related crimes and completed the investigation of 751 cases in 2009, a completion rate of 89%.

Chart 1

Enquiries and Prosecutions (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2007	88	86
2008	212	211
2009	214	208

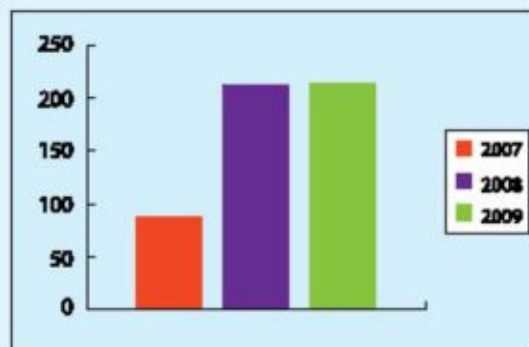


Chart 2

Preliminary Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2007	58	57
2008	102	67
2009	135	103

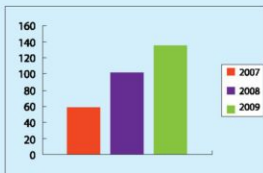
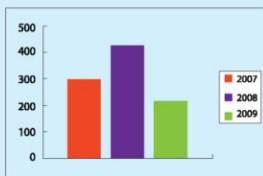


Chart 3

Requested Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2007	298	285
2008	424	384
2009	418	440



## Law Enforcement Situations

The Narcotics Division arrested a total of 302 suspects in 2009. To classify them by the crimes committed, 130 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 170 persons were arrested for drug consumption, and 2 persons were arrested for other offences (chart 4). Among the above 302 suspects, 209 of them were above the age of 21, 88 of them aged between 16 and 21, 5 of them were below the age of 16 and were thus passed to the competent judicial authorities. According to information, the number of youth suspects under the age of 21 had significantly decreased compared to that in 2008 (chart 5). To classify them by gender, 211 of them were male suspects, while 91 were female. The number of female suspects had decreased compared to that in 2008 (chart 6).





Chart 4

Arrested suspects / Nature (persons)				
Year	Drug Trafficking	Drug Consuming	Others	Total
2007	48	102	5	155
2008	131	218	14	363
2009	130	170	2	302

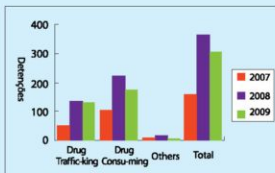


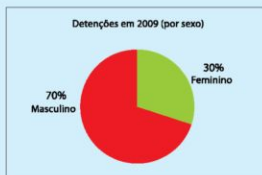
Chart 5

Arrested suspects / Sent to the judicial authorities (persons)			
	< 16	16 - 21	> 21
2007	14	66	75
2008	28	150	185
2009	5	88	209



Fig. 6

Detenções (por sexo)		
	Masculino	Feminino
2007	123	32
2008	241	122
2009	211	91



As to the source of the arrested suspects, the majority was local Macao residents, which made 55% of the total number of arrested suspects. Aside from that, 27.8% was from the mainland China, 4.6% from Hong Kong, and the rest was from some Asian or African countries and regions (Chart 7).

Nacionalidade/Acumulado			
Macao	166	Tanzania	2
China	84	South Africa	1
Hong Kong	14	Guinea	1
Philippines	4	Vietnam	11
Unknown Nationality	6	Rep. of Sierra Leon	1
Taiwan	4	Guinea-Bissau	1
		India	1
		Nigeria	1
		Thailand	1
		Indonesia	1
		Gambi	1
		Korea	2

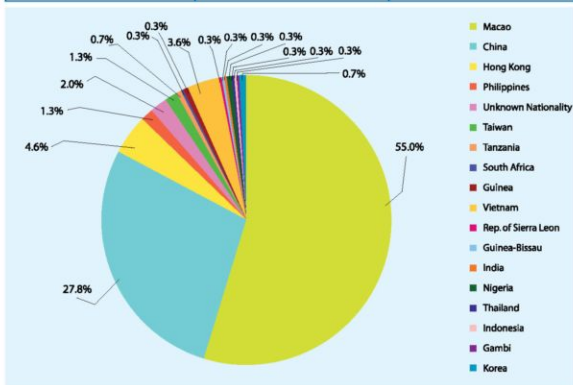


Chart 7



The Narcotics Division seized a huge amount of drugs as they tackled drug crimes, including 17,957 grams of heroin (Chart 8), 368 grams of methamphetamine ("Ice") (Chart 9), 1,539 grams of ketamine ("vitamin K") (Chart 10), 124 grams of marijuana (Chart 11) and 52 grams of cocaine (Chart 12). Besides, 2,344 tablets of drugs were seized, of which most of them were methamphetamine (a total of 943 tablets), nimetazepam ("give-me-five") (a total of 798 tablets), ketamine (a total of 218 tablets) and midazolam (a total of 149 tablets). In addition, as the SAR Government enacted Law No. 17/2009 ("Prohibition of illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychotropic substances"), the Narcotics Division seized 38 tablets of ephedrine, a drug that is included in the law, for the first time.

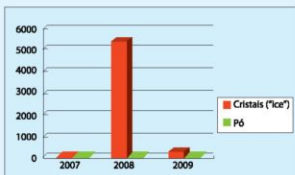
Chart 8

Heroin seized (grams)	
2007	7190
2008	19968
2009	17957



Chart 9

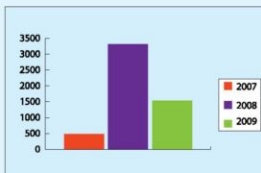
Methamphetamine seized (grams)		
Year	Crystal ("Ice")	Powder
2007	17	0.5
2008	5311	1.3
2009	368	5.5





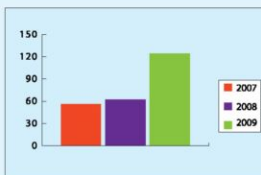
**Chart 10**

Ketamine seized ("vit. K") (grams)	
2007	478
2008	3314
2009	1539



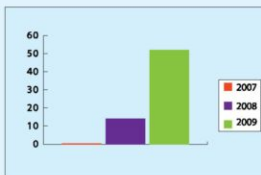
**Chart 11**

Marijuana seized (grams)	
2007	56
2008	62
2009	124



**Chart 12**

Cocaine seized (grams)	
2007	0.4
2008	14
2009	52





### Analysis of the drug crime situations in 2009

In 2009, the Narcotics Division of the Judiciary Police established an investigation team which was stationed in the Macao International Airport to investigate international drug trafficking syndicates and study the potential features of drug couriers, in order to tackle cross-border drug trafficking. Furthermore, through the close intelligence exchange and cooperation with other anti-drug authorities, the Division had successfully cracked in the Macao International Airport a number of cases of drug trafficking to Macao through methods of drug concealment in the human body or in luggage, showing that Macao had been used as a transit point of drug trafficking by international drug trafficking syndicates.

According to the relevant information, the drug trafficking syndicates were mostly from west Africa, and their criminal activities covered a number of countries all over the continents and involved different kinds of drugs. Although their structures were small, they were very well-organized, and were adept at using up-to-date telecommunication devices, as well as using forged identity documents, credit cards and bank accounts to commit crimes. Their modus operandi were very covert (e.g. the Judiciary Police cracked the first drug case in Macao which books were used to conceal drugs, and 1,116 grams of high-purity heroin were seized), and they would select drug couriers who spoke languages or dialects that the local police was not familiar with, etc. All these made our investigation of drug crimes more difficult and dangerous.



Discovered drug offenders concealed drugs in books for the first time in 2009



Drug offenders used body-cavity concealment or other methods to conceal drugs

Based on our investigation, drug trafficking syndicates usually used drug couriers to traffic drugs. From 2008 to the first quarter of 2009, among the cross-border drug trafficking cases that the Narcotics Division solved, drug couriers were mainly Filipinas or African men. However, we found out that since the second quarter of 2009, drug trafficking syndicates had altered their drug trafficking strategies, and had recruited older people with nationalities matching with the origin of the flight as drug couriers, in the hope of using them to slip from the police's attention. In June 2009, our officers arrested a 74-year-old Vietnamese woman who entered Macao from Ho Chi Ming City, Vietnam, and seized 4.2 kg of heroin from her luggage.

Due to the rapid development of the gaming and tourism industry in Macao and the constant increase of the foreign population, the Narcotics Division, when investigating the local drug crimes, found out that some foreign population would take advantage of touring Macao or working here to bring drugs to Macao for consumption, or even carry out drug trafficking activities. On the other hand, there were lots of entertainment venues in mainland China and the expenses there were relatively cheaper. Thus, some young people in Macao liked to spend their leisure time with their friends in mainland China or even consume drugs there, seeking for the so-called "disco" drugs, i.e. synthesized drugs such as ecstasy, methamphetamine ("ice") and ketamine ("vitamin K").





Youngsters arrested for using drugs



Drugs seized in an anti-drug operation

To combat drug criminal activities in full swing, the Narcotics Division actively carried out preventive patrolling, in-depth investigation into drug cases, as well as participating in various campaigns of drug prevention in Macao, which included the Anti-drug Committee, a cross-departmental working group aimed at the prevention of drug dependence, led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture and administered by the Social Welfare Bureau.

### Exchanges and Training

In 2009, the Narcotics Division took the initiative to participate in different kinds of anti-drug activities and coordinated conferences or seminars, such as attending "14th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference" which was held in Tokyo, Japan. The Division also maintained a close contact with other jurisdiction's anti-drug authorities, so as to strengthen experience and intelligence exchanges.

At the same time, in order to enhance the skills and effectiveness of drug enforcement officers, the Narcotics Division had been sending officers to participate in different kinds of training program, such as sending officers to attend the Narcotics Investigation Commanding Course and the Drug and Financial Investigation Course that were held in Hong Kong, and attend classes in the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand.

### Future Perspective

In order to effectively tackle drug criminal activities which are becoming more and more complicated, especially the trend of cross-border drug trafficking, the Narcotics Division will not only strengthen its patrolling work in the future, but also maintain a good cooperation tie with the competent authorities in the mainland and anti-drug authorities of nearby countries or regions. At the same time, it will continue to put in more resources to train its officers for technical skills and actively take part in international anti-drug conferences and workshops, so as to effectively suppress criminal activities with a far-reaching influence such as drug trafficking and drug consumption.



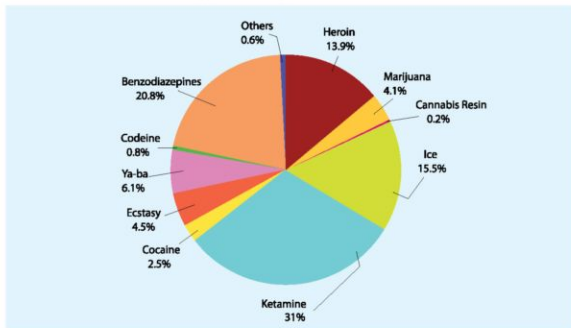
### The Judiciary Police – Forensic Science Department

The Forensic Science Department is a technically independent department under the supervision of the Judiciary Police. Its main duties include: based on the authorization of the investigating units, carrying out tests and collecting evidence at the crime scenes, providing forensic examination on material evidence, and offering criminalistic technical support and technical development. Forensic examination on drugs is one of the main tasks under the work of forensic examination on material evidence.

#### General situation on the examination of narcotics and controlled drugs in 2009

In 2009, the Forensic Science Department received 494 cases submitted for the examination of narcotics and controlled drugs, of which 371 of them were urgent cases. In addition to that was 18 cases brought forward from 2008, which added up to an actual total of 512 cases. Of which, the common types of drug examined included: heroin (71 cases, 20,466.77 grams); marijuana (21 cases, 125.73 grams); crystal methamphetamine ("ice") (79 cases, 400.13 grams); ketamine (158 cases, 2,239.06 grams); ecstasy (23 cases, 400.5 tablets); ya-ba (31 cases, 958 tablets); benzodiazepines (106 cases, 1,439.5 tablets); cocaine (13 cases, 56.61 grams); codeine (4 cases, 7 bottles totaling 709 ml); cannabis resin (1 case, 15.34 grams); LSD (1 case, 32 pieces of blotting paper); Methadone (1 case, 21 tablets); and ephedrine (1 case, 38 tablets). The Forensic Science Department completed the examination of 502 cases within the year, and transferred 10 cases to the following year for examination.

#### Statistics on the types of drug sent for examination in 2009





Ketamine was still the majority among the cases sent for examination in 2009, which made 31% of the total quantity examined, but a slight drop was noted from the 203 cases in 2008. In the next place was benzodiazepines, "Ice" and heroin, which made 20.8%, 15.5% and 13.9% of the total respectively. Besides, codeine cases decreased from 10 to 4 cases, a decrease rate of 60%.

As to the quantity submitted for examination, the Judiciary Police solved 8 cases of body-cavity concealment of heroin in 2009, and sent 552 pellets of heroin, packed tightly with several layers in cylindrical shape, for examination, which weighed a total of 5.8 kg. Furthermore, there were several cases which quantity of drugs submitted for examination was up to 2 kg, together with body-cavity concealment cases, the quantity sent for examination for the whole year was close to 20.5 kg, a slight decrease of 0.7% compared to that in 2008. Although a relatively significant increase was seen in the number of cocaine cases sent for examination, the weight examined was close to that in 2008; the quantity of "Ice" sent for examination, however, decreased considerably by 93%. Other types of case that showed a sign of decrease included codeine, marijuana and ketamine, which dropped by 63%, 47% and 41% respectively when compared to 2008. As to ecstasy, ya-ba (horse) and benzodiazepines, the quantity sent for examination increased, following a rise in the number of these cases, by 74%, 74% and 117% respectively.



LSD blotting paper sent for examination

Regarding the drug compositions, the new composition of ecstasy 2C-B had, again, two cases submitted for examination, comparable to that in 2008. Other than that, no other new controlled compositions were seen.

A more outstanding case this year was a LSD case which 32 small pieces of blotting paper were sent for examination. It was the first LSD case since the "black sesame" LSD case in 2003. Based on analysis, LSD appeared in the form of small pieces of blotting paper is still rare in Macao.

### Situations of narcotics and controlled drugs sent for examination in the last five years

Ketamine and heroin are the more prominent types of drug sent for examination in the recent years. Ketamine case had been increasing rapidly since 2005 until 2008. Although a slight fall was seen in 2009, it still had the highest number of cases among other types of drug case. Most of the ketamine submitted for examination appeared frequently in the form of white powder packaged in small zip lock bags. In the last two years, over 6 kg had been examined, which showed the drug had spread far and wide in recent years.







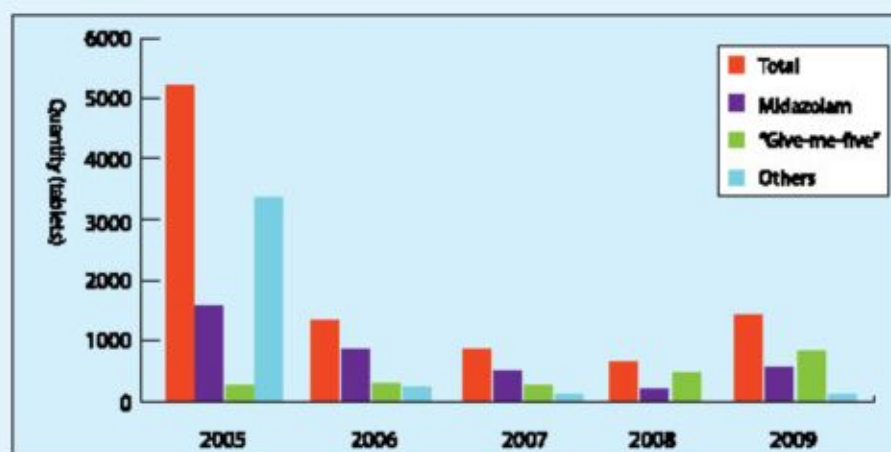
Cases of heroin trafficking in the form of body-cavity concealment had been emerging since 2007, and in 2008, the quantity of heroin sent for examination was the highest, a total number of 1,880 oval-shaped pellets, in which there was close to 14 kg of heroin, which was the largest amount among the years. In 2009, there was a significant drop in the quantity sent for examination, only had 552 pellets recorded totalling 5.8 kg of heroin. After examination, its purity was between 47% to 72%, and its additives were mainly caffeine and controlled hypnotic phenobarbitone. Besides, there were also several heroin cases which the drug was smuggled mainly by concealing in different items. The quantity sent for examination was considerable, over 12 kg was examined. The purity and additives were similar to those cases of body-cavity concealment.



Heroin packaged for body-cavity concealment

In 2009, there was a slight increase in the number of cases and quantity of benzodiazepines, mainly, there was a continuous growth in cases related to "Give-me-five". Since over 200 tablets were submitted for examination in 2007, there had been a multiple growth every year. In 2009, there were 813 tablets.

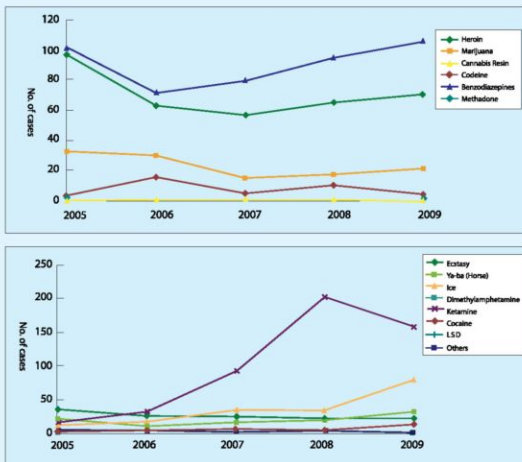
### Quantity of benzodiazepines sent for examination in the last 5





Regarding the purity of drugs, the quantity of the main compositions in ecstasy such as MDMA, MDA, "ice" and ketamine was within the range of 12.1% to 57%, 2.8%, 0.8% to 18.5% and 9.1% to 60.6%; in the ketamine examined, the quantity of ketamine composition is 6% to 96%; the purity of "ice" is 6.5% to 85.3%; cocaine is 46.9% to 85.1%; while heroin is 7.4% to 83.4%. As to the quantity contained, the quantity of the common compositions in ecstasy and the purity of heroin were generally higher compared to those in 2008; however, a decrease was found in the purity of "ice" in both ecstasy or crystal "ice".

### Comparison of types of narcotic and controlled drug cases sent for examination in the last 5 years



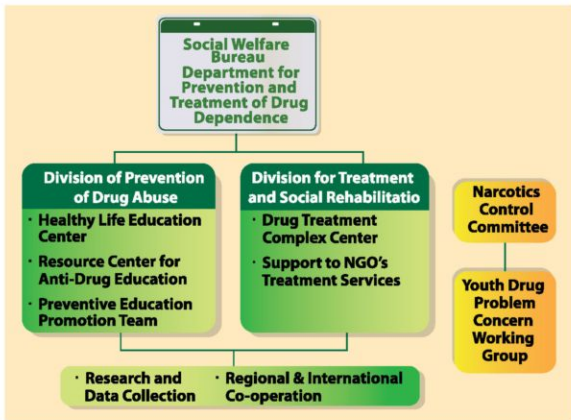


## **IV. Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence**



### The Social Welfare Bureau - The Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence

The Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau under the government of the Macao SAR is responsible for the planning and the execution of drug abuse prevention and treatment work. Its main vocations are: to implement drug abuse preventive education and publicity, to provide detoxification and rehabilitation services, to collect and analyze important materials and data in the drug dependence domain, to conduct relevant studies, to participate in regional and international co-operation, as well as to support and co-ordinate with the Narcotics Control Committee on drug issues.



In 2009, the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau, continued to implement multi-purposes measures on the prevention and treatment of the harm caused by drugs; with the Drug-Free Community target, schools, families and society were mobilized to strengthen the promotion on the participation of the entire city for drug control, as well as to enhance the counseling and treatment of substance abusers. The Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao was implemented in the same year, allowing for the improvement of the running of related system and the enlargement of the data collection network. Information gathered by the new system is much more representative, enabling statistics and situation of substance abusers to be handled better, and this is useful for the setting up of related drug combat measures and services.



Regarding prevention work, the DPTT mobilized schools and associations to develop diversified drug and tobacco control prevention education and promotions, as well as to strengthen drug control training for teachers, social workers and professionals. The substance abuse prevention program, Healthy Growth of the Young Generation Course for Parents was launched as well. The Healthy Life Education Center maintained its service to around 20,000 schoolchildren yearly. Besides, according to the evolution of drugs, the software renewal on the content of Healthy Life Education Program is underway. Regarding the number of youth organizations in the participation of Youth Anti-Drug Activities Award Project, which was the highest ever, with more than 60 anti-drug events held by 30 associations, involving more than 10,000 teenagers and volunteers.

As for drug treatment rehabilitation, through the complex detoxification model which provides a wide range of drug therapy, continuous treatment and rehabilitation, as well as developing counseling for substance abuse youth and their families, also to maintain the methadone continuous treatment, and to support NGOs to develop harm-reduction activities for the control of HIV spread among addicts. There were three cases of HIV caused by drug taking in 2009, the same as 2008, with a relatively low contamination rate.

Concerning the development and improvement of non-governmental treatment facilities, in 2009, the SWB continued to provide financial and technical assistance to help these organizations to develop relevant works. Through the implementation of the Social Service Workers Professional Development Scheme and the QIM (Quality Improvement Mechanism) to provide substantial support to a professional and quality management of drug treatment facilities.

The Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse and The Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation are two subordinate units of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of Social Welfare Bureau, which are in charge of prevention and treatment work.



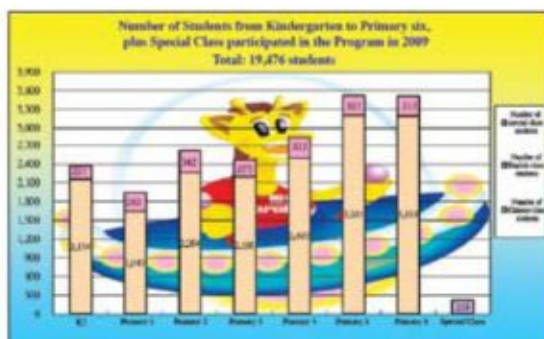
## (I) The Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse

The main task of the DPDA is the implementation of substance abuse prevention education to schools, families and communities, by providing related talks, training course and anti-drug promotional exhibitions. In addition, It encourages the participation of associations and others social groups to implement jointly drug combat activities. It promotes a comprehensive anti-drug information and education, as well as providing an enquiry hotline and reception. The Healthy Life Education Center and Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education are two subordinate units of the DPDA.

### (1) The Healthy Life Education Center

#### 1.1 Participation of schools

Help Children to Grow Healthy and to Prevent Substance Abuse is the vocation of the Healthy Life Education Center, through the provision of a healthy education program to schoolchildren. From 2000 to 2009, the Center provided quality education and services to primary schoolchildren, with a high participation of all schools. Due to the HINI epidemic in the first half of 2009, related activities had to be cancelled, and in July, all primary schools were closed, therefore participations was lesser than that of 2008. In 2009, 19,476 students from 60 schools participated in the program, among them, 17,140 pupils from Chinese classes, 2,117 from English classes and 219 from special classes, and there were 931 persons/times of accompanying teachers.



### (2) Promotional Activities

#### 2.1 Harold Itinerary School Visit

So as to promote the message of Cherish Life, Happy Life, from 16 to 25 September 2009, Harold Itinerary School Visit and exhibitions were carried out, and seven schools participated in. Through interactive teaching which allows students to be aware of the importance of having a healthy body, how to handle pressure and how to refuse temptations







from peers. Accompanied by music, Mascot Harold did exercise together with students, and distributed Harold toys for souvenirs. Related messages were exhibited during the event within schools enabling students to have a better understanding of the Healthy Life Education Program.



### 2.2 The Healthy Life Education Website Launching Ceremony website: <http://healthylife.ias.gov.mo>

In response to the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Website launching ceremony took place at the Healthy Life Education Center on 26 June 2009, jointly hosted by Ip Ping Kin, president of the SWB, Mascot Harold and two young volunteers from Harold Fan Club.

We hoped through the website, the public will have a better understanding of the substance abuse prevention work destined for primary schoolchildren, and at the same time, that the healthy life message can spread beyond schools, as well as providing a connection for members of the Harold Fan Club who had participated in the program. Members can obtain more health information, participate in learning with games, E-card use, download Harold songs, exchange emails and other activities for members. In addition, the website provides information and co-operation to schools and parents to unify everyone's efforts to help children to grow healthily.



### 2.3 Future Development of the Center

A new program will be implemented in 2010 with the addition of more substance abuse and emotional education. This will include subjects on psychotropic substance education for primary 6, and the handling of bullying behaviour among students.

With a better content on the program which will allow teenagers to have a correct knowledge about substances and the social communication skills, this will help to protect them from peer pressure concerning drug taking.



### (3) The Program on Substance Education for High Schools – Smart & Cool Strategy

In order to strengthen the substance abuse education work at schools and to have a complete and systematic course, in 2002, a program was implemented by the SWB, based on the healthy life education concept, focusing trendy substances consumed among teenagers such as cigarettes, alcohol, cannabis, ecstasy and ketamine. Fun-filled and Interactive methods were used. The program not only enabled youngsters to have acknowledgement on drugs, but also aims to strengthen their ability on problem solving, communication, decision making and skills for seeking help, therefore reducing substance abuse and smoking.





### Statistics on Program on Substance Education for High Schools (2009)

Program/Targets	Number of schools	Number of classes	Number of participants
Clearing the Smoking-the Quest about the Truth about Cigarettes(Form One students)	9	46	1,660
Party Smart (Form Two Students)	9	41	1,522
Risky Business (Form Three students )	10	47	1,725
<b>Total</b>	<b>11*</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>4,907</b>

\* Contains number of repeated participations, the total is not the sum of the addition.

#### (4) Anti-Drug Talks/ Training Courses

According to statistics on substance abuse prevention education, 68 talks were given to 6,590 persons in 2009 (including schools, communities, parents and professionals). Five training courses were held for parents, teachers and social workers, with 121 participants, with the objective of helping related educational staff and parents to have adequate knowledge and assistance for achieving a better result with substance abuse prevention education.

### Statistics on Substance Abuse Prevention Education (2009)

Types of Activity	Times	Number of participants
School Talks	54	5,386
Community Talks	12	959
Professional Talks	2	134
Parents Talks	3	111
Course for Parents 1	1	34
Training Course 2 ( Teachers, social workers )	4	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6,711</b>

1. Course for Parents implemented in October 2009, each course contains 12 hours  
2. Training Course for teachers contains 15 hours.



### **(5) Substance Abuse Prevention Course for Parents**

Due to the increase of drug taking and trafficking involving youngsters in recent years, as well as consumption of drugs at home and trans-regional trafficking, for a more effective solution and prevention on youth substance abuse, the role of parents is essential. In September 2009, the Healthy Growth of the Young Generation Course for Parents was launched by the SWB to strengthen the promotion on substance abuse, targeting parents of primary and high schoolchildren. Interactive ways using real situation short films, role plays and group discussions to improve parents' abilities on teaching their children, were used to strengthen communication skills and relationship, as well as to prevent the possibility of substance abuse and danger behaviour of their children. Related course gained the support of the Tamagnini Barbosa Luso-Chinese Primary School and the Parents Association, and was held from 9 to 25 November 2009, with the participation of 34 parents.







## **(6) Large Scale Anti-Drug Activities**

### **6.1 The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

In response to the annual event of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, a series of activities with the slogan "Healthy Community, Free of Drugs" was held to spread the message to the public of Macao, different promotional activities were held within communities to strengthen people's awareness on the danger of drugs, so as to take part and support narcotics control. For a more complete coverage of the message, several new elements were added which included the Healthy Life Education Website Launching Ceremony, an Anti-Drug Exhibition and an Anti-Drug Message Full Contact, as well as City Anti-Drug live Team.

### **6.2 Anti-Drug Exhibition and Anti-Drug Message Full Contact**

Organized jointly by the SWB, the Judicial Police, Macao Prison, the Health Bureau, Teen Challenge Evangelical Drug Treatment Center, the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau, ARTM, St. Stephen House of Promise, Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association, the Young Men's Christian Association of Macau, the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association, and the Macao Live Net Association, the exhibition took place at the Iao Hon Square on 27 June, and with two information booths set up on the site as well. Youth volunteers from the YMCA and the Christian New Life Fellowship-Smart Youth Unit distributed anti-drug promotional items and leaflets within Iao Hon Square and the Border Gate.



### **6.3 City Anti-Drug Live Team**

The event was collaborated by the SWB and the Farm Theatre on the afternoons of 4 and 11 July at Largo do Domingos and in the vicinity of the Border Gate. Teenagers and citizens were interviewed about their opinions of drug control, so as to heighten their awareness on the harmfulness of drugs and their support to related works. The interview attracted lots of attention which enabled the anti-drug message to be spread throughout the community. On 20 July, the team visited Yue Wa Middle School and Sheng Kung Hui Escola Choi Kou; interviewing headmasters, officers and teachers. Relevant interviews will become an educational DVD for the anti-drug promotion.



Group photo of all participants and guests





### **(7) Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education**

The Center was opened in 2003 with the objective of enhancing and improving the promotion of substance abuse prevention education, at the same time providing a more comprehensive enquiry and related services. Anti-drug related books, magazines, teaching tools and promotional leaflets will be filled regularly. In addition, anti-drug information notes will be published regularly and distributed to schools, associations and social service organizations. Finally, the anti-drug website, [www.antidrugs.gov.mo](http://www.antidrugs.gov.mo) will be used to diffuse related information to the public. In 2009, the Center received 129 persons/times of walk-in and pre-arranged visits from associations/schools.

### **(8) Anti-Drug Promotion**

Two anti-drug short movies were made with subject of the first movie being how parents and teachers should show more concern to youngsters and ways of seeking assistance, while the second movie focused on the danger of ketamine. The movies were shown on television and broadcast on radio.

Meanwhile, anti-drug messages were diffused through official and teenage websites to provide the latest narcotics control information. Anti-drug education information notes were distributed regularly to schools and associations, as well as promotional items given away during drug control events. Furthermore, anti-drug messages on public transportations allowed related messages to have a more complete coverage throughout the community. Finally, the DPDA anti-drug hotline 28781791 is available for enquiries and assistance.

### **(9) The Youth Anti-Drug Activities Award Project**

The Project enters its six year since its implementation in 2003. In 2009, 30 associations participated in the Project, which was the highest ever. The purpose is to mobilize more youngsters to organize and carry out various anti-drug promotional activities, encourage them to be more concern and give their support to drug control works. Through being involved in different activities, this enabled teenagers to have more knowledge of substances and eventually take part in anti-drug work.

All activities of the Project were carried out in 2009 and with great success, and so as to reward participating teenagers; the ceremony was held on 11 April 2010. Prizes Included the Best Anti-Drug Activity, the Most Creative Anti-Drug Activity and the Most Dynamic Team. This ceremony showed to the public the result of efforts concerning the fight against drugs made by those youngsters.



The Most Creative Anti-Drug Activity – Faculty of International Tourism Student's



Association of Macao, Macao University of Science and Technology





### (10) The Mobilization of Non-Governmental Drug Control Activities

In 2009, the Social Welfare Bureau continued to provide technical and financial support to non-governmental organizations to develop drug control activities within the community so as to enhance substance abuse prevention for the community. For instance, the maintenance of occasional and fixed subventions to the Young Men's Christian Association of Macao for its operation and services development. In 2009, the SWB subsidized five non-governmental organizations to carry out 33 activities (see table below) on the topics of substance abuse prevention, tobacco control and the growth of adolescents. The total amount allocated was MOP530,799.

#### Activities Organized by various Associations in 2009

Association/Organization	Activity
The Charity of Lin Fong Mio Association General Committee	Lin ZeXu Commemoration Activity
Sin Meng Charity Association	Sunny Youth 2009 Series Activities
The Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association	Lively Macao Basketball Match
	Youth Students Non-Smoking Poster Design Competition
	Tobacco and Drug Control Substance Abuse Prevention Talk
	19 Anniversary of the No Tobacco Day Activity
	Macao & Zhong Shang Youth Students Tobacco Control Exchange
	Youth Students Smoke-Free and Drug-Free Drama Competition
	Youth Students Knowledge Competition
	No Smoking No Drug Website Design Competition
The Young Men's Christian Association of Macao	Macao Health Day Festival & Health Medical Seminar*
	2009 Tobacco-Free Ambassador Training Camp
	Tobacco-Free Ambassador School Union Project
	Tobacco-Free Ambassador Project Summary
	Tobacco-Free Ambassador Hong Kong, Macao Exchange Camp
	Drug-Free Life, Healthy Life Experience Camp
	Youth Substance Abuse Concern Group
	Drug-Free Community service series
	Smoke-Free Flash Mob
	Substance-Free Garden Workshop





ARTM	Actividades a serem realizadas nas Escolas
	Concurso de desenho de cartazes contra a droga
	A serem realizadas nas escolas
	Concurso de desenho de Calendários contra a droga a serem realizadas nas escolas
	Concurso de desenho de livros de colorir a serem realizadas nas escolas
	Concurso de desenho de estojo a serem realizadas nas escolas
	Renovação do material de Prevenção para as escolas
	Sensibilização com mensagens preventivas a nível dos locais de divertimento
	Elaboração de Guia Preventivo para famílias em português, inglês e chinês
	Elaboração de um jogo de Mesa Recreativo contra a droga
	"I love drugs free community" Summer carnival in Hác-Sá
	Subsídio para o orador das palestras

## (11) Tobacco Control

### 11.1 2009 World No Tobacco Day

Health Advice was the theme for the 2009 World No Tobacco Day according to the World Health Organization, with slogan: Show the Truth, Picture Warnings Save Lives. Since Health Advice is one of the efficient way to counter the popularization of tobacco, the WHO recommends all countries to employ picture warnings since these images are more convincing for smokers. Research has also proved the effectiveness of images about the spread of the message of the damage caused by tobacco in changing smokers' behaviour, in particular concerning treatment for smoking and the consumption of tobacco.

On 31 May, the Health Bureau, together with the SWB, IACM, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association, União Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macau, the Women's Association of Macau and the Macau Flying Eagles Association held the World No Tobacco Day at the Leal Senado Square. Such an event spreads the message to the public of the damage caused by tobacco and allows the public to understand the importance of Picture Warnings. Performances such as street dances, drama and percussion were carried out. Hong Kong guest, Miss Niki Chow, gave a performance of her singing and shared the experience of refusing cigarettes. The Macao High School Smoke-Free Fan Graphic Design Competition Reward Ceremony was held at the same occasion as well.



Opening Ceremony: Guests introduce the new Picture Warnings series to the public



Hong Kong Smoke-Free Ambassador Miss Niki Chow shares her experience on refusing cigarettes with audience





### 11.2 Smoke-Free Restaurant

The scheme was started in 2007 and implemented jointly by the Health Bureau, the SWB, several official departments and NGOs with objective of setting up a clear position of the government's attitude on the control of tobacco in public places, enabling the public and the food & beverage industry to adopt related projects and support it. The purpose of the scheme is to build up a mutual understanding for the making of smoke-free restaurant measures by allowing relevant restaurants to experience the possibilities and advantages of the scheme and to enhance the support from the public as they recognize their own rights. By the end of 2009, 82 restaurants had taken part in the scheme.



### 11.3 Smoke-Free Working Environment – the participation of the Bank of China

On 30 June, the Bank of China, Macao Branch, together with 27 sub-branches including more than 1,100 employees, participated in the Smoke-Free Working Environment Implemented by the Health Bureau and the SWB. The signature ceremony took place at the Meeting Room of the BOC Building with guests Cheng Sing Ip, Deputy Director of the Health Bureau, Dr. O Heng Kin of the Tobacco Control Office, Vong Yim Mui, Chief of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence and Hol Va Pou, Chief of the Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse of the SWB, and Lai Chen Keong, Deputy General Manager of the BOC, Macao Branch.



The Smoke-Free Working Environment Scheme was started in 2001 with objective of protecting employees by allowing them to work in an environment free of cigarette smoke and, at the same time, generating the willpower to stop smoking as well as the promotion of a tobacco-free culture. At the end of 2009, 48 government units, Universities and 11 private companies (with nearly 8,000 employees of 550 departments) had joined the Scheme.



### 11.4 Summary of the Smoke-Free School Environment and the Launching of Smoke-Free Brochure

The Project was implemented by the SWB through YMCA in twelve primary and high schools. The Summary of the Smoke-Free School Environment and the Launching of Smoke-Free Brochure took place at the Chun Ching Center on 30 May. Smoke-Free Ambassador representatives from participating schools, by means of interviews and dramas to show the result of the scheme and items made for the related scheme throughout the year were displayed on that occasion. The rundown of the Summary was organized and held by Smoke-Free Ambassadors, and certificates were given to Ambassadors with distinctive results.

The Smoke-Free Brochure Launching Ceremony was held on the same occasion. Since the implementation of the Smoke-Free School Environment from 2004, the YMCA has gained certain experience with that project. Therefore, the plan for launching a smoke-free brochure began in 2008. The brochure is a service sharing combining years experience of organizing the Smoke-Free Ambassador Leader Training Project with the aim of promoting a smoke-free message thereby allowing more people to have related concepts and skills of the prevention of smoke-free, and, as well, the damage caused by cigarettes. The content of the Brochure included Smoke-Free Knowledge, Smoke-Free Ambassador Training and Smoke-Free Ambassador School Activity. A DVD was made as well. Service targets are social workers, teachers and youth workers. The Brochure will be distributed to all schools in Macao in the coming school year for the promotion of healthy life without smoke.







## (II) The Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation

This Division is in charge of the running of the Drug Treatment Complex Center as well as providing professional skills and financial assistance to non-governmental treatment organizations/associations. In addition, referral cases from the Law Courts and other departments will be handled, and it calculates and analyzes substance abuse population, as well as assisting the development of substance abuse prevention projects and events.



In 2009, the DTSR focused on the improvement and strengthening of the quality of drug treatment by using complex drug treatment modes to provide voluntary detoxification, continuous treatment and rehabilitation services to substance dependants. Buprenorphine and methadone are the major medications for outpatient drug withdrawal and continuous treatment. The electronic medical record data system and the distribution of methadone towards a mature stage are a good foundation for the establishment of future quality management. The Primary Treatment Unit revised its running manual and internal audit procedure according to the demands of ISO 9001:2008 quality management system to achieve an international standard. As for AIDS prevention and treatment, the provision of professional counseling and medical referral services were maintained, providing support and assistance to harm reduction projects and their execution, as well as to providing assistance to Macao Prison with the implementation of the methadone treatment. Regarding infection diseases control and community hygiene, there were substantial results.

Confronting the changing situation of youth substance abuse, with experience of the past, the DTSR sought different ways to develop drug treatment services for teenagers, such as subsidizing NGOs to hold early intervention and evaluation services, coordination with three local youth outreach teams to develop cooperation and research projects, as well as the implementation of different training and forerunner experiments destined for substance abusers' families. At the same time, due to the law no. 17/2009, Prohibition of Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotic Substance and Psychotropic Substance came into effect, the cooperation among the Department of the Social Rehabilitation of the Legal Affairs Bureau and NGOs has been tightened thereby providing a comprehensive and continuous treatment plan to law offenders under probation who need drug therapy.



### (1) The Drug Treatment Complex Center

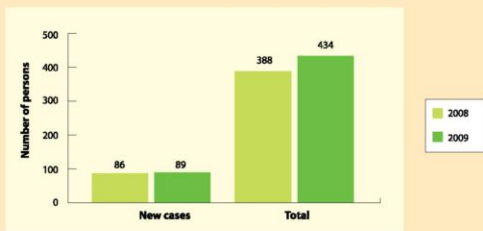
The Center was opened in October 2002, providing outpatient detoxification and continuous treatment, temporary hospitalization, as well as sports for rehabilitated patients. Apart from drug treatment, psychosocial counseling, hygiene care, body checks, urine tests, and specialist referral is available as well. Furthermore, assistance is given to NGO's for the provision of special events locations and calls for meetings and professional training.

In 2009, there were 434 detoxification cases (chart 1) followed up by the Outpatient Unit (chart 1), an increase compared to 2008, and amongst these, 89 were new comers. The total number of services provided for the whole year was 62,595 persons/times, a sharp increase of 46% compared with the year before (chart 2). The number of temporary hospitalizations reached 47 persons/times, a decrease compared with 2008, and amongst these, 14 were newcomers.

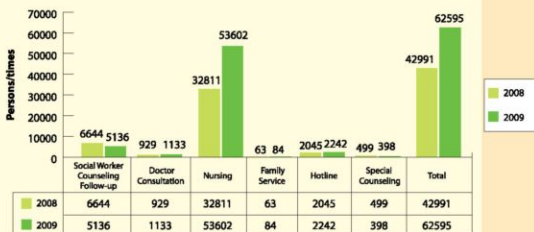


As a whole, due to the progressive development of methadone continuous treatment and youth service, services provided by the Outpatient Unit increased when compared to 2008, with nursing having the biggest increase, which was 63.4%.

**(Chart 1) Cases Followed Up by the Drug Treatment Complex Center**



**(Chart 2) No. of Services Provided by the Outpatient Unit from 2008-2009**









### (2) Support to Non-Governmental Treatment Services

In 2009, the SWB, as usual provided its support to non-governmental treatment organizations to develop specific services. Through regular meetings with managing directors and front-line workers for service running review, so as according to different service needs of each organization, and providing financial and technical support either on building or the renovation of infrastructure, or on the running and the purchase of facilities. Related training courses were carried out to improve the service quality of those NGOs. In order to upgrade the overall professionalism and development of social service staff, a new subvention, the Social Service Workers Professional Development Scheme, was introduced in 2009 to support NGOs in developing different management and professional training. Regarding social welfare service quality, a trial of the Quality Improvement Mechanism was introduced by the SWB with objective of building up and improving the quality of social services, enhancing the overall effectiveness of social services and to encourage related organizations to have a continuous service culture. The project started in March 2009 with the participation of the Christian New Life Fellowship of Macau – Smart Youth. Internal and external evaluations were made in December with a satisfactory result.



In 2009, the SWB provided financial and technical assistance to four non-profit drug treatment organizations and one smoke treatment clinic. Services included a long-term rehabilitation treatment center, a self-help organization, an outreach harm-reduction service, a youth outreach and treatment for smoke addiction. Below are organizations receiving subsidies and the types of services provided by these organizations:



Organization/Association	Drug Treatment Service
The Teen Challenge Evangelical Drug Treatment Center	Long-term hospitalization evangelical drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male
	Long-term hospitalization evangelical drug treatment and rehabilitation service for female
The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau	Long-term hospitalization evangelical drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male
	Harm-reduction outreach service and late night outreach service for teenagers
The Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM)	Long-term hospitalization drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male
	Harm-reduction service and outreach service
The Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association	Drug Treatment Rehabilitated Self-Help Organization and Professional Assistant Service
Associacao de Beneficiencia Ao Hon Sam	Out-patient smoke treatment service

In 2009, rehabilitation treatment services were provided to 75 persons/times by drug treatment non-governmental organizations, and the number of drug treatment outreach services reached 16,616 persons/times, while outreach teams targeting substance abuse and high-risk youth provided 4,757 services, and social reintegration services for drug treatment self-help were 7,138 persons/times. Regarding the smoking outpatient service, 475 smokers (1,216 persons/times) received treatment in 2009 (chart 1).

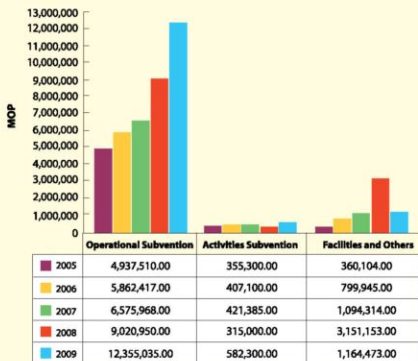
**(Chart 1) Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving Subventions from 2005-2009**

Organization	Number of service user				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Facilities	117	123	108	77	75
Drug Treatment Outreach Services	1,571	2,145	7,860	8,252	21,373
Drug Treatment Self-Help Association	112	117	5,302	5,253	7,138
Smoking Treatment Services	277	664	1,366	1,230	1,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>14,636</b>	<b>14,812</b>	<b>29,802</b>

\*Due to the fact that some cases treated and follow-up by different organizations were recorded repeatedly, the total number of persons may have been recorded repeatedly.



**(Chart 3) Statistics of Subventions provided by the SWB to Non-Governmental Treatment Organizations in the last five years**





### (3) Drug Treatment Training

In order to enhance drug knowledge and work efficiency for drug treatment workers, on 23 June and 1 July 2009, a seminar entitled "The Knowledge of Common Drug Abuse in Macao and the Global Situation on Drugs" was held by Yu Keong Fai, Sub-Inspector of the Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division of the Crime Investigation Department, and Miss Yao Ling, senior forensic chemist from the Forensic Science Department. Subjects included Macao's drug control situation and common drugs found in Macao and knowledge related to this. More than 50 participants, including persons in charge, social workers and front-line workers of the following drug treatment organizations were presented on that occasion. These were the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWB, the Teen Challenge, ARTM, the YMCA, the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association.

For the strengthening and development of emotional support and counselling for substance abusers' families, on 16 June 2009, the Adjustment and Counselling Skills for the Codependence training course (substance abusers and their families) was held for local drug treatment staff, with Hong Kong guests host, Lai Chi Chong, experienced social worker of the Caritas Hong Kong Lok Heep Club and a parent peer counselor. Subjects included the codependence relationship between substance abusers and family members, the physical and psychological consequences, as well as related counselling and therapy, were fully explained. At the same time, the situation and development of codependence on substance abusers and family members and family group counselling work in Hong Kong were presented as well. More than 30 participants including persons in charge and front-line workers from the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence and drug treatment NGOs took the course.



The Knowledge of Common Drug Abuse in Macao and the Global Situation on Drugs



The Adjustment and Counselling Skills for the Codependence (substance abusers and their families) training course





## Public Health Laboratory, Health Bureau

To strengthen the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Macao, the Public Health Laboratory of the Health Bureau provides the following services through its subordinate "Information and Counseling on HIV/AIDS" team.

- The personal information of pay visit or hotline users (no caller ID display) of the HIV/AIDS counseling services will be kept in strict confidential. Also, **AIDS hotline pre-recorded system** has been launched in December 2009, which allows the public to listen to the AIDS related messages during non-office hours; in this pre-recorded system, residents may leave voice message for future follow-up counseling and contact. The pre-recorded system is available in Cantonese, Mandarin and English. Pre-recorded content include: Knowing about HIV/AIDS, HIV antibody testing, HIV/AIDS Prevention and AIDS related services in Macao;
- Providing free HIV antibody blood test to Macao citizens; with the "Voluntary Anonymous Monitoring System", providing HIV antibody blood test for those who do not want to disclose their personal information, so as to fully enhance the AIDS monitoring in Macao;
- Providing counseling services to HIV carriers, and transferring them to Conde de São Januário Hospital for further treatment;
- Providing consultation and counseling for referrals from non-government medical organizations, and arranging them to have confirmatory HIV testing;
- Assisting in conducting public education of HIV/AIDS prevention for different groups of population in society.







### 1. Overview of Drug Addicts Infected by Infectious Diseases in 2009

Since May 2002, the Public Health Laboratory has cooperated with Department of Prevention and Treatment for Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau to provide infectious disease serology testing service to drug addicts, monitor and control the spread of infectious diseases among drug users.

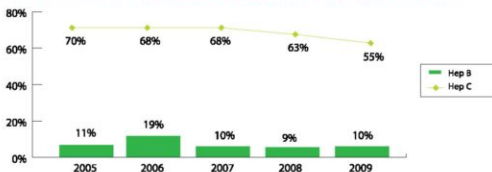
In 2009, a total number of 197 samples were received for detection of hepatitis C virus antibody, and 108 of them were detected positive, infection rate as 55%, down by 63% with that of 2008.

A total of 197 samples were received for hepatitis B surface antigen test; among them, 19 were positive cases, infection rate (Hepatitis B carrier) was 10%, increased slightly when compared with that of 2008.

With regard to HIV antibody tests, a total of 195 samples were received; 3 positive cases were detected, infection rate was 1.5%, increased slightly when compared with that of 2008.

Statistics on drug addicts infected by infectious diseases in the past five years are as follows:

**Drug Addicts Infected with Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C (Fig.1)**



Regarding Hepatitis C, infection rate has been gradually decreasing since 2005; infection rate in 2009 was 55%, being the lowest rate within the past five years.

Infection rate of Hepatitis B in 2006 was 19% and was gradually decreasing since then, the infection rate maintained around 10% in the recent three years.

**Drug Addicts Infected with HIV (Fig.2)**



As relevant departments of the MSARG have strengthened the implementation of prevention and control and harm reduction measures in recent years, the infection rate of HIV among drug users dropped drastically. However the infection rate has increased slightly within the past two years, importance should be attached to this situation.

## 2. Participated in HIV/AIDS Publicity and Education Works

In 2009, the "Information and Counseling on HIV/AIDS" team of the Public Health Laboratory held six seminars on "Knowing about HIV/AIDS" to the following associations and organizations, to disseminate the information of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Date	Targets
08/02/2009	Volunteers (Macao Community Youth Volunteers Development Association)
21/02/2009	Public (Centro Comunitário da Praia do Manduco)
06/06/2009	Members and Public (Healthy Macao Association)
15/06/2009	Female inmates of Young Offenders Institute
15/06/2009	Male inmates of Young Offenders Institute
16/09/2009	Students of Academy of Public Security Forces

## 3. Epidemiological Situation of HIV/AIDS in Macao

Since the implementation of HIV antibody test in 1986, the HIV infection rate has maintained at a relatively low level for many years (about 0.08%). At present, aside from responding to the clinical demand, screening services are also available to: blood collected by the Blood Transfusion Centre, prisoners, pregnant women, voluntary testing intravenous drug users, imported workers of casinos and anonymous users.

In 2009, a total of 17 HIV infection cases were reported in Macao, decreased by 22.7% when compared with the 22 cases in 2008, the proportion of male and female is 1.4:1. 7 cases of them were residents (41%) and 10 cases were non-residents (59%). Infection through sexual contact accounted for 64.7% of the total, of which heterosexual contact accounted for 41.1% and homosexual contact accounted for 17.7%; and needle sharing of drug injection accounted for 17.7% (Table 1).

From 1986 till the end of December 2009, there have been an accumulated number of 427 cases (including cases with AIDS symptoms). Of which, males accounted for 193 cases (45%) whereas females accounted for 234 cases (55%); the majority falls on the age group of 20 to 39, about three-fourths of the whole. Cases of AIDS with symptoms totalled 52, of which 43 cases were males (83%) and the rest 9 cases were females (17%). There were a total of 28 cases of death. Sexual contact is the main route of transmission, accounted for 67.5%, of which heterosexual contact accounted for 59%, and homosexual contact accounted for 8.2%, while needle sharing of drug injection accounted for 13.6%. The infection rate of female accounted for 54.8% (Proportion of female and male is 1.2:1). 50.4% of them are found in the first testing for the non-local workers of the entertainment industry (Table 1).



Excluding the number of infected non-local workers from entertainment industry, from 1986 to the end of 2009, a total of 212 cases of HIV infection were recorded in Macao. Characteristics of the transmission routes are: sexual contact is the major route of transmission, accounted for 40.6% of the total (heterosexual contact accounted for 30.2%, homosexual contact accounted for 9.9%), while needle sharing of drug injection accounted for 26.9%. In general, the proportion of infected male and female is 3.2:1.

According to the statistic report, Macao is still an area of low HIV prevalence rate ( $< 0.1\%$ ). So far, the spread of the HIV is limited in Macao. Annual cases reported from different sources is not high, however the HIV infection proportion of Macao residents has a tendency of gradually increasing, and the infection rate of non-local workers from entertainment industry has gradually decreased. At present, though sexual contact is the major route of transmission, drug injection is another important route of transmission; therefore, the infection situation among drug users should be concerned and controlled, in order to prevent the spread of AIDS among these high-risked groups.

### 4. Way Forward

In the coming year, the Public Health Laboratory will continue to participate in the monitoring and control works of HIV/AIDS, actively promote the education of HIV/AIDS prevention, and elevate public awareness on the prevention of HIV/AIDS.



### HIV/AIDS Statistics in Macao (Table 1)

	In 2009 (Jan. to Dec.)		From 1986 to Dec. 2009	
	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	10	5	193	43
Female	7	1	234	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Chinese	8	2	114	30
Non-Chinese	8	4	292	22
Unknown	1	0	21	0
<b>Age</b>				
Adult	17	6	417	51
Children (under age 13)	0	0	2	1
Unknown	0	0	8	0
<b>Route of Transmission</b>				
Heterosexual	7	0	252	17
Homosexual	3	0	35	6
Bisexual	1	1	1	1
Intravenous Drug Injection	3	2	58	9
Blood Transfusion/Blood Products	0	0	1*	0
Perinatal	0	0	1	1
Unknown	3	3	79	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>52</b>

\* Infected during blood transfusion outside Macao

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Source: Health Bureau of Macao SAR Government - Public Health Laboratory



## AIDS Prevention and Control Commission

A commission to prevent and control AIDS was preliminary established by the Health Bureau of the Government of the Macao SAR in 2000 to assist in formulating strategies to prevent and control HIV/AIDS, promoting publicizing and education, as well as analyzing and studying information and figures; members of the commission included physicians, laboratory technicians and social workers of the Health Bureau.

Considering the global and local AIDS epidemic changes, with an intention to intensify community participation, promote interdepartmental collaboration, the Health Bureau proposed to reorganize the commission and establish the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission (hereinafter "the Commission"), which is then chaired by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and constituted by various government entities and civil organizations to take counsel together as to the strategies of AIDS prevention and control. At last the Commission was established according to the Chief Executive Dispatch no. 364/2005 on 21 November 2005.

### Mission

The Commission is to plan and promote the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS through cooperation of government departments, associations and organizations of different areas, aiming to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### Scope of work

1. formulate programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention and control, coordinate the sustainable promotion and implementation of the programmes, and systematically evaluate the outcome of the programmes;
2. supervise on the monitoring of AIDS, as well as the collection and handling of AIDS-related information;
3. study on the local situation;
4. establish the work for HIV/AIDS information, concern and prevention, and coordinate with public entities and community groups;
5. motivate other public and private agencies to participate in the programmes of information, research, prevention and control.

### Composition

The Commission is chaired by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and constituted by 25 members representing different governmental entities and non-government organizations from sectors of health, education, social welfare, security and anti-drug. Operating under the Commission is a secretariat which provides administrative assistance to the Commission and executes other functions tasked by the chairman.

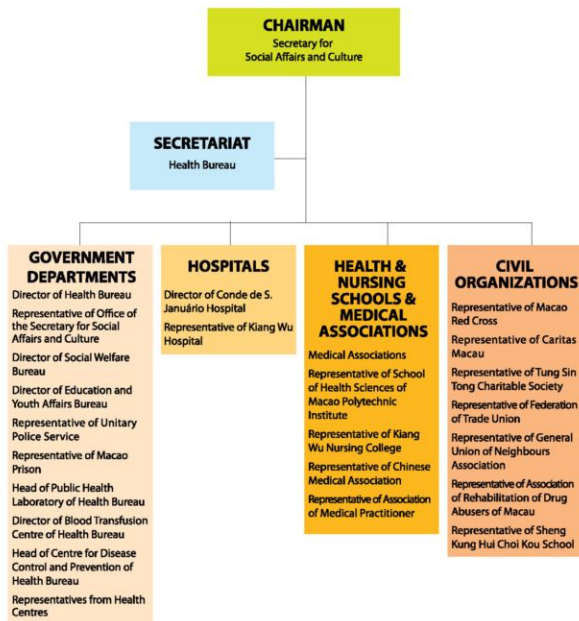


Fig.1 Composition chart of AIDS Prevention and Control Commission of the MSARG





## Main Work and Achievement in 2009

### 1. General Assembly

The Commission holds general assembly with the six working groups each year. As a platform to strengthen communication between different departments and bodies, the general assembly enables the Commission to listen to views from various sectors of the community and negotiate on the prevention strategies and work against HIV/AIDS. In the general assembly dated 1 December 2009, the working groups concluded their works in 2009 and discussed the prevention and control strategies for 2010 with members of the Commission.

### 2. Surveillance

In the past, surveillance work of HIV infection in Macao was directly provided by governmental bodies, services included screening test for blood donors, prisoners, pregnant women, injecting drug users, imported workers of casinos and anonymous users.

To extend the surveillance network, encourage participation of non-governmental organizations, and attract more high risk individuals to take HIV antibody screening test, the Commission began to cooperate with the Workers' Clinic to promote "Collaboration programme on the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS" in 2008 which was intended to provide free screening test to local and non-local patients with STDs and high risk individuals; one case of non-resident infection was reported from this programme in 2009.

In order to evaluate the STDs and AIDS infection situation of sex workers in Macao, the Commission prepared to launch the "Blood serum and behaviour monitoring programme of non-venue-based sex workers" in 2009. In this programme, non-government workers will provide free, anonymous HIV/AIDS and Syphilis rapid tests, and distribute behaviour questionnaires during outreach activities. The programme is scheduled to run on trial basis in 2010.

### 3. Prevention and Control Measures

#### 3.1 Drug users

The original law related to drug use in the Macao SAR, Decree-Law No. 5/91/M, was an obstacle for drug users to abandon the habit of sharing injecting instruments; under the said decree-law, the criminal liability of possessing drug injecting instruments is much higher than that of possessing small quantity of drugs. Since its establishment, the Commission has strived to promote the prevention and control work for intravenous drug users; aside from implementing Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT), the Commission has also taken great effort to motivate relevant competent authorities to amend Decree-Law No. 5/91/M, as to provide a legal basis for the implementation of "harm reduction" measures. The Commission has consulted members of the Commission and several civil organizations respectively, and submitted their opinions to competent authorities for further study. The Anti-Drug Law (No. 17/2009) taken effect on 10 September 2009 has lowered the criminal liability of drug injecting instrument possession, i.e. same as small quantity drug possession of up to 3 months imprisonment. In addition, content related to drug dependence prevention and treatment, methadone maintenance treatment as well as safety use of needles and syringes (subparagraph 3 or article 34) were introduced to the same law. The implementation of this law helps to legally initiate the "harm reduction" measures in Macao.



Staff preparing Methadone for service user





Methadone Maintenance Treatment has been provided to drug users in Macao since 2005. As at the end of 2009, the accumulated service cases totaled 232. Through Inter-departmental collaboration in the Commission and Implementation of the new anti-drug law, MMT service has been extended to Macao Prison since late November 2009; in order to keep the maintenance of the treatment, MMT is provided to methadone users of short term imprisonment (six months or below). The World Health Organization has been committed to promoting methadone treatment in prison, however, only a few countries and regions can successfully implement this treatment as it is difficult to realize; therefore, Macao has set a good model of harm reduction measures for neighbouring regions.

Safety use of Injecting Instruments is another important measure of harm reduction. The Commission has been encouraging and subsidizing non-governmental anti-drug organizations to publicize the hazardous of sharing needles and syringes. In 2008, the Commission subsidized the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macau to establish an outreach service centre in the northern district which provides the drug abusers with health education, health care and social support; in 2009, the Centre officially launched the Syringes Recycling Rewards Programme in which clean injecting instruments and recycling bins were provided to intravenous drug users, and voluntary participants were rewarded.



Training for outreach volunteers: field trip to a brothel with many sex workers

### 3.2 Sex workers

In view that unprotected sex is a major mode of transmitting HIV/AIDS, and there is a lack of community service associations/volunteers that consistently pursue their services for sex workers and men who have sex with men in Macao, the Commission has initiated a programme called "AIDS Prevention Project – Recruitment of Voluntary Associations and Volunteers" in 2008, and has successfully recruited two non-profit-making associations: Macao AIDS Care Association and Chi Tang Women Association. Since January 2009, these two associations have been subsidized to launch propaganda, education and intervention work, including service hotline, outreach activities and trainings for target groups (especially sex workers). Please refer to table 2 for services covered and utilization of services in 2009.

To assist in conducting the abovementioned outreach activities, the Commission has invited "Action For Reach Out" to Macao to offer training for local volunteers in April 2009; some volunteers who have completed the training course have already joined the outreach services, and become the backbone figures of the outreach team.



Training for outreach volunteers: learn to teach how to use a condom properly



Training for outreach volunteers: field trip to a brothel with many sex workers





### 3.3 Cross-border travelers and imported workers

In consideration of the recent rapid development of Macao's economy, tourism and entertainment industries, with frequent collaboration with other regions, prevention and control work for cross-border travelers and Imported workers has become one of the Commission's major works in 2009. The Commission has prepared posters, leaflets and brochures in simplified Chinese, English, Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian and Filipino which were distributed to imported workers through Human Resources Office, Immigration Department of Public Security Police Force as well as employment agencies. In addition, the Commission cooperated with The Venetian Macao-Resort-Hotel in June 2009 to promote the prevention of AIDS and other diseases by holding a "Health Advisory Station" in the Employee Activities Area.

For cross-border travelers, the Commission has added AIDS-related services information (e.g. enquiry hotlines) in Zhuhai and Hong Kong in the publicity materials for the convenience of citizens when they are outside Macao. From the end of 2008 to the beginning of 2009, the Commission and the Macao AIDS Care Association have jointly organized "Be a Healthy Traveller" AIDS promotion activity at Border Gate check point, Macao Ferry Terminal and the Macao International Airport, where health promotional materials were distributed to cross-border travelers to awaken their awareness and knowledge on AIDS prevention.

The Commission has spared no efforts in maintaining a close partnership with neighboring regions to cooperate with one another in preventing cross-regional spread of HIV/AIDS. Since 2003, the Commission has cooperated with Hong Kong AIDS Foundation to carry out promotional activities relating to AIDS education at the departure hall of Macao Ferry Terminal; by distributing publicity materials and questionnaires, the travellers' awareness and knowledge on AIDS prevention are raised. Since 2009, the Commission has also initiated a three-year educational programme for cross-border travelers with Hong Kong AIDS Foundation. Moreover, in pursuant to the protocol with Zhuhai City Centre for Disease Control and Prevention AIDS in 2008, the Commission has dispatched staff with the Centre to carry out one outreach work in hair salons in Zhuhai-Gongbei, to have a preliminary understanding toward the activities of Macao citizens; after that, the two regions agreed to continue and strengthen their cooperation.



Training for outreach volunteers: learn to communicate with sex workers through role playing.



A poster prepared in English, Thai, Vietnamese, and Indonesian for imported workers.



"Be a Healthy Traveler": volunteers distributing promotional leaflets to travelers at Border Gate



"Health Advisory Station" at The Venetian Macao-Resort-Hotel: AIDS knowledge survey and personal counselling





### 3.4 Youths

With an intention of publicizing AIDS prevention in the campus of tertiary institutions, the Commission held the "With Love" promotional week in September 2009, the beginning of the academic year; in this activity, aside from distributing "A Handbook of AIDS" to freshmen of five local tertiary institutions, the Commission has also held talks for freshmen of Academy of Public Security Forces, and organized a one-week event, with exhibition, film appreciation, quiz game, etc., respectively in Institute For Tourism Studies and Kiang Wu Nursing College.

For students in primary and secondary schools, the report on the study of "sexuality education curriculum in Macao" has been completed. With reference made to the recommendations mentioned in the report, the Commission has been making effort to promote sexuality education in non-tertiary schools. In terms of policy, "Policy for moral education in non-tertiary education" has been formulated in 2008; in 2009, this policy has been gradually enhanced as short, medium and long term programme in order to fully implement sexuality education in Macao. Furthermore, preliminary draft of "Basic competence" for kindergarten and primary school children has been finished; this draft has covered the content of sexuality education, and standardized the basic knowledge, techniques, values and attitude of students towards sexuality education; this basic competence requirement for kindergarten and primary school children will in the future intensify the implementation of sexuality education in formal education. In building up a promotion team, two Sexuality Education Train-the-Trainer Courses (Fundamental), two Sex Peer Counselor Programmes, Experience Sharing of Sexuality Education in Schools, Sexuality Education Training Course for Parents have been organized respectively in 2009 in order to assist sexuality education workers to efficiently launch teaching programs, improve parents' capability of talking sex with children, and cultivate youths to establish a correct sex attitude. Besides, it is also very important to create an atmosphere for sexuality education; apart from organizing several different sexuality education training activities, the Commission has also dispatched counselors to organize sexuality education counseling activities, and publicize sexuality education via producing promotional posters, brochures, display panels and videos, as well as via Internet, TV broadcast, radio broadcast and journals. In addition, the Commission has also optimized the sexuality education resources by producing "Virtue and Civic Education", preparing "Basic Parents Education Materials" and "Sexuality Education Supporting Materials", as well as providing "Youths Sex Hotline".



Sexuality Education Train-the-trainer Course (Fundamental)



Display board in "With Love" promotional week

### 3.5 Network Outreach

Nowadays, the Internet has become the major means of searching information. For this reason, the Commission has launched a series of network outreach promotions using the Internet as a platform since 2009. The first local AIDS website, "AIDS Concern" [www.aids.org.mo](http://www.aids.org.mo) was officially launched in late 2008; aside from basic knowledge on AIDS and news of the Commission, columns of mailbox and blog are also set up in the website for visitors looking for advice and discussing topics related to sex and AIDS. In addition, since August 2009, the Commission has established a "Knowing Sex, Understanding Sex" forum in Cyber CTM (one of the most popular websites in Macao) to cultivate the public with correct sex knowledge, correct their misunderstandings timely, and through providing a discussing platform, increase interaction with the community.





"AIDS Concern Website"  
www.aids.org.mo



Cyber CTM "Knowing Sex, Understanding Sex" forum

healthy living" in 2009; all participants reckoned that they recognize the importance of practicing safer sex via planning and video shooting.

### 3.7 Services Hotlines

The unique AIDS counseling hotline in Macao in the past was operated by nurses of the Health Bureau during office hours. To answer citizens' enquiries on AIDS, telephone answering device of the hotline has been operating since December 2009, citizens may listen to pre-recorded AIDS-related information during non-office hours. In 2009, the Commission also subsidized Macao AIDS Care Association to set up the "Rainbow AIDS Hotline" which operates during afternoon and night time to complement the Health Bureau's hotline.

### 3.6 Motivate Participation of Social Groups

With an aim to elaborate social groups' importance in AIDS promotional activities and achieve "full public participation", the Commission assists non-government organizations to organize relevant activities by subsidizing. On 13 December 2009, the Commission co-organized "Safer Sex" large-scale AIDS promotional activity with Association of Healthy Friend of Macau Worker's Clinics in Iao Hon Garden.

Since 2007, the Commission has been organizing "Community Red Ribbon Action – AIDS Education Funding Scheme" every year in order to constantly encourage and motivate organizations and bodies from different sectors of the society to partake and initiate in-depth AIDS prevention work in the community. Activity plans selected in 2008 were gradually held in the first half of 2009, whereas award presenting ceremony and gathering of sharing were organized in late August. With a prospect to constantly propagate AIDS-related information to every corner of life, a total of 19 activities were selected in 2009, the highest subsidized amount reaches MOP\$8000, and will be held in the first half of 2010.

Practicing safer sex is one of the most important ways in preventing HIV/AIDS. In order to make "leading a healthy living" as the subject of practicing safer sex, the Commission has organized the promotion video design competition "Practice safer sex, leading a



AIDS Education subsidizing programme prize presentation ceremony 2008





### 4. Exchanges and Trainings

To formulate specific measures for HIV/AIDS among men who have sex with men, it is important to understand strategies and measures of other countries and regions; therefore, the Secretariat of the Commission has dispatched staff to attend the "Technical Consultation on Health Sector Response to HIV/AIDS among Men who have sex with Men" co-organized by the Western Pacific Regional Office of WHO and Department of Health of HKSAR in February 2009. In March 2009, members of the Secretariat participated the third time in the Shenzhen Workshop for HIV Prevention and Care; in the workshop, members of the Commission introduced and analyzed the epidemiology of AIDS in Macao, and had in-depth exchanges with related officers from Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

The Commission conducted a survey with local health workers in late 2008 to collect their opinions and suggestions on the past training courses for future improvement. Statistics report and work report were furnished and summarized in 2009.

### Summary and Way Forward

In 2010, the Commission and its subordinated working groups will continue to convene meetings regularly, discuss and formulate timely prevention and control strategies according to the trend of the epidemic. The existing surveillance system will continue to operate, accompanied with the trial run of the "Blood serum and behaviour monitoring programme of non-venue-based sex workers". Apart from these, the Commission will continue to implement and extend appropriately measures for different population groups, such as Methadone Maintenance Treatment, Syringes Recycling Rewards Programme, sexuality education development in non-tertiary institutions, hotlines and outreach services for sex workers, publicity and education events for cross-border travelers and imported workers, community mobilization, etc.



"AIDS education subsidizing programme prize presentation ceremony 2008" winning team band performance.



CONSULTATION ON HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE TO HIV/AIDS  
AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN  
18-20 February 2009  
Hong Kong (China)





## Macao Prison

### I. The Function of the Macao Prison

The major function of the Macao Prison is, apart from imposing the penalty of deprivation of freedom to detainees and related measures applied to those in custody, to also provide services such as social assistance, psychological counseling, medical care, health care, drug treatment and rehabilitation, professional training, education, as well as cultural recreational activities for inmates, enabling them to have the opportunities to rebuild their lives during their imprisonment, so as to prepare their new lives for their future reintegration.



### II. Statistics for Drug Abusing Prisoners/Suspects in 2009

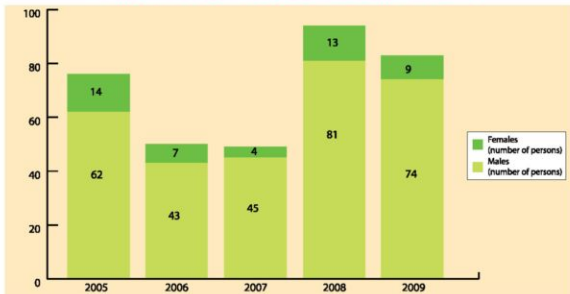
#### (1) Statistics of prisoners inclined to drug abuse upon imprisonment

According to Macao Prison's statistical data, as of 31 December 2009, there were a total of 930 prisoners, 803 of which were males and 127 were females. In 2009, 372 persons entered the Prison, with 298 males and 74 females.

Amongst those imprisoned in 2009, 74 males and 9 females were reported to have been involved in substance abuse, making a total of 83 substance abusers. While in 2008, the total numbers were 94, with 81 males and 13 females. The above figures indicate a slight decline of prisoners with substance abuse problems who were incarcerated in 2009 compared to the previous year, and in particular, there was a more distinct decrease of females.

While compared to the last five years, the number of prisoners having substance abuse problems when imprisoned had a continuous decrease trend from 2005 to 2007. However, there was a significant increase in 2008 and this was also the year with many cases involving ketamine. As the number of prisoners with substance abuse problems dropped in 2009, indicating the improvement of the drug abuse issue in Macao. (Please refer to chart 1).

**Chart 1: Statistics from 2005-2009 of male and females prisoners daimed having substance abuse by the times of imprisonment**

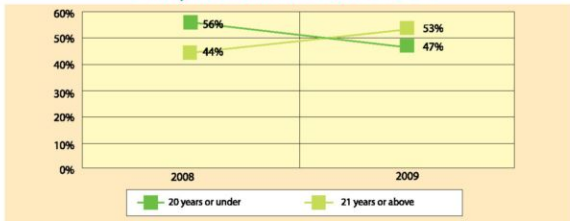


**(2) The characteristics of prisoners/suspects having been involved in substance abuse when imprisoned in 2009**

Amongst those who were imprisoned and had declared their drug abuse habits in 2009, the youngest case of first substance abuse was at the age of 12 (according to Penal Code, anyone under 16 years old is exempt from criminal responsibility), the person involved in this case was born in Hong Kong and the first venue of substance abuse was in Hong Kong as well. Of prisoners who were born in Macao the youngest age for a first experience in substance abuse was 15 years.

According to statistics in 2009, 39 persons had their first contact of substance abuse at 20 years or under, accounting for 47% of the total number of prisoners with substance abuse problems imprisoned in 2009, while there were 44 persons who had their first substance abuse experience at 21 years or above. The oldest case of first drug abuse was 51 years old. Compared to 2008, 53 persons had their first drug abuse experience at 20 or under, making up 56% of the total number of prisoners with substance abuse problems who were sent to in 2008. There is, however, a decrease this year in these figures. (Please refer to chart 2).

**Chart 2: Comparison of prisoners who had their first drug abuse experience at 20 years old or under in 2008 and 2009**





Furthermore, of prisoners declaring substance abuse habit and who were put in prison in 2009, 32 persons had criminal offence records, accounting for 39% of the total numbers, while there were 51 detainees with no criminal records, representing nearly 69%. Regarding drug consumption, 14 persons were heroin takers, while 18 persons consumed ketamine, ecstasy, ice, cannabis, yaba and midazolam. Compared to 2008, the number of substance abusing prisoners in 2009 having criminal records was higher than the previous year (27%), which means that there was no significant increase for new comers, probably due to the result of the enhancement of promotions concerning the harmfulness of drugs, as well as the implementation of the new anti-drug law. (For more details, please refer to chart 3).

A stacked bar chart illustrating the percentage of prisoners with and without criminal records from 2005 to 2009. The Y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0 to 100. The X-axis lists the years. Each bar is divided into two segments: a dark green segment representing prisoners with no criminal records and a light green segment representing prisoners with criminal records. The data values are as follows:

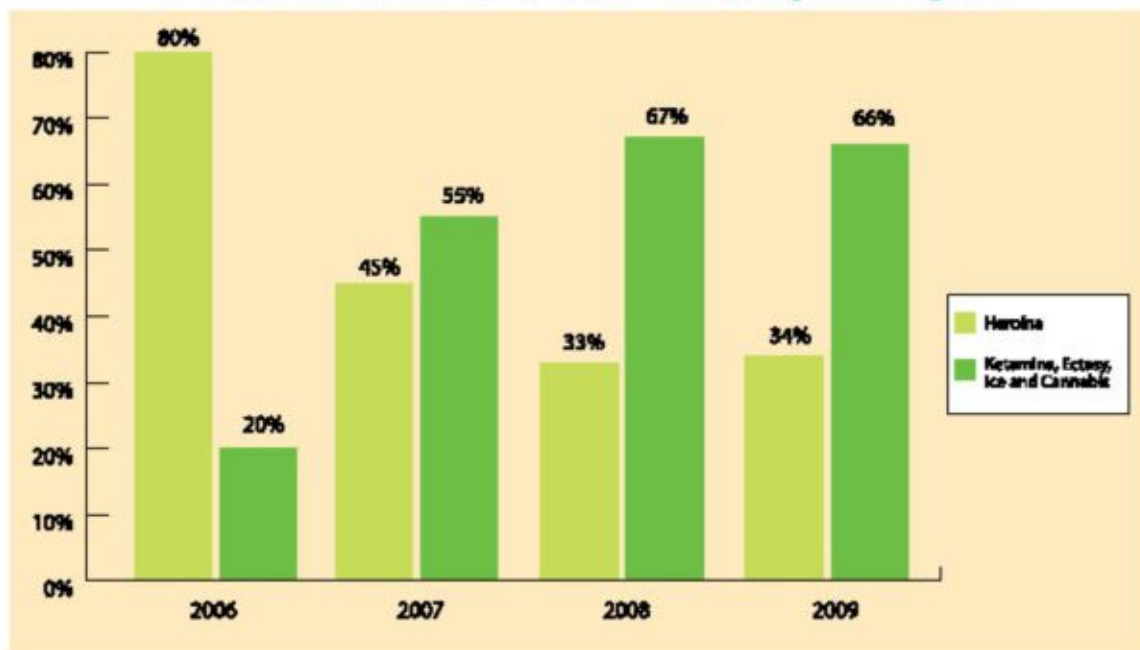
Year	Number of prisoners with no criminal records (%)	Numbers of prisoners with criminal records (%)
2005	50	26
2006	21	29
2007	28	21
2008	69	25
2009	51	32

During the last three months before the prisons were put in prison, the percentage of variety of drugs they consumed was identical to that of 2008. This showed the main abused substance was no longer the traditional heroin, instead ketamine, ecstasy, ice, yaba and cannabis, together accounted for 66% of the total drug consumption, while heroin accounted for nearly 34%. The situation has been similar for the last three years. (Refer to chart 4 for more details)





**Quadro 4 : Tipo de estupefaciente usado pelos reclusos que deram entrada no EPM entre os anos de 2006 e 2009 (em percentagem).**



#### Conclusion:

According to statistics, in 2009, a total of 83 persons were sent to prison and have substance abuse, a slight decrease compared to 94 persons in 2008. In addition, new cases involving substance abuse dropped significantly, as well as for prisoners who had their substance abuse experience at 20 years old or under, which means the situation improved due to the implementation of the new anti-drug law and the promotion of harmfulness of drugs carried out by the government. Therefore, prevention education should be continued for youngsters to encourage them to stay away from drugs and crime.

### III. Brief Introduction to Rehabilitation Group

Since the number of prisoners who had already had substance abuse is relatively high before their imprisonment, and in many cases, prisoners committed crime and were imprisoned due to substance abuse, a rehabilitation group was set up within the establishment in 1997, providing voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male substance abusers, with the purpose of helping them to withdraw from drugs, to build a healthy life style and to educate them on the damage caused by drugs, at the same time helping to prevent the relapse and the possibility of their committing crime again.





### (1) Facilities

The Rehabilitation Group was established on the 5th floor of Block 5 of the Male Detention Zone within the prison, where major activities of the Group are held. A canteen, a multi-activities room, a work shop, an exercise room, a reading room are set up for group members' use. New equipment and items will be purchased every year according to needs in order to improve service.

### (2) Treatment Model

According to the characteristics of substance abusers, the needs for drug treatment and rehabilitation service, as well as the actual situation within the prison and human resources, the method called Cognitive-behaviour Approach is applied to help group members correct their misunderstanding concerning substance abuse and to be aware of its real dangers and consequences, so as to motivate them to quit their bad habits, to learn new experience and skills to handle everyday pressure, as well as social relationships.

### (3) Activities

Activities held in 2009 included theme talks, individual psychological counseling, group psychological counseling, social communication workshop, sports, theme sharing, group meeting and weekly golden phrases. Such activities enabled members to gain knowledge about restrictive substance and to learn to overcome temptations, as well as refusal skills and to strengthen their self confidence. In addition, after joining the group, members are required to fill in an evaluation form to enable staff to understand and evaluate their situation for the use of psychological counsel and follow-up.

### (4) Duration of Treatment and Capacity of Admission

The treatment is a two-year scheme, after completion of the first year of therapy, admission to the second year of treatment will depend on the progress of each case, which allows that every member will have had sufficient time on drug abstinence and work skills learning. The maximum capacity is 20 members with no restriction on age.

## IV. Methadone Treatment

In order to provide a better drug treatment service, a methadone treatment has been available for inmates since November 2009 including: 1. Continuous Treatment, 2. Withdrawal Treatment.

Application Terms for Continuous Treatment: Opium dependent prisoners undertaking an imprisonment of six months or less.

Application Terms for Withdrawal Treatment: Opium dependent prisoners undertaking an imprisonment of over six months or an unknown duration.

Service target: Those who participated in the methadone treatment provided by the Social Welfare Bureau before their imprisonment. Continuous withdrawal treatment will be used alternatively.

## V. Danger of Drugs Acknowledgement Workshop

Due to the increased consumption of new types of drugs such as ketamine, ecstasy, ice, yaba and cannabis by youngsters in recent years, the Know More About Drugs Workshop was held in 2009 within the establishment for substance abuse inmates. This provides a collective counseling, the knowledge of damage caused by drugs to the human body (physical and psychological), refusal skills regarding drugs, and to learn to live positively, as well as a correct attitude towards drugs. All participants of the workshop have been teenagers, and the majority has agreed that such a workshop has been beneficial to them.



## V. Treatment and Rehabilitation Service by NGO's





### Macao Teen Challenge

#### Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center (Male Center)

##### Brief Introduction to the Center

The Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center was founded by a Portuguese Pastor, Juvenal Calvario Clemente. In 1987, Pastor Clemente discovered a valley in Coloane (now called Blessed Valley) and believed it to be an ideal place for the creation of an evangelical detoxification center. Therefore, he asked for the concession of the location, the Center was formally opened in 1989.

Due to the harsh issue of youth substance abuse and to respond the social needs, from 27 October 2008, the Center changed its service model from adult drug treatment to youth substance abuse correction. Providing a minimum of one year's complex training boarding program with an appropriate environment where no medical substances are used but instead physical, psychological and social elements to help drug addicts to detoxify and recover. This is done by means of evangel doctrines, sharing, educational courses and professional training to educate youngsters to face difficulties with positive attitude, enabling them to know Jesus Christ, to adjust their life values and to improve the relationship with their families.



Male Center

##### Activities in 2009

###### 1. Community Education Work

Confronting a complicated social environment and the increase of youth substance abuse, as well as the phenomena of drug abuse towards a younger age and to cope with the needs of prevention education, in 2009, the Teen Challenge collaborated with the Social Rehabilitation Department of the Legal Affairs Bureau to hold different substance abuse prevention activities which included



Adventure Activity



city orientation, adventures and professional computer training. Through such activities, we hope at the same time to motivate teenagers to participate actively and to set up a positive life, so as to develop their potentials and, besides that, with the substance abuse prevention message to heighten youngsters' awareness on related issues and to understand their personal needs, therefore to reinforce their drug defense.



Out-door War Game



Visit elderly persons

## 2. Strengthening Vocational Training

To comply with the rehabilitation treatment and the diversification of the development of vocational training for inmates, in 2009, different training courses were held which included computer maintenance, car beautification, photography and hair-design. The opportunity of Internship in enterprises enabled members to develop different interests and build up a correct attitude towards work, as well as to upgrade personal work skills for a good foundation for their future employment and reintegration.

Regarding multi-media making, as to increase members' creativity, strengthen the group interactivity and individual organizational capacity, the learning of human resources arrangement and consolidation the faith on work, as well as the professional knowledge on media production, in 2009, a series of short raining films were shot, and in the same year, a new anti-drug short promotional film was produced.







## Future Prospects



Car Beautification Training



Assistance in Shooting Movies



Staff Training

Due to the changes with substance abuse from the traditional drugs to the new varieties and the greater ease with which they may be obtained, the drug treatment rehabilitation work not only faces a more complicated situation with drug varieties and substance abusers, but there is also concern about the popularization of substance abuse. Therefore, In the coming year, the Teen Challenge will tighten Information sharing with other social organizations to enable a good preparation for youth drug treatment work, and following are the priorities:

1. To evaluate the service development and ensure that it suits the social changes, service results will be reviewed regularly.
2. Regarding the professional skills and social involvement, more training courses and internship will be provided for members including stage audio-visual professional training and the organizations of out-door concerts.
3. To comply with the development of youth drug treatment, training for staff will be reinforced to improve their professional knowledge and skills.
4. To cope with the needs of youth drug treatment and rehabilitation, connection with parents will be strengthened for the building of an environment of love and care.



Mid-Autumn Festival Family Gathering



Anti-Drug Promotional Short Movie Making



Training Course Footage Making





### Macao Teen Challenge

## Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center (Female Center)

### A Brief Introduction to the Center

As the quick changes in the social environment take place, the issue of female drug users is of high concern. To respond such needs, the Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center, House of Hope (Female Drug Treatment Center) was set up in 1995. The premises was originally located at the Coloane Heroin Village, but in 2001, due to the development of Coloane and the staff shortages, the Center had to move out and so the service was interrupted. In 2003, with the support of the SWB, a two-story female complex center was rebuilt on the same location as the Male Center, providing a minimum one year's hospitalization for female addicts.



The new female center

### Activities in 2009

#### 1. Community Outreach Activities

For members to have responsibility and organizational ability, and to care the society, as well as to express the spirit of Mutual Assistance and Caring, in 2009, the Female Center mobilized members to take part in social services including visits to elderly center and provided haircuts free-of-charge to elderly persons, as well as to organizing games and performances. Visiting different minor communities and taking part in voluntary works enabled them to erase the discrimination so as to build a society full of love and mutual assistance, at the same time to increasing members' involvement and helping them to build up self-confidence for a better reintegration.

#### 2. Strengthening of Vocational Development

In response to the demands of vocational training for members; the concern of personal interest and satisfaction through the learning process, and the increase of social communication, these are taken into account for a good reintegration in the future. In 2009, different workshops and training courses were held including computer, food making and photography classes. By means of such activities, this enables members to continue upgrading themselves and to have a healthy life style.



Activity for members



To copy with the development of female members' professional skills so as to improve their personal development and psychological status, a series of training course were held in 2009. These included a beauty care certificate course, hair design and accounting, with objective of strengthening gradually one's learning motivation and the future professional orientation. Learning and internships, allowing members to increase their self-confidence and work ability, and to develop a good team spirit and communication, as well as the recognition of the society, makes the chance of a future employment much more likely.



Exchange visit



Training for members



Training course footage making

## Future Prospects

1. For improving the communication and understanding between members and their families, and to help needy minor groups, the Center will motivate members and their families to participate in social services.
2. To cope with the development for female teenagers, human resources will be increased so as more professional courses to be carried out.
3. Regarding the direction for professional development, the teaching of positive values and continuous training is necessary. For this, the diversification of workshops and training will be introduced and will include courses such as photography, audio-visual and paper work design.
4. The strengthening of professional training for all staff to improve the quality of service at the center and the team spirit.





## Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM) Rehabilitation Center

### A Brief Introduction to the Association

The Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao, ARTM In Portuguese is a non-profit organization which has existed in Macao since 1993 with the idea of a therapeutic community to provide detoxification with hospitalization and psychosocial, as well as social rehabilitation services for drug abusers. The Association has been working hard on the development of outreach work and assistance to parents and has carried out different substance abuse prevention events within communities and schools, and as well, counseling and referral will be provided to individual and associations. The ARTM hospitalization premises is situated in Coloane and an outreach unit in the Area Preta of Macao.



### Concept

Rehabilitation not only means admission to a drug treatment center or undergoing a one-year detoxification therapy. The most important thing is a real change of life, having a new point of view and the restoration of self esteem, honesty, dignity, as well as discipline. One who needs to be reborn should eradicate the bad habits and negative attitude, in particular the so-called "friends". But of course, one should not forget the experiences which are reminders of the potential dangers. As for the ARTM, Determination is quite important and one should always bear in mind that determination is the key to overcome all obstacles and to triumph.

### Activities in 2009

#### 1. Training for inmates:

In order to provide sufficient life and professional skills for inmates' future reintegration, a series of professional training was held in 2009. Such training not only improves the result of social return, but also allows inmates to reassess their self-value, and consequently to have an idea of long-term study which is beneficial for them.

In 2009, with financial support of the SWB, training included:

#### (1) Car Spread Basic Course

With technical support from the Labour Department, a two-month Car Spread Basic Course was held. The types and characteristics of paintings, spray techniques and the methods of repair of car surface scratches were taught by experienced instructors.







## (2) Computer Operation and Chinese Input Elementary Course



Computer operation has become a fundamental skill in work, and so in order to increase inmates' competence, a one-year Computer Operation and Chinese Input Elementary Course was held. Through such training, inmates were able to upgrade their ability and strengthen their determination on reintegration. Under experienced instructors, basic computer operation, simple word-processing, as well as Chinese input were taught. Inmates can apply such knowledge acquired to the Center's material budget management.

## (3) Outdoor Adventure

To increase inmates' adaptation when confronting difficulties and one of the methods of emotion release, on 16 December 2009, a one-day outdoor adventure was carried out by experienced mountain tracker. Accompanied by instructor, inmates experienced their first adventure fun and at the same time, increased their attitude of accepting new things. Through learning and real practice during the activity, inmates were able to increase their self-abilities and faith in adapting to society.



## (4) Chui Yang Volunteer Team Training

In order to let inmates understand their capabilities to help others, a four-week volunteer training course was held. Though this training, inmates had a better understanding about relevant work, and, as well, were able to discover that the meaning of Giving is more Blessed than Receiving with their ability to help other needy people.



## (5) English Elementary Course

Macao is an international city and English is a second language for business. To keep a closer link with the actual demands, apart from providing professional technical courses, English classes were also available. Everyday vocabulary, basic listening and writing were taught by foreign teachers.







## II. Visits and Community Activities:

### (1) Mutual Assistance Visits

Throughout the year, visits were made to eight social service organizations including the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association (Smoke Treatment Outpatient Unit), the Macao Deaf Association (Deaf Service Center), the Kiang Wu Hospital (Hong Ling Center), the Richmond Society (Sunrise Center), the Fu Hong Society of Macau (Pou Chui Center), the Caritas Macau Ilha Verde Elderly Center, and The Macau Association for the Mentally Handicapped (Kai Lang Center).



During each visit, inmates of the ARTM showed their concern by means of performances and interactive games as well as by giving souvenirs to their guests. Through such visits, inmates were able to fully understand the meaning of Giving and Receiving, in addition to deepening their views about other minority social groups enabling them to continue drug treatment with a mutually caring spirit.

### (2) The Fifth Anti-Drug Basket Ball Match

An anti-drug basket ball match has been held during the past four years with the aim of allowing inmates and participants to experience a positive message and joy brought by sports, and at the same time, increasing exchanges amongst organizations. There were three organizations that participated in the 2009 match. They were the C&C Notary and Lawyers Office, Casa du Portugal and the Macao Association of Medicals Volunteers. About 80 persons attended on that occasion with an enthusiastic spirit and everyone played their best. After the match, there was a barbecue which attracted nearly 40 participants. Through the activity, inmates were able to feel the support and encouragement from society and at the same time, through the passion of involvement in the event, to increase their determination for the challenges they may confront during the rehabilitation.



### (3) The Second Say No to Drugs Interschool Football Match

In 2009, the Second Say No to Drugs Interschool Football Match was held again, always with the anti-drug theme to spread the message to teenagers through the match. Four youth football teams were invited, including the Portuguese School, the International School of Macau, Macao Sam Yuk Middle School and the Simpson Education Center and all participants played their best. A dinner was held after the match for those youngsters to get together and to understand one another, while the 2009 Prevention Design Award was held at the same occasion as well. Through such activity, teenagers were able to understand the importance of drug control and the motivation of saying no to drugs by playing healthy sports.







## (4) The Seventh Say No to Drugs Football Match

The Say No to Drugs Football Match is another major community event held by the ARTM. The aim is to spread the message of having a healthy body and refusing drugs. Such activity enables the strengthening of co-operation and relationships amongst all non-governmental and official treatment organizations. In 2009, seven teams participated in the match; they were the SWB, the Judicial Police, the Macao Prison, Portuguese School, the C&C Notary and Lawyers Office, Casa du Portugal and the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau-Youth Development Unit. Such an activity allows inmates to experience the importance of having a healthy body, as well as heightening the determination, confidence and ambition towards one's development. The support shown by society gives a better chance for inmates to recover and reintegrate.



## (5) Reborn New Energy Design Competition

In order to prevent the substance abuse amongst youth during summer vacation, in August 2009, with the sponsorship of the Mocha Club, and the support from the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, the SWB and NGOs, the Reborn New Energy Environmental-Friendly Design Competition was held, with the objective of heightening youngsters' awareness on drugs and the danger of drugs during the holidays. Nearly one hundred teenagers participated in the competition allowing the drug-free message to be spread over different communities.



## (6) I Can Do That Climbing Activity

In November 2009, with the support of the A.J. Hackett Macau Tower Ltd., ARTM inmates participated in I Can Do That Climbing Activity. The purpose of the activity was to enable inmates to encourage one another to overcome obstacles. Though before the starting, everyone was not so confident, with mutual support, they finally overcame their fear and said their faith for rehabilitation had increased as well.



## III. Training for Staff and Seminars

In order to have better results with helping addicts to detoxify and return to society, the ARTM demands that its staff should have the idea of continuous learning and the upgrade of work quality. In 2009, ARTM staff not only took part in professional training held by the SWB, but also participated in training related to AIDS and drug treatment work, and these included an inspection and exchange trip to the Taipei City Hospital, participation in Recognition Behaviour Therapist Training Course







organized by the Macau Psychotherapy Association, and the carrying out of the Syringes Exchange Project Workshop hosted by the Australia ANEX. Such activities allow for the improvement of the quality of AIDS and outreach counseling, as well as heightening the general prevention knowledge for ARTM staff and inmates.

The ARTM participated actively in international forums and in 2009, seminars which were attended included the Beyond 2008 International NGO Exchange held by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes Exchange in Vienna, 2008 Barcelona Harm-Reduction International Meeting, the 2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference, the Field of Deviant Behaviour of Youth Service Blueprint (Professional meeting) held by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and they took part in the inspection trip held by the SWB to oversee related works in Singapore. Through those seminars, ARTM staff shared and exchanged ideas and information with other experts from different regions as well as getting the latest information and things to be aware of concerning drug prevention and treatment work.

#### IV. Family Work:

##### (1) Family Members Support Team

Since substance abusers' family members have no one to talk to, and are in a situation of dilemma and helplessness, the pressure for them is huge. In addition, everyday problems they may confront are numerous and may include marriage, children and teenagers, financial problems and domestic violence. Therefore, the ARTM continued with the development of a family members support service with a monthly team gathering to set up a mutual assistance caring network, at the same time providing a platform for those who seek help or who have enquiries. Various activities were held in 2009, and these included a Healthy Body and Mind Workshop, a free-of-charge Medical Care Enquiry service and talks held by the University of Science and Technology, and gatherings such as cultural and leisure activities.



#### V. Other Developments:

In 2009, the ARTM continued to work with the Department of Psychology at the University of Macau and the Department of Social Work at the Polytechnic Institute to provide an Internship in ARTM for tertiary students. Subjects include personal counselling, group treatment, event organization and simple administration tasks for trainees to experience the challenges in real drug treatment and rehabilitation world of which cannot be gained in class.

Substance abuse prevention talks were given to seven schools, which were the Portuguese School, the Brito School, the Sam Yuk Middle School, the International School of Macau, the Canadian College, Santa Rosa de Lima High School (English Section) and Escola Secundária Luso-Chinesa Luís Gonzaga Gomes. 935 students participated throughout the year. In addition, the ARTM co-operated with the Flying Eagle. The ARTM Coloane Treatment Center received visits from 444 students, with instructors explaining the damage to the body, psychology and society caused by drugs, and showing them the methods of how to refuse drugs.

In 2009, incoming visits from NGOs included the Galaxy Star World Casino (4 staff), the Macao Live Net Association (5 volunteers), Escola Secundária Técnico-Profissional Da Associação Geral Dos Operários De Macau (about 20 students), Centro Residencial Arco-Iris (6 members), Macau Social Services Centre (about



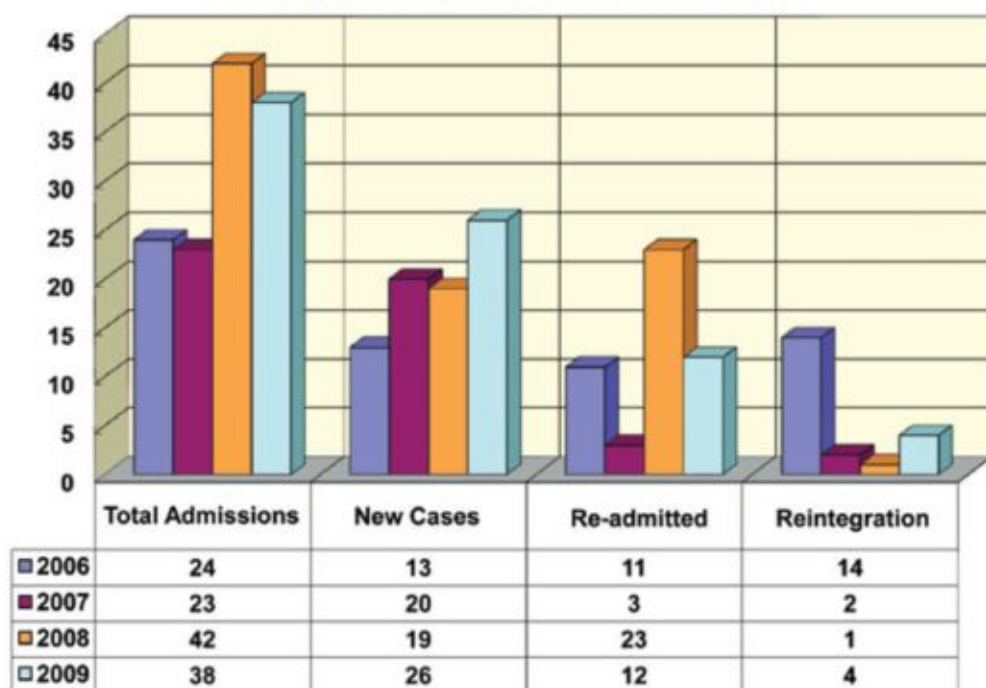
20 volunteers), Caritas Macau (around 10 volunteers), the Igreja Metodista Macau (Social Service Department) (nearly 20 teenagers), the Macanese Association (about 20 members), the Igreja Metodista Macau (Kin Wa Family Service Center) (around 10 parents), Escola Xin Hua, (about 20 students), the University of Science and Technology (around 80 students) and 22 youth volunteers.

### Statistics of Admission to the ARTM from 2006 to 2009

The total numbers of admissions and returnees in 2009 is similar to that of 2008, with 38 persons. The augmentation was due to the newly developed work on referral and treatment motivation done by the Outreach Unit. From January to December 2009, 33 cases received voluntary detoxification referred by Outreach counseling, which accounted 87% of the total admission of the whole year.

Until the end of 2009, four inmates succeeded in the one-year rehabilitation plan for the term 2008/2009, while the rest of admissions are expected to complete their treatments in 2010. Counseling will be arranged for inmates to help them to fulfill their treatments and find their ways in the future.

### Statistics of Admission 2006-2009





### Activities in 2009

Activity	Content	Date
Prevention Work/ Talks	Brito Middle School	Whole year
	Macao Sam Yuk Middle School	Whole year
	International School of Macau	Whole year
	Escola Secundária Luso-Chinesa Luis Gonzaga Gomes	Whole year
	The Canadian College	Whole year
	Santa Rosa de Lima High School (English Section)	Whole year
	Portuguese School	Whole year
	Macao Flying Eagle Association	Whole year
External Visits	<b>"Mutual Assistance" Visiting series activities :</b>	Whole year
	Ao Hon Sam Charity Association (Smoke Treatment Outpatient Center)	20 May
	Macao Deaf Association (Deaf Service Center)	31 July
	Kiang Wu Hospital (Hong Ling Center)	12 August
	Richmond Society (Sunrise Center)	10 November
	Fu Hong Society of Macau (Pou Chui Center)	10 December
	Caritas Macau Ilha Verde Elderly Service Center	15 December
	The Macau Association for the Mentally Handicapped (Kai Lang Center)	29 December
Incoming Visits to Coloane Rehabilitation Center	Galaxy Star World Casino (Staff visited the ARTM Rehabilitation Center)	12 March
	Macao Live Net Association	28 March
		11 April
		2 May
		13 June
		25 June
		(BBQ Exchange) 26 July
	Escola Secundária Técnico-profissional Da Associação Geral Dos Operários De Macau	12 April
	Centro Residencial Arco-Iris	24 May
	Macao Social Services Centre	26 June
	Caritas Macau	25 July
	Igreja Metodista de Macau (Social Service Department)	22 August / 25 August
	Igreja Metodista de Macau (Kin Wa Family Service Center)	18 October
	The University of Science and Technology of Macao	1 November
	22 Youth volunteers	18 November
	Escola Xin Hua	21 November
	Macanese Association	21 November



Activity	Content	Date
Exchange Activities	Organized : The Second "Say No To Drugs" Interschool Football Match	3 May
	Organized : The Fifth Anti-Drug Basket Ball Match	31 May
	Attended : Whole City Anti-Drug Carnival Activity	7 June
	Organized : Red Ribbon AIDS Prevention Community Education	21 June
	Attended : 626 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	27 June
	Organized : The Seventh "Say No To Drugs" Football Match	29 August
	Organized : Reborn New Energy Design Competition	25-28 August
	Attended : The University of Science and Technology - Bicycle Anti-Drug Parade	1 November
	Organized : "I Can Do That" Climbing Activity	7 November
Training for ARTM's inmates	Attended : 2009 New Life Cup Fishing Competition	15 November
	<b>Professional Training Courses for inmates :</b>	Whole year
	• English Elementary Course	Whole year
	• Computer Operation and Chinese Input Basic Course	Whole year
	Car Painting Basic Course	April-June
	Chi Yang Volunteer Team	11 November
Training for Staff	Outdoor Adventure	4 January 2010
	Organized : ANEX Syringes Project Workshop	9-11 June
	Visited : Taipei City Hospital	10-14 November
Seminars	Attended : The Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Therapist Training arranged by the Macau Psychotherapy Association	4-6 December
	Substance Abusers AIDS Prevention and Treatment Work Team: Observation Trip to Zhong Shan	February
	IHRA's 19th International Conference	May
	"Beyond 2008" Global NGO Forum on Drugs	July
	18th IFNGO ASEAN NGOs Workshop on Prevention of Drug & Substance Abuse Joint Program with IOGT International	December
Parents' Work	Macao AIDS Committee Exchange Trip to Australia	September
	2009 Help Ourselves and Help Others Family Member Support Team	Whole year





## Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao – Outreach Unit

### Introduction of the Outreach Unit

In order to increase the knowledge of harm reduction for high-risk addicts and sex workers, enabling to understand the danger of syringes sharing, and the importance of the protection of infectious diseases by the use of condoms, the Outreach Unit was created on 16 June 2008 with the vocation of promoting harm reduction to substance abusers and sex workers.



### Concept

Heroin users are the service targets of the Outreach Unit, by means of promoting drug control messages to drug addicts and motivating their determination to quit drugs. In addition, through outreach work the latest information on drugs and situation of related groups can be obtained, therefore enabling the setting up of effective measures.

Furthermore, the main concerns of the Outreach Unit are the personal hygiene knowledge, the prevention of infectious diseases (AIDS, hepatitis and sex diseases), and the message of no syringe sharing and injection tools to high-risk groups. According to the harm reduction concept, promotional packages with syringes cleaning methods will be given to substance abusers regularly.

### Activities in 2009

#### 1. Outreach Unit Services

The Outreach Unit uses the most direct way to contact substance abusers/depending upon behaviour groups. From Monday to Friday, the Outreach Team contacts substance abusers at places they most often frequent. Everyday life products, harm-reduction materials and anti-drug promotional items are given to them and as well, the message of harm-reduction is promoted. The Outreach Team also listens to the actual needs of addicts and, to increase their motivation to quit drugs provides related information and methods to help them.

#### (1) Distribution of Syringes and other Injection Tools

Due to many substance abusers wanting to save money, they will reuse or even share the same syringe with others and this will increase the spread of infectious diseases. Therefore, new syringes, injection tools and safety syringe boxes are distributed to substance abusers, at the same time, they are encouraged to return the used syringe into the case and dispose of it in the Outreach Unit's collection box, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of the transmission of infectious disease by syringe sharing, and as well, to enhance the protection of the public's safety and general community hygiene.







## (2) Promotion on the Danger and Prevention of Infectious Diseases

Focusing the high-risk groups such as substance abusers and sex workers, promotions about the danger, methods of the transmission and prevention of infectious diseases were carried out in order to reduce the possibility of the spread of diseases, for instance hepatic C and AIDS.

## (3) Recollecting Used Syringes

To reduce the harm that may caused to the community by abandoned syringes, a syringe recollection award scheme was carried out by the Outreach Unit with objective of collecting discarded syringes so as to diminish the danger and reduce the chances of sharing. 42,928 used syringes were collected in 2009.



## (4) Free Lunch

A free lunch was provided so as to help prevent substance abusers from becoming involved in such crimes as stealing or robbery due to their lack of basic needs and possibly causing harm to themselves or others.



## (5) Shower Service

Being clean and tidy not only gives a good image to others but also reduces disease infection caused by bacteria, and, as well, the possibility of transmitting diseases to others. Such services can maintain personal and community hygiene and health.

## (6) Distribution of Emergency Materials (such as blankets and clothes)

The financial situation is rather poor for most substance abusers and some even are homeless.

Depending upon seasonal or weather changes, emergency items (for instance; blankets and clothes) are distributed to them. Besides, clothes are given to addicts who did not have clean clothes to change into, enabling them to have better personal hygiene.



## (7) Nursing Service for Substance Abusers and Neighbouring Residents

Nurses are employed by the Outreach Unit to provide emergency nursing to substance abusers and neighbouring residents (for example; the measurement of blood pressure and the nursing of wounds). In addition, regular hygiene talks were held for substance abusers to understand the damage that may be caused to the body by the misuse of drugs, and at the same time, promoting harm-reduction knowledge so as to reduce the infections of related diseases.







### (8) Free Shuttle Transportation Service

Many service users are usually weak and have difficulties walking due to substance abuse, and so, for that reason, free transportation is provided to service user according to the situation, allowing them to arrive on time at the hospital to receive treatment.

### (9) The Distribution of Condoms and Promotional Leaflets to Sex Workers

AIDS prevention is part of Harm Reduction. Condoms and leaflets are distributed to sex workers to promote the danger of AIDS and the importance of safe sex.

### (10) AIDS Quick Test

Intravenous injection substance abusers are one of the high-risk groups to be contaminated by AIDS, and, therefore, in May 2009, an AIDS Quick Test was made available for them to obtain an early detection and to increase the awareness and concern about AIDS by service users.



## 2. Night-time Outreach

About once a week, the Outreach team distributes harm reduction materials and promotional items to substance abusers and sex workers, at the same time, promotes the importance of Harm-Release, strengthens their senses of self protection, such as using condoms when having sex and avoiding the sharing of syringes. It also provides prevention methods and ways of seeking help. Through the outreach mission, the team tries to reinforce addicts' determination to detoxify.

## 3. Mobil Syringes Exchange Service

Due to some substance abusers have difficulties walking or, for other reasons, unable to go to the Outreach Unit, the syringe exchange service was started in September 2009. From Monday to Saturday, the Outreach Team collects substance abusers' used syringes and replaces them with new ones. As a related service, it reduces the possibility of syringes sharing and the harm caused to the community by used syringes as well.

## 4. Community Activities

### (1) Community Red Ribbon Activity

The Red Ribbon Activity is an international event with objective of increasing the public's knowledge about AIDS and erasing the discrimination towards AIDS. In order to heighten youngsters and students' knowledge about AIDS, in June 2009, the Red Ribbon Activity was held by the Outreach Unit. This includes a red ribbon and a book-mark design competition. The activity met with great success with dozens of works being received.





## (2) Reborn New Energy Coin Storage Design Competition

Discrimination and misunderstanding are two feelings towards substance abusers from most people who consider that they are good for nothing and even after they have recovered from drugs, the public is still reluctant to accept them. The road of detoxification is long and harsh and discrimination will only make their determination and abstinence unstable. Therefore, the Reborn New Energy was organized to carry out the message of Rubbish can be Reborn, enabling the public to understand care, encouragement, forgiveness and acceptance are the vital elements to help substance abusers to quit drugs and to return to society.



## (3) World AIDS Day Promotion Activity

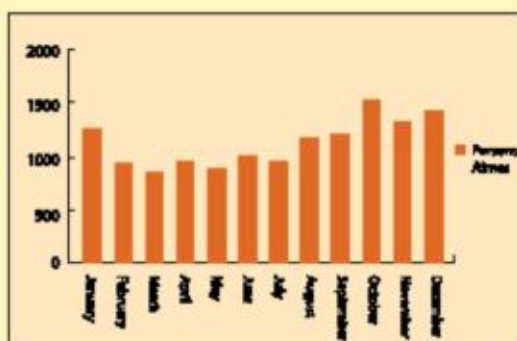
1 December is the World AIDS Day, and due to the misunderstanding about AIDS by the majority of citizens, promotional leaflets and harm reduction materials (condoms and tissue, etc) were distributed to the public and tourists at the Senado Square on that day, with the hope that through such an activity people's awareness about AIDS might be heightened. At night, Outreach staff and students from the University of Science and Technology distributed related materials to passers-by near karaoke parlours and bars throughout the city.



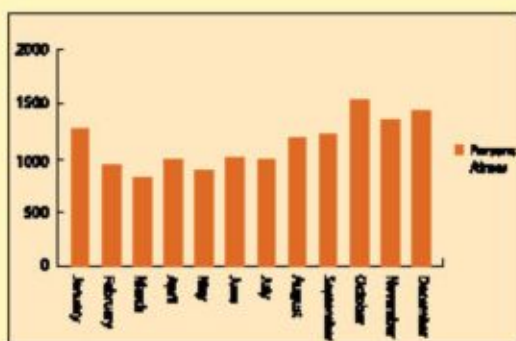
## Statistics of Referral and Free Lunch Services Provided by the Outreach Unit in 2009

13,469 persons/times (chart 1) of services were provided throughout the year, including psychological counseling to substance abusers, health talks, health care, shower services, the promotion on the dangers of infectious diseases to sex workers and high-risk groups, as well as outreach services targeting substance abusers. 5,057 lunches were served at the Outreach Unit, among 4,355 persons/times are males and 702 persons/times for females (chart 2). 38 substance abusers were willing to undergo drug treatment after being contacted by the Outreach Team and referred to related treatment center. (chart 3)

Number of persons used the service at the Outreach Unit in 2009



(Chart 2) Number of Free Lunch Provided by the Outreach Unit in 2009







### The Neighbourhood Relationship

At the beginning of the Outreach Unit's creation, due to the service targets' status, there was some discontent amongst the residents of the neighbourhood, and sometimes, when trouble was caused by substance abusers under effects of drugs, complains were received from residents. In order to dissipate residents' worries and allow them to understand the idea and purpose of the service, regular activities are held by the Outreach Unit to promote communication and exchange in order to reach a mutual understanding. After the Outreach Unit had been set up for more than one year, the attitude of the residents had an obvious change and some even said hygiene

#### Activities held by the Outreach Unit in relation with the neighbourhood:

##### 1. Exchange with Residents

A meeting was held every three months, with the purpose and idea of the service being explained to residents and work progress was also reported. The meeting provides a platform for residents to give suggestions which is useful for improvement.



##### 2. Streets Cleaning Service

Twice a month, the Outreach Unit cleans the streets for the residents while service users can participate as well. Such action not only increases public hygiene, but it is also an opportunity for substance abusers to serve society.

##### 3. Monthly ARTM Magazine Displayed Outside the Outreach Unit

The ARTM monthly magazine will be displayed outside the Unit with subjects including everyday work and big scale activities held by the Outreach Unit. Drug information and knowledge about mental diseases are available as well.

##### 4. Love and Care Activities during Festival

For the Chinese, festivals, such as Lunar New Year, are an occasion to express their care for others, and therefore, during the year, for certain festivals, the Outreach Unit offers presents or food to the neighbourhood to show their greetings and blessings.



### The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao – Rehabilitation Center and Outreach Unit Brief Introduction to the Center

#### A Brief Introduction to the Association

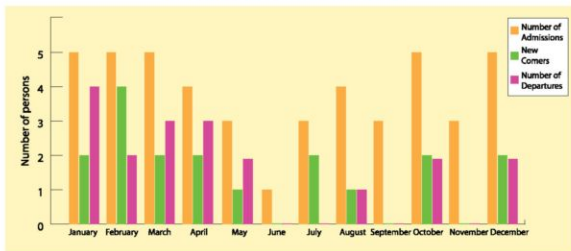
The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao is a non-profit evangelical drug treatment organization and was founded on 17 June 1996. Through beliefs in Jesus, it enables substance abusers to detoxify, rebuild their family and reintegrate. The Rehabilitation Center was created in 1997, providing hospitalization for male drug addicts. In 2000, the Outreach Unit was founded to take charge of cases seeking help and follow up.

#### A Brief Introduction to the work of 2009

##### The Situation of the Inmates

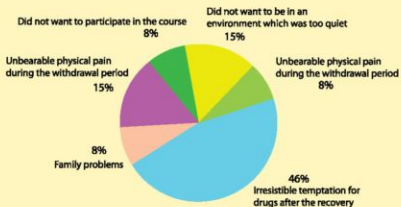
In 2009, 16 substance abusers were admitted to the Center (20 persons/times), four of whom were new comers. The highest number of admissions monthly was five persons, and the lowest was one person. One inmate completed the one year therapy, two are still undertaking treatment, and thirteen inmates were unable to finish the therapy and left the Center before completion. The average admission was less than 15 days, accounting for 77% (10 persons). Regarding the reasons for leaving, the majority were due to the irresistible temptation of drugs, which accounted for 46% of the total number of departures.

#### Statistics of Admission in 2009





### Reasons of Departure of Uncompleted Drug Treatment



## 2. Activities held in 2009

Types of Activity	Activity	Date
Training for Staff	Center Management Training	June
	Drug Treatment Service Professional Exchange	July
	2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference	October
	NLP Self Break Through Growth Workshop	October
Festival Activities	Mid-Autumn Festival Activities	
	Dragon Boat Festival	
	Christmas Activities	
Other Activities	English classes, Farming and Gardening	
	Faith Studies, Bible Studies	
Classes of Interests		Whole year



2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference



2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference



Drug Treatment Service Professional Exchange



Dragon Boat Festival



Christmas Activity





Classes of Interests

### 3. Outreach Work

Following success with the work done in the previous year, in 2009, the Outreach Unit strengthened the following: 1. Increased the numbers of missions. 2. Developed different kinds and models of recreational activities. 3. Carried out research work on service users.

#### (1) Cases of Help Being Sought

In 2009, the Outreach Unit received 47 persons/times seeking help. Amongst 41 persons/times of applications to the rehabilitation center, 13 persons/times were admitted, and one person was referred to the Teen Challenge. In addition, family or friends enquiries were provided to 6 persons.

#### (2) Outreach Work and Harm Reduction Promotion Work

Number of missions carried out: 90

Number of harm reduction packages distributed: 909

Number of times/persons contacted: male: 781 persons/times (75 persons), females: 133 persons/times (13 persons), a total of 914 persons/times (88 persons)

#### (3) Community Promotion Education

Volunteers Training for the Federacao dos Associacoes dos Operarios de Macau, Northern District Social Service Center.

Assistance in the Xin ZeXu Anti-Drug Promotion Activity.

#### (4) Irregular Activities

2009 Outreach Series Activities (visits, tracking and update)



A total of 345 persons/times of service users were contacted by the Outreach Team throughout the operation, on such occasion as spreading the harm reduction message, and providing classes of interests and activities including computer elementary classes, snooker, barbecue and Christmas gathering, with a total participation of 30 persons/times.

Regarding the questionnaire research, 60 heroin takers were interviewed, the majority of interviewees expected that more healthy activities could be held by the Outreach Unit, and so the Center will carry out a further study concerning this suggestion and give a trial.

- Provided team activity to the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation of the SWB.
- Assistance in activities held by the Rehabilitation Center (NLP Co-workers Training, the National Narcotics Control Conference).
- Assistance in activities held by Fellowship (Mid-Autumn Festival and Christmas gatherings).
- Assistance in the edition of the Smart Youth Magazine.
- Assistance in Main Office contact work.
- Visited the Ao Hon Sam Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association.

2009 was a year full of difficulties and challenges for drug treatment services. The public has a great concern for the issue of drugs, the creation of the Narcotics Control Committee, the implementation of the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao and the new Anti-Drug Law to comply with the ever changing social situation and so the drug treatment work needs to improve regularly on its content and quality.

Throughout 2009, the Outreach Unit contacted 88 service users. However, due to the constraints caused by location, follow-ups were impossible. Therefore, promotion work will be strengthened in the coming year, such as making promotional leaflets to distribute to service users or NGOs enabling more people to know of our services. In addition, as the drug treatment service expands, the methadone continuous treatment for heroin takers is becoming popular and because of the concern of the public for substance abusers' families, related work will be enhanced in order to provide diversified and targeted services, and through faith to help substance abusers to quit their dependence, as well as to have a solid foundation for the future social return.



### Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao – Youth Development Unit (Smart Youth)

#### Introduction of Smart Youth Service

Due to the ever changing situation of society and the aggravation of the youth substance abuse problem, in 2003, the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao created the Youth Development Unit (Smart Youth) providing assistance and counseling to teenagers having substance abuse or dependence, with basic and mid-level substance abuse prevention. In March 2003, the Unit was renamed Smart Youth, with late-night center and night-time outreach service.



#### Service Content

By carrying outreach work and late-night center providing services to teenage substance abusers or dependants. The outreach mission enables youngsters to know about the existence of our services. A simple, instant body check is available for high-risk groups, as well as we promote message of the damage of drugs, so as to reduce harm. The late-night center provides a gathering place with its facilities for high-risk youngsters who are staying out late, so they can have fun in a healthy environment.

Service Content	Outreach Service	Late-Night Center Service
Mid-level substance abuse prevention promotion	✓	✓
Group activities, case counseling and referral	✓	✓
Classes of interests	—	✓
Body check plan	✓	✓
Peer's counselling plan	—	✓
Professional referral service	✓	✓
Volunteers training service	✓	✓
Parents enquiry service	✓	✓
Assistance to other departments	✓	✓



### Activities held in 2009

Types of Activity	Items of Activity	Date
Smart Youth Magazine	《尋夢過程中的逆境與困難》(Edition 3)	Whole year
	《北上take觀少男少女》(Edition 4)	
	《澳門夜蒲青年》(Edition 5)	
Promotional Items Making		Whole year
"Living Healthy" Body Check		Whole year
"至醒新人類" Classes of Interests	Dance Troop	Whole year
	Pastry	
	Football	
	Snooker	
	Guitar	
	BBQ	
"Glimmer Action" Peer's Counseling Training	Hong Kong Youth Outreach Exchange	Whole year
	626 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking Substance Education	
	Zheng Sheng Association Exchange Visit	
Substance Abuse Prevention Camp	SMART SHOW—EVERY ONE IS No.1	Whole year
	SMART SHOW 2	
	SMART SHOW 3	
	Adventure Activity*2	
Series of Training	Visited the Hong Kong Youth Outreach – Outreach Aspects	August-December
	NLP (Neuro-Linguistic Programming) Workshop and Retreat Camp	
	S.Y Co-workers Retreat Camp	
2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference		October

### Brief Introduction of Work in 2009

#### 1. Late-Night Center Service

The Smart Youth Unit was officially open in March 2009, from March to December, with a total of 3,040 persons/times of entrance was recorded. The Unit provides activities for high-risk youth living nearby, at the same time providing harm reduction mid and high level substance abuse prevention education to needed teenagers, enabling the counselling and follow up of those youngsters. In order to ensure the result, the membership system was set up in the second half year of 2009, from September to December, 60 members were registered, with 45 males and 15 females.

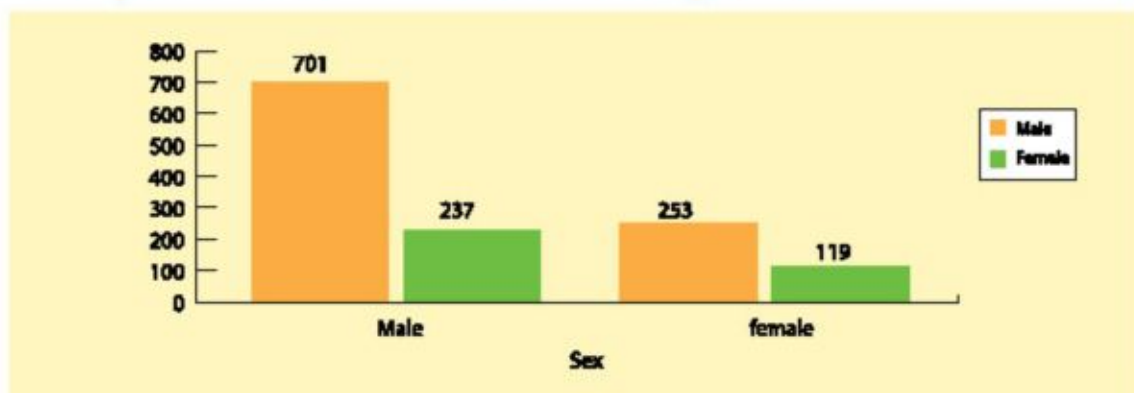




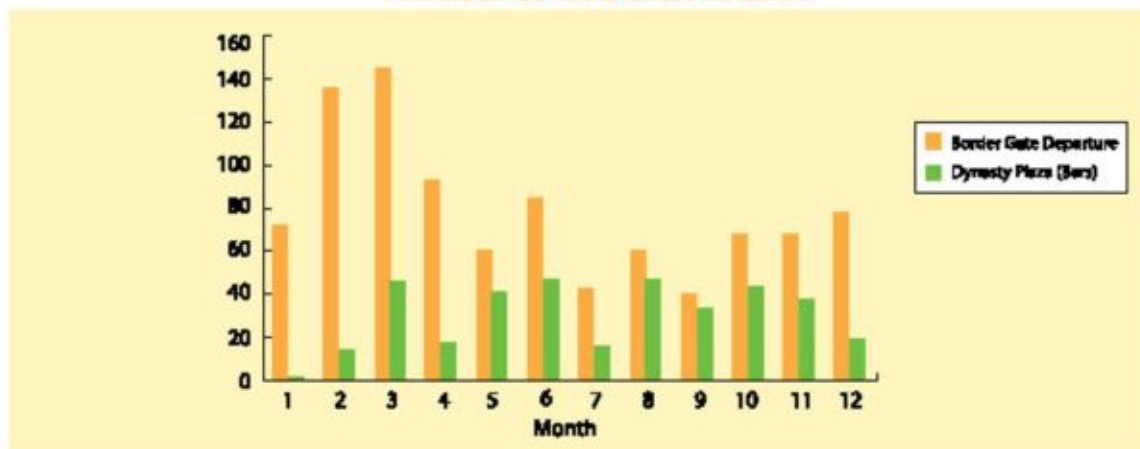
## 2. Outreach Work

In 2009, the outreach team had made 1,450 contacts with youths, with 954 persons/times mainly at the location of the Border Gate, followed by the Dynasty Plaza, with 356 persons/times. Furthermore, 140 persons/times of contact through the Smart Youth Night Mission were carried out in discos, bars and karaoke establishments.

### Statistics of Youth Contacted by the Outreach Team in Different Places The Proportion of Male and Female contacted by the Outreach Mission in 2009



### Number of Outreach Contact from January to December 2009 (Dynasty Plaza and Border Gate Departure) Number of Outreach in 2009



### Outreach Promotional Items (Calendar)





### 3. The Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao

In 2009, 136 youth substance abusers were registered with the system through the Smart Unit, with the age range from 16 to 25, accounting 90% of the total. Ketamine is still the main drug consumed by youngsters; however, a sharp increase of methamphetamine (ice) was noticed in the second half of 2009 and the situation is worth concerning.

### 4. Leisure and Sports

Different leisure and sports activities were held for youngsters to explore their potential and allow them to have a healthy habit, as well as the preparation for the future reintegration. Activities held in 2009 included dancing classes, pastry-making, football, snooker, guitar and barbecues.



Dancing class



Snooker



Pastry-making



Guitar



## **5. Substance Abuse Prevention Camp**

By means of team work and adventure activities to enable substance abuse youth to experience the feeling of sensation, strengthen their self abilities and confidence, as well as the ability of problem solving, in the hope of heightening their motivation to reduce or withdraw from drugs.

## **6. Living Healthy Body Check Scheme**

To enhance youngsters' motivation to reduce or withdraw from substance abuse, in 2009, the Smart Youth Unit together with the Hope Clinic provided different body checks for 36 teenagers contacted by outreach social workers, and at the same time to collect related data, resemble and analyze for the research called Macao Substance Abuse Youth Health Situation of Living Healthy Body Check. The report was presented on 11 February 2010.

## **7. 2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference**

In order to enlarge the knowledge of our staff and to introduce the Macao youth substance abuse mid-level prevention work, the Smart Youth Unit participated in the Conference and presented the Intervention on Macao Youth Substance Abuse Problem, with objective of enhancing service exchanges with neighbouring regions.

## **8. Training for Staff**

In order to let our staff to better understand their abilities and limits so as to become more confident when helping others, three training activities were carried out in 2009, including NLP Workshop, Outreach Aspects Workshop and Retreat Camp.

## **9. Glimmer Action Peer's Counseling Training Plan**

For helping substance abuse youth to take on different kinds of skills training to increase their determination for drug withdrawal, and to build up a positive image, as well as to have the faith to return to the society, the Peer's Counseling Training Plan was continued in 2009. Through hiring ex-addicts as peer counselors, this enabled the use of their own experience to encourage youngster's defense against drugs, and provided related services to teenagers.

## **10. The Quality Improvement Mechanism (QIM)**

In 2009, the Smart Youth participated in the Quality Improvement Mechanism implemented by the SWB. Through the scheme to set up a precise service target, established and planned different projects in order to have a scientific data to calculate more accurately the results of work, as well as more systematic methods to keep files for future consultation.

# 2009 澳門禁毒報告書

健全社區 杜絕毒品



2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference



NLP (Neuro-Linguistic Programming) Workshop and Retreat Camp



The Hong Kong Outreach - Outreach Aspects



Peer's Counseling Training Pien-Zheng Sheng Association Visit Exchange



Smart Youth Magazine



## Conclusion and Prospects

2009 was a year of mutation for the Youth Development Unit. In March, the Unit renamed Smart Youth, but by maintaining its existing outreach service, at the same time developing late-night services to cope with the needs of society, with a Four No Policy (No Tobacco, No Alcohol, No Coarse Language and No Drugs) to provide a secure recreation place for high-risk youngsters, as well as promote the harm reduction message. In the coming year, the Smart Youth will improve the existing services according the Quality Improvement Mechanism, maintain training for front-line workers, allowing them to experience achievement and satisfaction as they work. In addition, due to the increase of youth substance abusers, the Late-Night Center will become a place for substance education, strengthen the training for our staff, and to build a professional counseling team for the purpose of providing more professionally adequate youth substance abuse service.



## Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association

### Brief Introduction to the Association

As the drug treatment service has developed, it has been noticed that there is an increasing number of rehabilitated addicts, who due to the lack of professional skills and difficulties in adapting the society, caused them to relapse increasingly. Therefore, under the initiative of several rehabilitated drug users and the support of the authorities, in 2000, Macao's first self-help drug treatment and rehabilitation association called the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Social Club was established with the objective, through mutual encouragement and support between ex-addicts, of helping them to have a better reintegration and make themselves useful. In December 2003, after the decision of the committee, the Association was renamed the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association.

### 2009 in Retrospect

The Social Service Unit and the Mutual Assistance and Development Unit (called the Operation Unit) belonging to the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association.

#### 1. The Social Service Unit

The Social Service Unit is divided into social services and follow-up (outreach services). The former mainly provides employment counseling and activities to enrich members' lives, enabling them to build up a positive lifestyle, while the latter, mainly by using outreach methods through family visits, phone calls, face to face discussion with newly rehabilitated addicts, allows them to have a constant contact leading to emotional support in the process of social return.

##### (1) Social Services

###### 1. Lunch Services

Free lunches are provided to members to reduce their pressure on their daily needs. A total of 4,147 meals were served in 2009.

###### 2. Exchange, Training Courses, Leisure and Sports

In 2009, there were 60 persons/times of participations in the air-conditioning cleaning training course subsidized by the Adult Education Center of the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. Regarding theme talks, 18 participants took part in the H1 NI Type A Influenza Vaccination Knowledge Seminar. 26 persons/times (included administrators, members and staff) of participations in the substance abuse prevention knowledge, and there were also training activities held by the SWB and other associations. In addition, there was participation in the Hong Kong Pui Hong Self-Help Association Anniversary Party, and visits to social welfare organizations, and encouragement of rehabilitated addicts to become involved more in social services to help needy minor groups, and therefore to strengthen their self image and the recognition of the society. 31 persons/times took part in related activities.





Air Conditioning Cleaning Class



H1N1 Type A Influenza Vaccination Knowledge Seminar

Regarding leisure and sports, there were annual festival gatherings to connect members and their families to consolidate their faith. In 2009, activities such as Mutual Help and Mutual Care Living In Harmony, A Good Keeper, Lin Zexu Game Stall, Harmony Family and the 9th Association Anniversary Party were held, with a total of 411 persons/times of participations.



Members making souvenirs for the Association Anniversary



Lin Zexu Game Stall



Members Exchange Visit Group Photo



The 9th Association Anniversary Dinner





To motivate members to become involved in social services and encourage ex-addicts to use their work skills to help minor groups; services were provided which included eradication of mosquitoes, cleaning and household maintenance for rehabilitated addicts and psychiatrics, elderly persons living alone and youngsters. 27 organizations received related services throughout the year, with a participation of 302 persons/times.



Cleaning and mosquitoes eradication services for needy people



Renovation work

#### 4. Special Volunteers Outreach Team

The Special Volunteers Team was set up in 2004 by rehabilitated addicts with the objective of providing a harm reduction outreach service. Works included inspection of areas where syringes have been abandoned by addicts, collecting abandoned syringes in different places, distribution of promotional leaflets and condoms to strengthen the awareness of HIV virus and other infectious diseases for substance users, citizens and sex workers.



In 2009, 29 actions were carried out with a participation of 115 persons/times. 206 abandoned syringes were collected, and the leaflets distribution team carried out 18 actions in Lao Hon, Jardim de S. Francisco, Amigos do Jardim Triângulo, Border Gate and in the vicinity of the Northern District, while 1,617 promotional leaflets and items were distributed throughout the year, with a participation of 83 persons/times, while black point inspection had 34 inspections with a participation of 120 persons/times.

#### (2) Continuing Follow-Up Service – Outreach Team

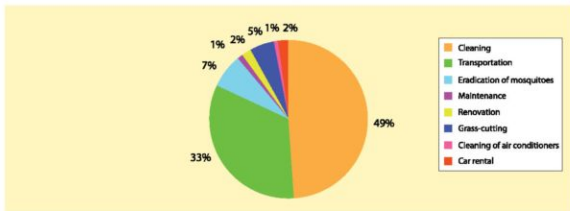
Providing instant counseling and assistance for patients who have left the Drug Complex Treatment Center in order to help them to be removed from the temptation and to plan together their future lives. 1,753 persons/times received the service in 2009.



### Operation Unit

In 2009, the Operation Unit received orders which included grass-cutting, the eradication of mosquitoes, cleaning, transportation, maintenance and the cleaning of air conditioners. There were 762 orders throughout the year and these were mainly involved with transportation and cleaning with a total of 2,574 persons/times of participation and with receipts of \$MOP 563,211.

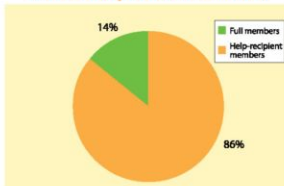
#### Statistics of Services Provides by the Operation Unit in 2009



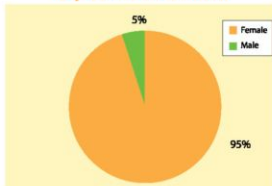
### 3. Statistics of Members

There are 184 existing members in 2009, with 26 full members and 158 help-recipient members. There are 175 males and 9 females. 134 persons are living in Macao and 21 are living in China, while the living areas of the rest are unknown. Age ranged from 41-60, the majority age from 51-55, which accounted 21%, then followed by age from 56-60, which accounted 18%.

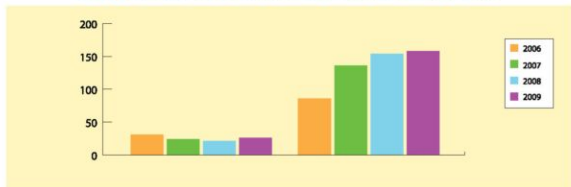
#### Percentage in full and help-recipient members (Up to the end of 2009)



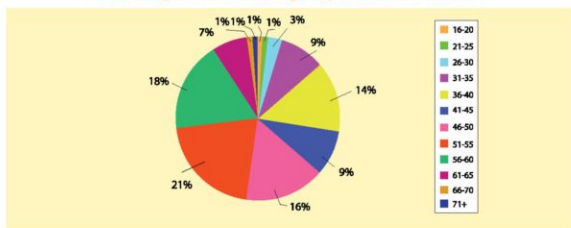
#### Percentage in male and female (Up to the end of 2009)



Comparison of the number of Members from 2006-2009



Percentage in members' age (Up to the end of 2009)



## 4. Statistics

Statistics of Services Provided by the Association		2008 (persons/times)	2009(persons/times)
Social Service Unit	Outreach service	914	1,753
	Outreach activities and gatherings	13	39
	Occasional activities	602	861
	Entry and departure and lunch service	3,536	4,147
Operation Unit	Operation Unit work	2,246	2,878
Total of Services Provided (persons/times)		7,311	9,678



### Conclusion

Looking back on the work done in the past ten years, both social services and operational developments maintained constant development and there was a searching for more adequate rehabilitation services.

Regarding social services, in 2009, the priority was focused on Family Service through different activities and gatherings to encourage the participation of members and their families in order to tighten communications and interactivity, as well as consolidation among members, therefore engendering a spirit of mutual assistance. In addition, volunteer work was provided to needy people while the publication of the 10th Anniversary Magazine took place so that more people will be able to have a better understanding of rehabilitated addicts.

As for AIDS prevention promotion work, by distributing leaflets and condoms to sex workers to express our care and the message of infectious diseases prevention, this enabled our members to build up a positive image and a sense of altruism while, at the same time, helping others.

Concerning the operation unit, different jobs and trainings were carried out allowing members to use their knowledge and skills to help needy people, as well as to serve the society.

### Future Prospects

In 2009, through operations and volunteer work training carried out by the Operation Unit, professionalism and an awareness of safety were strengthened for our staff. We will continue to discover different types of work for rehabilitated addicts so that they can have more opportunities to practice their skills in order to have good preparation for their return to society.

In the coming year, family services will be the priority for the Association. Our staff will have training in the neighbouring regions to enhance the caring of families' needs, and to motivate them to participate in our activities, as well as to improve their relationship.

Finally, we will reinforce the external promotions, strengthen the positive image of ex-addicts through volunteer work and internship in the Operation Unit to help needy people in order to increase their employment capacity, enabling them to be accepted and recognized by society.



## Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association

### Ao Hon Sam Charity Association-Free Smoking Treatment Clinic

#### Brief introduction to the Association

The Ao Hon Sam Charity Association was set up in 1989 and is a non-profit organization. In 2005, a Free Tobacco Treatment Outpatient Clinic was launched with the SWB through providing medication, social psycho counseling, a smoking treatment team, professional counseling and evaluation to help citizens to quit the bad habit. The promotion work, education and treatment are carried out jointly with the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association.

The Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association is a non-profit making institution established in 1980, and is a member of the international organization, the Global Smoke Free Partnership. Since its creation nearly 30 years ago, the objective has always been to promote treatment for smokers. Due to the situation of youth smoking being aggravated, a Youth Committee was set up by gathering a group of passionate educators and young businessmen as the core leadership to continue the promotion with "Good health, Quit Smoking" as its message.

#### Introduction of Work in 2009

##### 1. Conclusion on Free Smoking Treatment Clinic

In 2009, the total number of treatment for smokers provided by the Outpatient Clinic was 1,217 persons/times (chart 1), (male 981 persons/times and females 236 persons/times) with 475 persons for the first consultation. The youngest case was 14 years old and the eldest was 80 years old. The age ranging from 20-40 accounted the majority (chart 2). Amongst 364 follow-up cases, 139 persons were successful, with a success rate of 38.2%.

Chart 1: Statistics of Outpatient Unit in 2009

Month	First Consultation (Male)	First Consultation (Female)	Follow up (Male)	Follow up (Female)
January	40	8	38	7
February	66	18	58	14
March	28	5	50	6
April	27	9	36	12
May	40	4	35	8
June	49	10	65	5
July	19	8	54	22
August	22	7	48	17
September	19	7	54	12
October	24	7	68	14
November	26	4	50	9
December	23	5	42	18
Sub-Total	383	92	598	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>		<b>742</b>	



**(Chart 2): Smoke Treatment Provided by the Outpatient Unit (2005 – 2009)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)
1st Consultation	277	664	613	388	475
Follow Up	670	917	753	841	742
<b>Total</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,217</b>

**(Chart 3) Statistics on the Age of First Consultation in 2009**

Age	Number of persons	Percentage of the total of first consultation ( % )
Under 20	34	7.16
20 30	106	22.31
30 40	127	26.74
40 50	99	20.84
50 60	68	14.32
60 70	36	7.58
70 80	4	0.84
Unknown	1	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2. Conclusion on Prevention Work and Publications

Due to the aggravation of youth smoking, school work was the priority in 2009. Interactive Tobacco Control Talks, a Smoke-Free Carnival and Prevention Education Programs (one school term) were carried out at Macao Sam Yuk Middle School (Chinese Section), Sacred Heart Canossian College (Chinese Section) and Yuet Wah College. Relevant programs used diversified and funny ways to introduce tobacco and its dangers, the tobacco control law and its work in Macao, such programs enabled to heighten students' motivation to accept treatment for smoking.

Meanwhile, the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association has been working closely with the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association, and other organizations, as well as schools, to hold different activities to spread the message of a smoke-free, drug-free and healthy life for all citizens. In addition, training was strengthened and external exchanges for staff were held, including attendance at the 3rd Cross-Strait Conference on Tobacco Control held by the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health. A thesis on the tobacco control in Macao was presented on that occasion and the Hong Kong Declaration of Tobacco Control was signed as well. Staff from the SWB and the Health Bureau, as well as legislators participated in that conference.

Regarding publications, the annual magazine "Smoke Treatment and Health" was distributed freely. In addition, greater efforts made to make regular contacts with media, government departments and related associations as well as active participation in external events and meetings. As well, suggestions on the tobacco control law amendment with the objective of building Macao as a healthy city, free of drugs and cigarettes, were made.



**(Chart 4): Activities held by the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association in 2009**

Number	Month	Activity
<b>Held by Ao Hon Sam Charity Association-Free Smoking Treatment Clinic</b>		
1	Whole year	Free Outpatient Smoke Treatment
2	First half year	Anti-Smoke School Talks (Sacred Heart Canossian College (Chinese Section), Yuet Wah College)
3	February	"Smoke-Free City, Healthy Life" School Carnival
4	September-December	Prevention Education Activity Scheme (Macao Sam Yuk Middle School - Chinese Section)
5	December	Smoke Treatment and Health ( Magazine )
<b>Held by the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association</b>		
1	March-April	Healthy & Lively Macao Basket Ball Match
2		Macao Youth Students Smoking Treatment Drawing and Comic Competition
3	May	"Smoking Treatment and Drug Control Substance Abuse Prevention Talk" and "Student Health Education Moral Talk" followed by an Award Ceremony
4	June	Macao Smoking Treatment Day Activities and the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of Handover of Macao
5	July	Country Feeling-Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the National Day & the 10th Anniversary of the Macao SAR
6	August	Macao-Zhong Shan Youth Smoke Treatment Exchange (2009 Drug-Free, Smoke-Free Health Day)
7		Macao Health Day Carnival 2009 & the Heart Disease Prevention and Treatment Health Talk
8	November	The Youth Students Anti-Smoking and Anti-Drug Drama Competition
9		The Youth Students Smoking Treatment Knowledge Question/Answer Competition
10	October-December	Macao Youth and Children Smoke-Free Photography Competition
11	November-December	The 2nd Youth Students Drug Free Smoke Free T-Shirt Design and Infant Colour Filling Competition
<b>Organized and Co-organized</b>		
1	April	Collaborated with the Public Prosecutions of the Macao SAR and the Macao Heart Foundation the Drugs Stay Away From Me, Care the New Generation Activity
2	May	Igreja de São Lourenço Charity Day (Tobacco Control Booth Game)
3		2009 World No Tobacco Day-Cigarette Package Health Warnings Promotion Activity by the Health Bureau
4		Attended the Wa Tou Master Birthday Anniversary (Free blood sugar and blood pressure measure, smoke treatment pictures exhibition)
5	June	The International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking-2009 Healthy Community, Drugs-Free Information Booth (2 exhibition boards made by our Association)
6		Macao No Tobacco Day & the 10th Anniversary of the Macao Handover-AIDS Prevention and Treatment Education Talk
7	August	Macao Work Safety Health Carnival (Tobacco Control Booth Game)
8	September	Macao World Heart Day Carnival (Tobacco Control Booth Game)
9	October	The Cross-Strait Conference on Tobacco Control held in Hong Kong (organized delegation, presentation of thesis and host the conference)





## VI. Research Work

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### (3) Teenagers

- Amongst the 626 substance abusers, 221 persons, nearly 1/3 (35.3%) are under 21 years old.
- Minors (under 18 years old) account more than 50% (53.8%) of youth substance abusers. Minors who have not reached the age of criminal responsibility (under 16 years old) account for 13.6%.
- Ketamine is the most misused of drugs (63.4%), ice accounts for 16%.
- The reason of drug taking is mostly influence from friends (41.1%).
- The consumption place is mainly in Macao (56%), and mainland China accounts for 43.4%.
- The consumption locations are discos/karaoke (33.9%), and 22.6% at friends' houses.

In addition, according to data, females trend to have drug experience at a younger age, the percentage of younger female drug abuser is bigger; therefore, related prevention work should be strengthened for them.

It is hoped that in the coming year, the SWB can enlarge the collection network on substance abusers and compare related data with the previous year so as to have a more realistic situation on drug abusers.

For more information, please go to 2009 Report on the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao on the SWB anti-drug website: [www.antidrug.gov.mo](http://www.antidrug.gov.mo).

## (2) Statistics of Voluntary Detoxification in Macao

According to statistics of the Drug Treatment Complex Center, the data collected in 2009 was analyzed, showing the characteristics of drug abusers under treatment of the year. A total of 434 cases were recorded for voluntary treatment in 2009, an increase of 11.8% compared with 388 cases in 2008. There were 89 new cases, which accounted for 20.5% in all. From 1991 till the end of 2009, the total of cases recorded in the Outpatient Unit reached 1,372 persons.

### Statistics of Voluntary Detoxification recorded by the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation in recent years

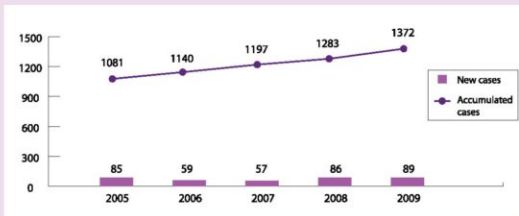


Chart 1. From October 1991, a total of 1,372 persons were registered for drug treatment. There were about 60 to 80 new cases each year.





### Age Evaluation

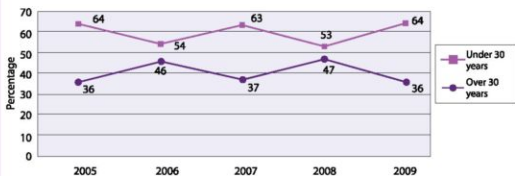


Chart3. Adults have always been the major drug abusers, 60% are over 30 years. The majority are heroin users. Since the implementation of Youth Law Offenders Surveillance System and the law no. 17/2009 came into force, cases involved teenagers referred by the Social Reintegration Department will be increased.

### Age Comparison of Initial Drug Taking and Drug Taking Time

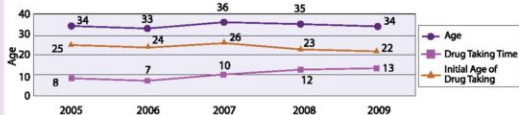


Chart 4. The initial age has a decline in recent years. Amongst new cases in 2009, the average age of first drug experience was 22 years old, which was the youngest age ever; the reason was that cases involved ketamine users seeking treatment and the initial drug taking age for those cases was relatively low. Regarding drug taking history, there has been an increase in recent years and amongst new cases in 2009, the average drug taking time reached 13 years, which was the highest ever. The reason may be the methadone service which attracted many heroin addicts.

### Variety of Drugs

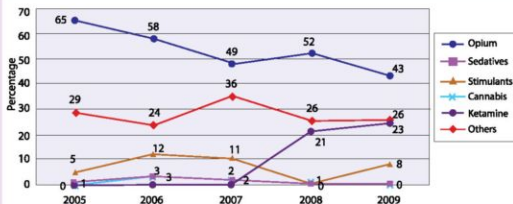


Chart 5. Heroin has been the dominant drug consumed; however, there has been a constant decline in recent years. It accounted for only 43% in 2009, the lowest ever. Due to the increase of cases involving ketamine, ketamine was included in the statistics in 2008, therefore, we can notice a stable rise in 2009, with 26%. While stimulants bounced in 2009 after a decrease in 2008, mainly with ice but not ecstasy found in previous years.

### Drug Taking Methods

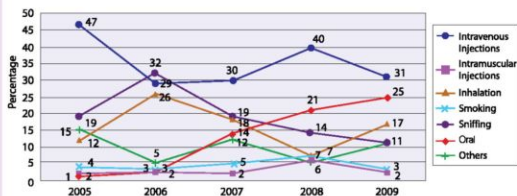


Chart 6. Intravenous Injections remain the major consumption method, and accounted for 31% in 2009. Worth mentioning is the sniffing method has an increase in the last 3 years, due to ketamine consumption. The inhalation method has an increase as well, which is related with the consumption of ice, while the use of ecstasy has a decline, as well as oral method.



### Birth Place

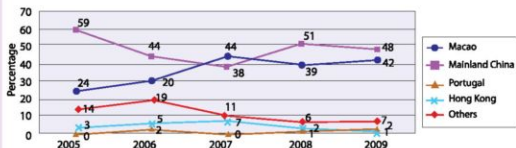


Chart 7. Among new cases, the mainstream are persons born in Macao and Mainland China. In 2009, the majority of cases were persons from China. Cases involving foreigners have had a constant decline in the past 3 years, compared to those of 2005 and 2006.

### Marital Status

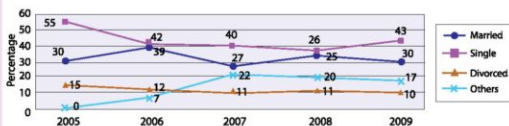


Chart 8. Single persons have always been the major drug users, while married and divorced persons accounted for a certain proportion. The percentage of divorced people was around 11% in recent years, which means the effects of drugs on the family should not be ignored.

### Employment

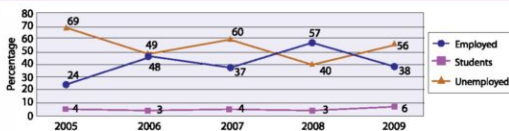


Chart 9. The majority of new cases have always been unemployed people. However, the related situation has improved slightly in recent years, the employment rate was 57% in 2008. Due to the economic crisis in 2009, the economy and employment situation suffered a huge impact, the employment rate of cases seeking help dropped to 38%.

### (3). Infectious Diseases among Drug Addicts

In 2009, the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation conducted 1,136 various checkups for drug abusers. Hepatitis C infection was 59%, hepatitis B accounted for 10.1% and tuberculosis, 16%. Besides, three cases of HIV were found in the drug treatment outpatient unit, which accounted for 1.8%. According to the Health Bureau, three cases of HIV were transmitted by syringe sharing in 2009. That means the spread of HIV virus among addicts was under control. The result was due to the effort of the implementation of Methadone Continuous Treatment, and harm reduction measures, as well as related outreach services. Statistics of related figures can be referred to the following charts.

#### Percentage of infectious diseases among drug addicts

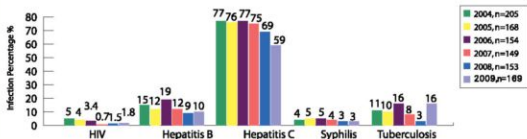


Chart 10. The biggest concern in recent years has been HIV infection, and the situation is under control and has been maintained at a rather low level in the last three years. Hepatitis C infection has had a decline due to the increase of new cases involving new types of drugs. Such cases are different from the traditional profile of heroin takers who are seldom infected by Hepatitis C. However, the percentage of Hepatitis C transmitted by injection methods is still very high. Details can be referred to chart 11.

#### Percentage of infectious diseases transmitted by injection of drugs

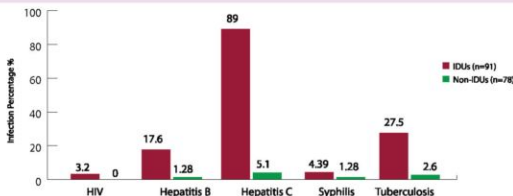


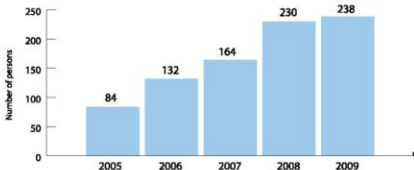
Chart 11. Among all cases of body checks carried out in 2009 for drug consumption, 53.8% was by injections. The infection rate of IDU was much higher than that of non-IDU. Among the most obvious was the contamination of Hepatitis C and HIV. The infection rate of HIV for non-IDU was zero, while for Hepatitis C, the difference is clear as well.

### (4) Drug-Related Crime Data Analysis

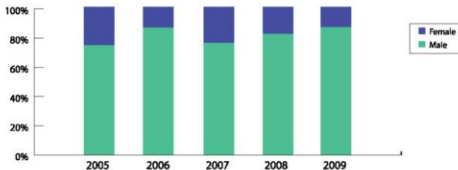
According to article 33 (the former Order 5/91/M, article 40) of law 17/2009, a duplicate of a drug-related verdict should be submitted to Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence for their records. In 2009, 161 copies were drug related case verdicts, and 28 copies requested for drug treatment. A total of 189 copies related to the law courts, 79 reports related to drug treatment were issued by the SWB.

Trend Analysis of Drug-Related Crimes in Recent Years:

#### No. of Convicted Criminals



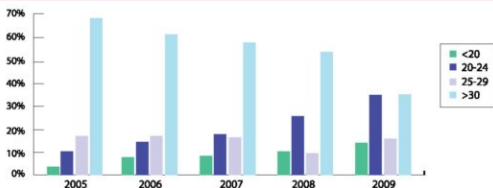
#### Sex



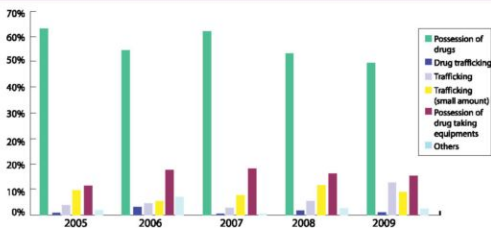




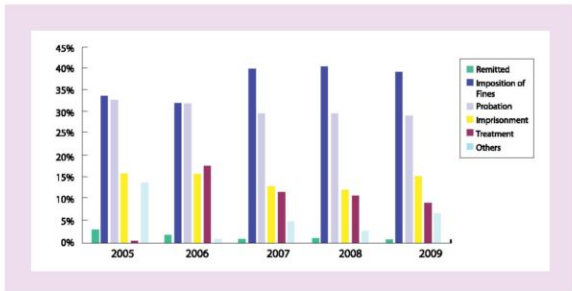
### Age Distribution



### Reasons for being convicted



### Sentences



### Conclusion:

The number of convicted crimes being sentenced in 2009 has a slight increase than 2008, with nearly 4 %. Regarding age, the age range of 20-24 and over 30 years old are two major groups.

However, there is a sharp increase for the age range from 20-24, and cases involving persons under 20 years increased as well, which means that the drug crimes trend to a younger age. The circumstances of being convicted is still the possession of drugs for personal use, while other reasons are the possession of drug taking equipment, followed by small amount trafficking and trafficking. In 2009, there was an increase in trafficking. As for punishment, the majority received the imposition of a fine and probation. The percentage of imprisonment has a slight increase. According to drug related crime verdicts in 2009, though many were not severely punished, the tendency of a younger age is worth concern. Due to the new anti-drug law no. 17/2009 came into force in 10 September 2009, the proportion of probation under conditions receiving drug treatment was about 9%, while cases should expand probation time for those who have failed the recovery target has an increase compared to 2008 and this is useful for the treatment and abstinence.



### Drug cases sent for examination in the last 5 years (cases)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Heroin	97	63	57	65	71
Marijuana	33	30	15	17	21
Cannabis Resin	1	1	1	1	1
Codeine	3	16	5	10	4
Benzodiazepines	101	72	80	95	106
Methadone	2	0	0	0	1
Ecstasy	35	25	25	22	23
Ya-ba (Horse)	21	10	17	19	31
Ice	12	18	34	35	79
Dimethylamphetamine	1	0	0	0	0
Ketamine	17	31	93	203	158
Cocaine	3	4	5	4	13
LSD	0	0	0	0	1
Others	4	2	2	2	1

### Quantity and weight of drugs sent for examination in the last 5 years

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Heroin	(grams)	829.55	4089.33	7924.84	20605.44	20466.77
Marijuana	(grams)	694.55	555.00	219.58	237.59	125.73
Cannabis Resin	(grams)	21.80	0.18	3.04	2.25	15.34
Codeine	(bottles)	13	175	10	19	7
Benzodiazepines	(tablets)	5211.50	1345.00	872.50	664.50	1439.50
Methadone	(tablets)	2.00	0	0	0	21.00
Ecstasy	(tablets)	869.50	669.50	297.00	230.00	400.50
Ya-ba (Horse)	(Horse) (tablets)	920.00	839.00	1636.50	552.00	958.00
Ice	(grams)	20.39	65.17	212.92	5422.45	400.13
Dimethylamphetamine	(grams)	0.70	0	0	0	0
Ketamine	(grams)	13332.44	216.31	849.65	3784.19	2239.06
Cocaine	(grams)	5.20	21.99	7.67	55.96	56.61
LSD	(pieces)	0	0	0	0	32
Others	(tablets)	189.00	3.00	14.50	18.00	38.00





## VII. External Co-operation and Exchange

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## External Co-operation and Exchange

In order to understand the latest anti-drug policy in China and related work on an international level, in 2009, the Macau SAR government participated actively in regional and international drug control conferences, at the same time to developing exchanges and co-operations with external anti-drug organizations to enhance related work in Macao.

### The 52nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and High-Level Meeting



The President of the Social Welfare Bureau, Ip Peng Kin and the Chief of the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation, Hon Wai on behalf of Chinese delegates attended the 52nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took place in Vienna from 11-20 March 2009. The National delegation was led by the Chinese Ambassador in Vienna, Tang Guo Chian and the Deputy Minister of the National Security, Mong Hong Wai. The Deputy Secretary of the National Narcotics Control Commission, Yang Fong Rui, together with senior officials, Wang Xan Yong and An Guo Chun were presented as well.

The High-Level Meeting was held on 11 and 12 March, and discussions were made on the subject of the Policy Declaration passed by the Commission on the 20th Special Meeting, in particular the concern about the target progression. Subjects discussed were: the New Challenge of International Drug Issues, Strengthening International Co-operation and Responsibility Sharing, Implementation on Decreasing Demands, Therapy and Prevention Measures, Control of the Illegal Drug Trafficking and Supply, as well as the Substitution of Drug Farms for Agriculture. The regular meeting took place from 16 to 21 March, with reports on the 2008 Global Substance Abuse Statistics Analysis by the International Narcotics Control Bureau, the concern of Ketamine Abuse, and to motivate all participating countries to develop more work on the prevention of drug trafficking via the internet. Reports were made on the progression of the realization of the Policy Declaration passed by the Commission on the 20th Special Meeting. Due to the international control being still insufficient on compound drugs (amphetamine), the setting up and policy improvement of an international data collection system was urged on that occasion.

Participation in international conferences, enabling participants to have the latest global substance abuse measures, and to make acquaintance with related persons in charge, can strengthen co-operation and provide substantial help to Macao. (For more information, please consult the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime website: <http://www.unodc.org>.)



## The 2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference



To strengthen the drug control exchange and co-operation with mainland China and Hong Kong, from 19 to 24 October, a delegation of the SWB and the Narcotics Control Committee attended the 2009 National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference held at Guilin, Guangxi.

The meeting was organized by the National Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Association and collaborated with the Hong Kong Council of Social Service and the SWB. The theme was: Serve People, Diversify Services, Combine Prevention and Treatment, Strengthen Rehabilitation. About 100 documents were presented at the meeting, and of these, eleven documents were presented by Macao. There were more than 180 participants, with 52 from Macao, who were long Kong lo, Vice President of the SWB, Cheong Weng Chon, Director of the Legal Affairs Bureau, Liu Wa Kel, Consultant of the Secretary For Security Office, Antonio Lameiras, Assistant to Commissioner General of the Unitary Police Service, Chow Vai Keong, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Judicial Police and staff from officials and non-governmental drug treatment organizations.

Reports were made on various subjects which included Drug Treatment Development under International View, Motivation of NGOs to participate in drug control work, Youth Drug Issues and related Prevention and Treatment Measures, Studies on the Community Drug Treatment Model, the Management of Drug Treatment Organizations, Researches on Medical Treatment Clinical Trial and Methadone Continuous Treatment.

A related conference is held every two years with the objective of allowing substance abuse prevention and treatment staff to have the opportunity to learn and exchange, to increase academic levels on the national substance abuse prevention and treatment, and to strengthen co-operation with China and Hong Kong, together to development the national drug control and prevention work. The next meeting will be held in Hong Kong in October 2011.



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## Annex

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**Members of the Narcotics Control Committee  
Drug Control Organizations in Macao/Service List**





### Members of the Narcotics Control Committee

**Cheong U, Secretary for the Social Affairs and Culture (President)**

**Ip Peng Kin, Director of the Social Welfare Bureau (Vice-President)**

Ho Lai Chung, Consultant, Representative of the Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Lio Wa Kei, Consultant, Representative of the Office of the Secretary for Security

**Cheong Weng Chon, Director of Legal Affairs Bureau**

**Wong Sio Chak, Director of the Judicial Police**

Lee Kam Cheong, Director of Macao Prison

**Lei Chin Ion, Director of the Health Bureau**

**Sou Chio Fai, Director of Education and Youth Affairs Bureau**

**Chan Hio Wai, Jurist, Representative of the Public Prosecutions Office**

Lo Vai Ip, Assistant to General Commissioner, Representative of the Unitary Police Service Vong Kuok Chong, Senior Superintendent, Representative of Macao Customs Service

Leong Wai Meng, Director, Representative of the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao Augusto P.V.

**Nogueira, President, Representative of the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse of Macao**

Kong Wai long, Secretary-General, Representative of Union Geral as Associacoes dos Moradores de Macau

Kuan Sok Leng, Chief Secretary, Representative of Young Men's Christian Association of Macao Lei Kuok Hou, Service Director, Representative of Sheng Kung Hui, Social Services Office of Macao

Sister Yuen Mei Fun, Alice, Representative of Union of Catholic Schools of Macao

**Cheang Hong Kuong, Secretary-General, Representative of the Education Association of Macao**

**Pal Ki Man, President, Representative of the Macao Association of Medicals Volunteers**

Mr. Pun Chi Meng

Mr. Cheng Beng Shu

**Mrs. Maria Edith da Silva**

**Mrs. Van lat Kio**

Mr. Lui Sec Chiu



### Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group

	Government Departments/Organizations	Name
1	Caritas Macau	Pun Chi Meng (Convener)
2	Office of the Secretary for Security	Consultant Lio Wa Kei
3	Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau	Chief Vong Yim Mui
4	Department of Social Rehabilitation of the Legal Affairs Bureau	Chief Ip Sui Mei
5	Social Assistance, Education and Training Division of the Judicial Police	Chief Ho Sui Mei
6	Centre of Psycho-pedagogical Support & Special Education of the Education & Youth Affairs Bureau	Chao Pui Leng
7	Youth Concern Group of the Judicial Police	Superintendent Lam Hao Peng
8	Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao-Youth Development Unit	Officer Lao Chin Sui
9	Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao	Sr. Augusto P.V. Nogueira
10	Uniao Gerald as Associacoes dos Moradores de Macau	Secretary-General Kong Wai long
11	Young Men's Christian Association of Macau	Chief Secretary Kuan Sok Leng
12	Sheng Kung Hui, Social Services Office of Macao	Service Director Lee Kwok Hoo
13	Education Association of Macao	Secretary-General Cheang Hong Kuong
14	Macao Association of Medicals Volunteers	President Pai Ki Man























### Relevant Drug Control Institutions in Macao/Service Directory

Government Departments					
	Name	Type of Services	Address	Tel	Fax
Bureau Department for Prevention and Rehabilitation Dependence of SWB	Drug Treatment Complex Center of Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation	Treatment for drug addicts and social services	Estrada Nova	Hotline 28358844	28715204
	Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse	Prevention education, promotion and enquiries	R. Henrique Infante no.43-53A, 16 Floor, Macao Square	28781718 Hotline 28781791	28781720
	Healthy Life Education Center	Prevention and healthy education	R.Francisco Fernandes no.11, 2 floor AK1	28225778 28225779	28225780
	Resource Center for Anti-Drug Education	Prevention education and information	R. Henrique Infante no.43-53A, 16 Floor, Macao Square	28781791	28781720
Health	Disease Prevention and Control Center	Disease prevention and control Health education	Alameda Dr.Carlos d'Assumpcao no.335-341,Edf.J Hotline 7 floor	28533525	28533524
	Public Health Laboratory	Laboratory work related to health	Estrada dos Parses	28530291	28530294
	Pharmaceutical Affairs Department	Supervision on medication	Av. Sidonio Pais, no.47,Edf.China Plaza, 2 floor	85983424	28524016
	Treatment of Mental Illness	Treatment of mental illness	Complexo Hospitalar Conde de S. Januario, r/c	83908868	---
	Social Affairs Division	Medical social work	Complexo Hospitalar Conde de S. Januario, 1 floor	28313731	---
Judicial Police	Forensic Science Department	Drugs analysis	Estrada Flor de Lotus (junto do posto fronteirico do Cotai)	88003222	28870333
	Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division	Criminal investigation	R. do Minho, Edf.Hung Fat, Blk 2, 1 floor, Taipa	83967709	28839496
Macao Prison	Social Assistance, Education and Training Division of the Prison Affairs	Drug treatment and rehabilitation	R. de S. Francisco Xavier s/n, Coloane	28881211	28882005

### Website and E-mails of Government Departments

Department name	Website	E-mail
Bureau	SWB Website - <a href="http://www.ias.gov.mo">http://www.ias.gov.mo</a>	dep@ias.gov.mo
	Anti-drug Website - <a href="http://www.antidrug.gov.mo">http://www.antidrug.gov.mo</a>	dppt@ias.gov.mo
	Healthy Life Education Website - <a href="http://www.healthylife.ias.gov.mo">http://www.healthylife.ias.gov.mo</a>	harold@ias.gov.mo
Health Bureau	<a href="http://www.ssm.gov.mo">http://www.ssm.gov.mo</a>	info@ssm.gov.mo
Judicial Police	<a href="http://www.pj.gov.mo">http://www.pj.gov.mo</a>	nar@pj.gov.mo
Macao Prison	<a href="http://www.epm.gov.mo">http://www.epm.gov.mo</a>	info@epm.gov.mo

## Non-Governmental Drug Treatment Organizations Services

Organization		Type of service and targets	Address	Tel	Fax	Responsible
Christian New Life	Office and Rehabilitation Center	  	P.O Box 6306 Macao Email: newlife@macau.ctm.net Website: <a href="http://www.newlife.org.mo/">http://www.newlife.org.mo/</a>	28455576	28457219	Chan Hung U
	Smart Youth	  	Av. Do Hipodromo, no.216-276, Edif. Wai Long Fa Un, r/c-H Email: smart823@macau.ctm.net	28470802 28470803	28470809	Lao Chin Sui
Teen Challenge	Male section	  	Vale de Bencao, Coloane Coloane P.O Box no. 25 Email: tcmacau@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://home.macau.ctm.net/~tcmacau">http://home.macau.ctm.net/~tcmacau</a>	28965515 66360009	28965515	Chan Chi Leng
	Female section	  		28827357 66602744		Chu Yuk Keng
ARTM	Rehabilitation Center	 	Estrada do Campo, no.16, Coloane Email: artm@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://www.artm.org.mo/artm_chi/index.html">http://www.artm.org.mo/artm_chi/index.html</a>	28870117	28870118	Augusto Nogueira
	Outreach Unit	  		28535110	28519127	
Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association		  	R. dos Hortelcao, no.314. Edif. Mel Lin, block 2, Sobreloja Email: aram@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://www.aram.org.mo">http://www.aram.org.mo</a>	28474348	28474065	Chan Man loi
Ao Hon Sam Charity Association (Outpatient Free Smoke Treatment)		 	Matapau, no.87, 2 floor A8, Macao Email: saagha@gmail.com <a href="http://www.smokefreemacau.org">http://www.smokefreemacau.org</a>	28572929	28355531	Chan Lai In

\* Receiving financial support from the SWB

Service Mode:  Hospitalization  Gospel  Mutual Assistance  Outreach  
 Service Targets:  Male  Female





## Macao Drug Control Report 2009

### Editorial Committee

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Chief Editors: Hon Wai (SWB)

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Coordinator/Editor: Tong Mei Leng (SWB)

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Hoi Hong Chek (Teen Challenge)

Augusto Nogueira (ARTM)

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Chan Man loi (Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association)

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Since such meetings enabled a better understanding of the implementation of life education all over the world, representatives from the SWB introduced and shared Macao's Life Education on that occasion. In addition, experts were invited to present thematic reports, and training workshops were provided to related instructors to reinforce their concept

and skills for child education. During the trip, visits were made to the first Life Education



classroom, also the latest equipment and teaching tools of the mobile classroom. Such experiences enabled the staff of the SWB to enlarge their views and to understand the present drug situation and the methods of substance abuse prevention education, thereby improving the connection and co-operation between Macao and other countries.



## Singapore Drug Prevention and Treatment Service Exchange

In order to enrich the professional knowledge of Macao's drug treatment staff, and to improve overall service quality, from 5 to 9 January 2009, 18 persons from the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence and non-governmental treatment organizations took an observation trip to Singapore.

The event was coordinated and arranged by the Singapore Teen Challenge. The delegation visited local government units and several non-governmental social service organizations, they were: WE CARE (providing multi rehabilitation follow up services), Singapore Teen Challenge (Center and Social Return Services), Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association, Institute of Mental Health (Addiction behavior Management/Therapy Plan), Community Action Management Program (Diagnostics and evaluation of Addiction), Singapore Central Narcotics Bureau (Anti-Drug Mobile Vehicle), Singapore Department of Prison, Changi Prison and Prison School (Drug Treatment Work and Substance Abuse Youth Education).

Related observation allowed the delegation to understand the deep concern that Singapore has about the drug issue and how it takes severe measures and important resources, as well as its close partnership between government and NGOs.





## Experts from Mainland China visited the Methadone Service in Macao

In order to heighten the methadone continuous treatment service quality and to strengthen the technical exchange for professionals, on 4 and 25 March 2009, a Professional Exchange on Drug Control Work and Methadone Continuous Treatment in Macao was held by the China Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Association and co-organized by the SWB. The Chinese delegation included 32 persons from the China Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Association, persons in charge of methadone continuous treatment of Hygiene Departments (Disease Control Center, Medical Administration Department), methadone continuous treatment outpatient unit staff, and drug treatment organizations' persons in charge. This visit greatly improved the co-operation and exchange between Macao and China on related work.





### Future Perspective

Apart from providing drug identification and assay analysis for criminal investigative units, the Forensic Science Department has been paying close attention to and collecting all kinds of relevant information to improve the forensic examination technology and promote its development, use technology to strengthen the police force, as well as keeping up exchanges and cooperation with the relevant authorities within and outside the country and experts, so as to provide competent technical support to fight drug crimes.