

Foreword

Since the first publication of the Drug Control Report 1991-2000 in 2001, an annual report has been made by the Editing Committee of the Macao Drug Control Report ever since, and its publications are the outcome of co-operation and opinions given by the Committee's members. We would like to thank the prosecutor counsel of Macao, as well as the Macao Customs for providing valuable information in order to make the content of the reports more consistent.

This is the 5th anniversary of the Drug Control Report. Its aim is to let the public review in brief the progress of drug combat from 2001 till 2005. In each section, relevant statistics and information of the last five years will be treated, which will facilitate the understanding of the evolution of the drug problem, as well as the development of related combat in recent years.

The social environment is becoming increasingly complicated. Drug issues in Macao and in other countries are facing the same problem, which is the menace of social health development. Drug control work is still very tough for related workers. However, all drug fighters and related units have been fearlessly doing their best for achievement. As a whole, drug issues in Macao maintain stable, and for this, we would like to express our praise and gratitude to all drug control units and their personnel who have been involved in such combat. There are numerous challenges to be defeated and work to be done on the road of drug control today and in the future. We hope that this Drug Control Report continues to serve its function, to arouse more attention, support and participation in drug combat.

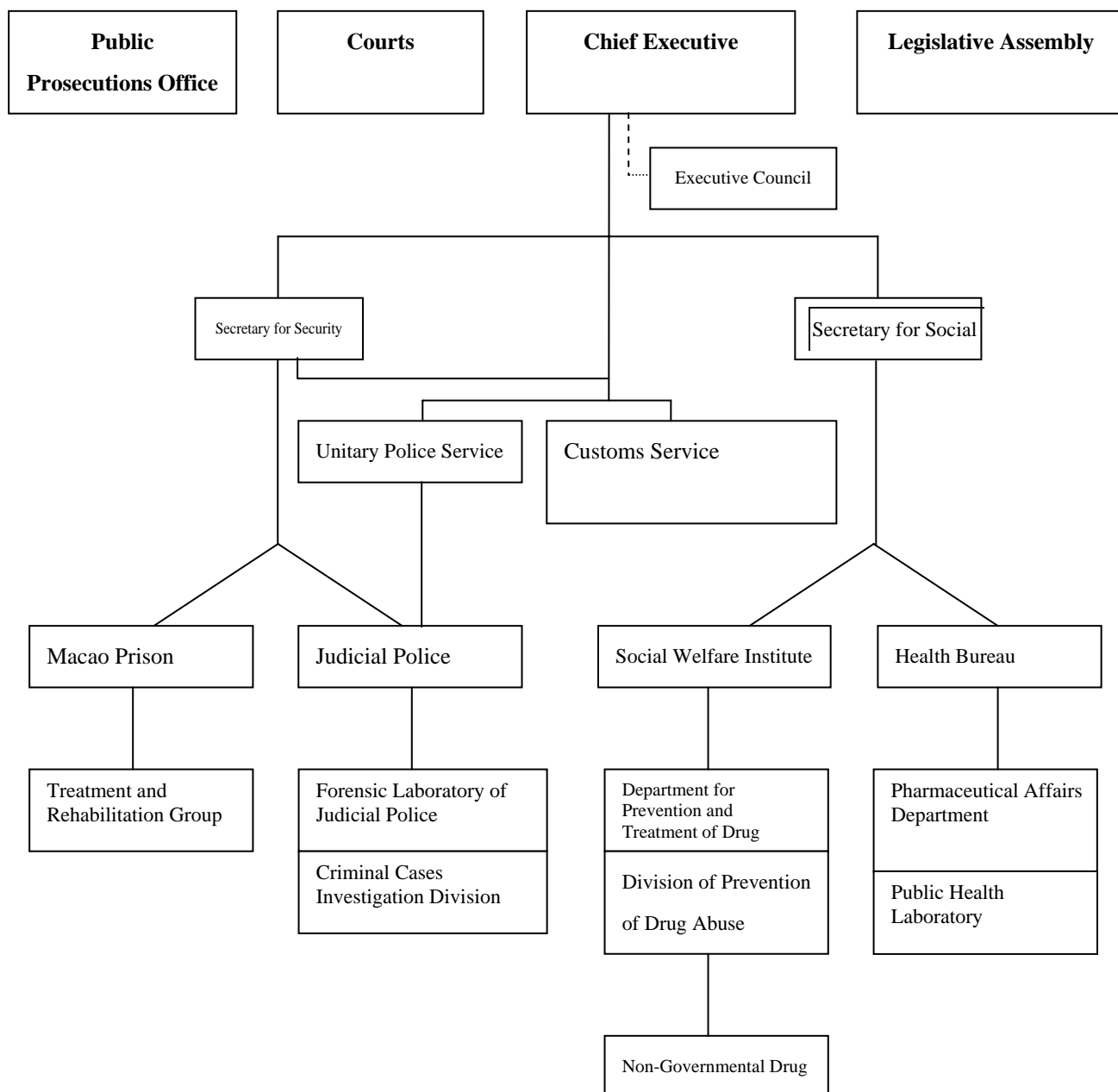
The President of the Social Welfare Institute
Ip Peng Kin

I. Macao's Drug Control Policy and the Situation of Drugs

(1) Macao's Drug Control Policy

Controlling the supply of drugs and reducing its demand have always been prominent drug control strategies for the Macao SAR government. In recent years, we have been working on research and measures to reduce harm. The implementation of triple reduction is a further protection to ensure safety and health for the entire society.

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, 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. For instance, in 2001, 2003 and 2004, the Ordinance 5/91/M on the "Combat on illegal trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychotropic substances" has been amended three times, adding 24 substances to the annex of restricted substances. 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 gaming, tourism and entertainment thrive, the economy of Macao is speeding up as well. In addition to the convenience of transportation and simpler procedures for entering and leaving the territory, the flow of people and goods are increasing constantly. The number of entries and departure often reaches 200,000 persons/times for a single day, as when we compare the city whose population is under 500,000, the pressure on the judicial department on handling complicated drug issues is obvious, as well as the hardship for related anti-drug units.

Over viewing the drug situation from 2001 to 2005, according mainly to statistics on drug crimes and the drug abuse population, the overall situation remains stable. However, old

and new problems are still being confronted, such as the spread of HIV virus/AIDS and other infectious diseases among the drug taking population, youth drug abuse and trans-regional drug trafficking and taking. These are actual and future tough challenges for drug combat in Macao.

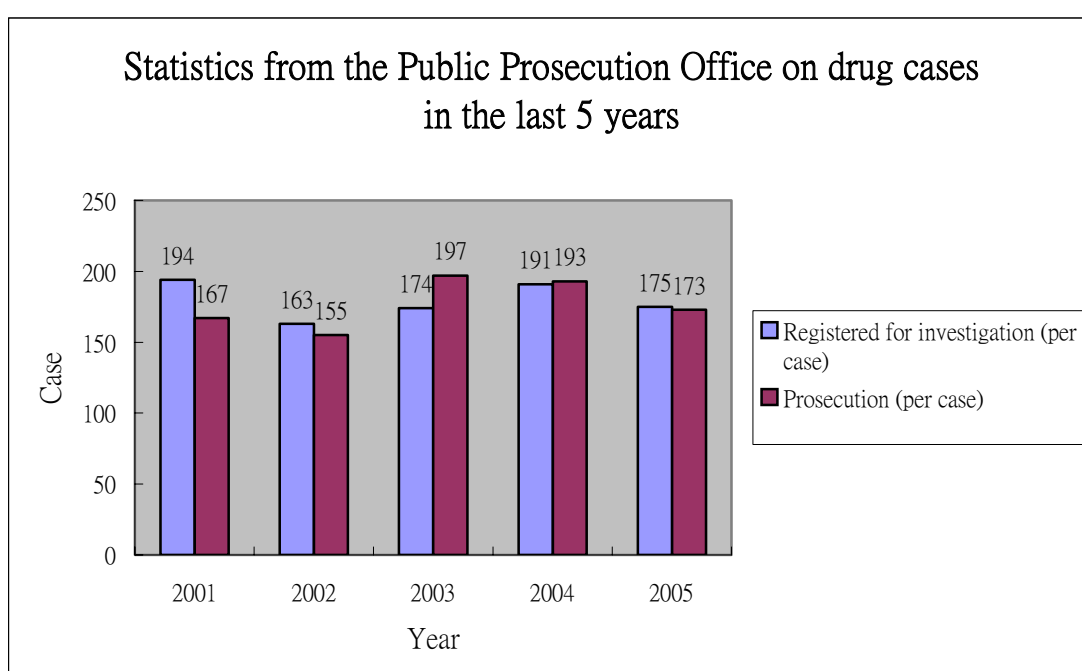
Following is data on drugs and substance abuse reports and analyses by anti-drug related units in the last 5 years.

According to statistics of the Public Prosecution Office of the Macao SAR, 175 drug cases were registered for investigation in 2005, a decrease of 8% in comparison with 191 cases in 2004. The Total number of prosecutions was 173, a decrease of 10% in comparison with 193 cases in the preceding year.

As data shows, from 2001 to 2005, 897 cases were registered, with 885 prosecutions. There was no big difference for each year. On average, there were almost 180 similar cases treated yearly. Somehow, the Public Prosecution Office reinforces constantly its investigation and prosecution on drug crimes.

(Chart) Statistics from the Public Prosecution Office on drug cases in the last 5 years

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Registered for investigation (per case) | 194 | 163 | 174 | 191 | 175 |
| Prosecution (per case) | 167 | 155 | 197 | 193 | 173 |



Statistics from the Macao Customs have shown a dramatic decline in the amount in drugs seized in 2005 compared with 2004. There were 1,220 tablets of psychotropic pills, a decrease of 50% compared with 2,000 tablets in 2004. 3g of ketamine, a decline of 80%, 84g of cannabis, with 40% decrease. A sharp increase was remarked for Methadone, ice and Codeine. 19 g of heroin was seized. In addition, during the year, the Macao Customs together with the Judicial Police seized 700g of heroin at the Macao International Airport.

From 2001 to 2005, there was a fluctuation in drugs seized by the Macao Customs. Usually, the amount of drugs found in each case was small, most were for personal use or for making profits on resale. As the flow of people increases in all customs, the stopping of drugs becomes more difficult. The Macao Customs has applied specific measures in recent years, by installing ion analyzing machines at all customs points to strengthen drug detection, as well as the use of police dogs to assist drug searching, and this has proved effective. Consequently, illegal drug transporting has decreased in the last two years. Furthermore, the strengthening of information exchanges with neighboring regions has resulted to the occasional seizure of important drugs being smuggled.

(Chart) Types and amount of drugs seized by the Macao Customs in recent years

| Type of drugs | Unit | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|
| Cannabis | g | 50.93 | 82.77 | 215.97 | 150.14 | 84.60 |
| Heroin | g | 14.10 | 21.91 | 46.96 | 376.54 | 19.28 |
| Cocaine | g | 2.00 | 28.00 | — | 9.00 | 1.57 |
| Methadone | Tablet | — | 24.00 | 1.00 | 8.00 | — |
| | g | — | 1.20 | — | — | 20.00 |
| | ml | — | — | — | 40.00 | — |
| Ketamine | g | 54.90 | 13.52 | 46.06 | 19.38 | 3.17 |
| MDMA (Ecstasy) | Tablet | 149.50 | 6.50 | 34.00 | 38.50 | 28.00 |
| | g | — | — | 0.02 | 2.53 | 0.40 |
| Diazepam | Tablet | 2,486.00 | 803.00 | 3,433.50 | 2,214.50 | 926.50 |
| | g | 13.05 | — | 3.00 | 14.34 | 2.53 |
| Methamphetamine(Ice) | Tablet | 1.00 | 4.00 | 0.86 | 32.00 | 264.50 |
| | g | — | — | — | 3.87 | 2.36 |
| Phentermine | Tablet | 152.00 | 364.00 | — | — | — |

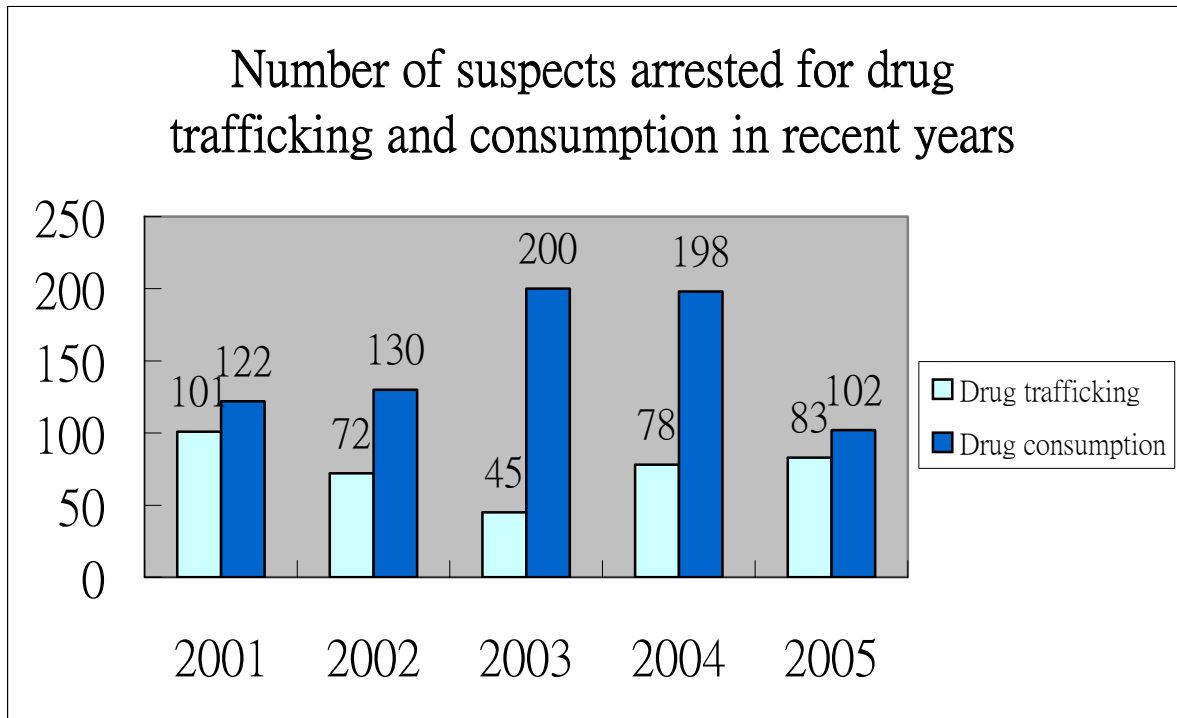
| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Triazolam | Tablet | 12.00 | — | — | — | — |
| Diazepam | ml | — | 22.00 | — | — | — |
| 氯苯咪引朵 | Tablet | — | 78.00 | — | — | — |
| LSD | Tablet | — | — | 1.00 | — | — |
| Morphine | Tablet | — | — | 10.00 | 14.00 | — |
| Codeine | ml | — | — | — | 480.00 | 600.00 |
| Phenobarbital | Tablet | — | — | — | 32.00 | — |

In the past five years, heroin, cannabis, ecstasy, ketamine and ice were the major drugs seized by the Judicial Police. As the prevention and combat work have been reinforced for youth substance abuse, the once popularized substances consumed in parties have diminished significantly. The amount of ecstasy seized has declined constantly since 2001. As for ketamine, there was also a decrease from 2001 to 2004, except one important case with one kilogramme seized in 2005. On the contrary, heroin and benzodiazepines rise gradually. A new type of drug commonly called Horse or (Yaba) was found. In addition, statistics show there was a certain market for the high price cocaine.

In 2005, the Judicial Police arrested 185 people for suspected drug-related crimes, and among them, 83 were suspected with trafficking, a slight increase compared with 78 in 2004. 102 were suspects in illegal drug consumption, a sharp decrease compared with 198 in 2004. Drugs analyzed by Forensic Laboratory of Judicial Police included 830g of heroin, 700g of cannabis, 13,333g of ketamine, 5 g of cocaine and 1,060 tablets of restricted pills, among them, most were ecstasy. (Please refer to the Forensic Laboratory Chapter One Chart 2, drugs analyzed by the Forensic Laboratory came from all execution departments, which show the overall statistics on drugs seized in Macao).

(Chart) Number of suspects arrested for being involved with drugs trafficking and consumption in recent years

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Drug trafficking | 101 | 72 | 45 | 78 | 83 |
| Drug consumption | 122 | 130 | 200 | 198 | 102 |



Regarding the statistics of drug dependence in Macao, from 2001 to 2005, around 600 drug abusers were registered on average (including those who have been registered repeatedly), which includes 328 voluntary detoxification cases plus 280 drug addicted prisoners, whereas, there was an average of 90 detoxification new cases yearly.

In the recent years, heroin remained the main drug consumed amongst those who sought treatment, followed by psychotropic substances, with almost 80% adult males. Focusing on the trend in the analysis of new detoxification cases, several important indexes are worth attention, such as the feminization of drug consumption, the increase of percentage on the external population and new immigrants, the consumption of other types of drugs have increased steadily, as well as the lack of motivation to quit drugs for those people.

(Chart) Cases treated by the Drug Treatment Complex Center, the Social Welfare Institute

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total cases | 255 | 295 | 384 | 350 | 358 |
| New cases | 62 | 99 | 87 | 86 | 85 |

The number of HIV/AIDS infections for drug addicts was relatively low in the past. However, as body checks carried out for drug treatment and drug addicts have increased, the number of infected cases recorded has also increased gradually. According to statistics from the Health Bureau, in 2004, 18 drug addicts were reported to be infected by HIV for having shared the same syringe, and it was the highest number had ever

recorded. Related units have strengthened all kinds of measures on prevention, treatment, surveillance and control to slow down the spread of virus among drug addicts population. In 2005, recorded infected cases by syringe sharing had dropped to 10 persons.

(Chart) Statistics on HIV/AIDS infection in recent years by the Health Bureau

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| HIV virus | 12 | 22 | 24 | 30 | 23 |
| AIDS | Unknown | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| HIV infections by syringe sharing | 2 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 |
| AIDS infections by syringe sharing | Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

II. Combating Drug-related Crimes

Judicial Police

(1) Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division

The Judicial Police as an organization of criminal police has been working diligently in the prevention and investigation of crimes, as well as providing assistance to judicial institutions. The combat of drug crimes is the competence of the Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division (called also the Division of Drug Crimes), and is one of the main streams of crime that the Police focus on and need to tackle. For stopping effectively drug crimes so as to ensure the social stability and the protection of citizens' health, the Division as usual had significant success in the control of drug crimes in the past year.

Statistics of Drug Related Crimes in 2005

The Division classifies criminal cases into Designated Investigation, Compendious Investigation and Requested Investigation. According to statistics, 147 Compendious Investigations were received in 2005, while in 2003 and 2004 were 211 cases and 225 cases. There was a decrease of 34.7 % in 2005 when compared with 2004. In addition, completed Designated Investigations were more than cases received, therefore, thirteen cases remained for sentence for the whole year, which was obviously low.

56 Compendious Investigations were received in 2005, the number was similar to previous years (62 cases in 2003 and 60 cases in 2004). The situation was similar to that of Designated Investigation, which has a sharp decline, cases remained sentenced dropping from 73 cases at the beginning of the year to 45 cases.

223 Requested Investigations were received in 2005, which was similar to previous years as well (216 cases in 2003 and 239 cases in 2004). Cases remained sentenced decreased from 34 cases at the beginning of the year to 22 cases at the end of the year.

757.22 g of heroin was seized in 2005, while in 2004 and in 2003 were 427g and 86.8 g.

15 g of crystallize methamphetamine, commonly called ice was seized in 2005. In addition, 2.19 g of powder methamphetamine was seized. 0.36 g of ice and 183.8 g of powder methamphetamine were seized in 2004.

There was a significant decrease in the seizure of cannabis in 2005 when compared with 2004. 652 g of herbal cannabis and 76 g of cannabis resin were seized throughout the year. It is clear that the amount was far lower than that of 3,374 g seized in 2004 and when, compared with 970 g in 2003, the amount was relatively small in the same kind of drug seized in 2005.

11,125 g of ketamine was seized in 2005, with 11,100 g of ketamine seized in one single case and this amount remains the highest to this point.

Apart from above drugs, other kinds of drugs were seized as well and are worth mentioning. In 2004, an important amount of cocaine was seized in Macao for the first time. However, this has not reoccurred. The amount seized during the year maintained the same level before 2004. In addition, 5,900 tablets were seized among which 578 tablets were ecstasy while the rest were psychotropic substances such as lorazepam, 去甲三唑安定 and diazepam.

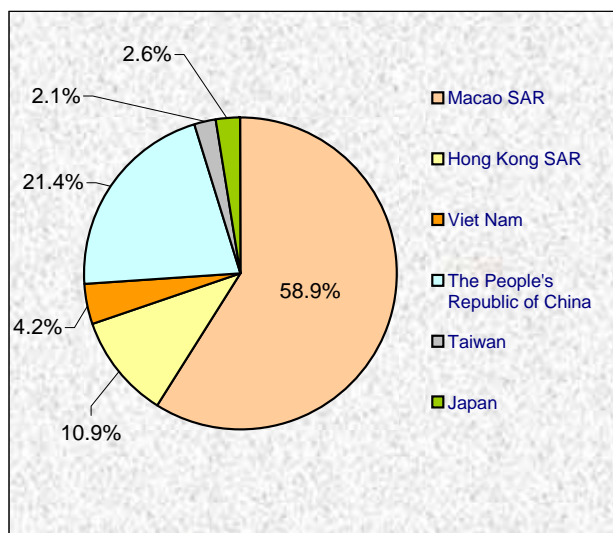
Statistics of Suspected Criminals Arrested in 2005

In 2005, there were both important amounts of drugs seized and in the number of suspects arrested. Throughout the year, 192 suspects were arrested, a decrease of nearly 30% compared with 278 persons in 2004 and 251 persons in 2003. The number of suspects in custody decreased because the number of drug addicts in custody dropped from 198 persons in 2004 to 102 persons in 2005. In addition, 83 persons were in detention for drug trafficking in 2005, while in 2004 there were 78 persons. Finally seven persons were in detention for other crimes committed, while there were only two in the previous year.

Number of Suspects Arrested

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Drug Trafficking | 83 |
| Drug Taking | 102 |
| Others | 7 |

Worth mentioning is, among suspects arrested, 23 persons were aged between 16 and 21, and 16 persons were over 21 years old. In addition, six suspects under sixteen years old were referred to related judicial departments. Among persons in detention, there were 141 males and 51 females, with 113 Macao residents that accounted for 59%, and 11% Hong Kong residents, while 21% were Chinese residents.



| Nationality of Arrested Suspects | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Macao SAR | 113 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 21 |
| Viet Nam | 8 |
| The People's Republic | 41 |
| Japan | 5 |
| Taiwan | 4 |

According to data, the number in custody for drug trafficking increased slightly, while that of drug taking decreased. Regarding drugs, the amount of heroin and ketamine seized increased significantly due to two important cases, which took place in early September 2005. The staff of the Division at the Macao International Airport arrested one drug carrier, when 700 g of heroin was found inside the sole of his shoes. Information indicated that his destination was Taiwan. Three principal criminals were arrested during the investigation. (Picture above)

In addition, in the middle of September 2005, two Taiwanese were arrested in Macao on their flight from Manila, The Philippines. 11,100 g of ketamine was found in their hand luggage. The seizure was the most important one ever. Because the smuggling method and the dissimulation of drugs were identical, we believe that the two Taiwanese belonged to the same drug trafficking group, and Macao was used as a transit point, and the destination being Mainland China. We believe that the related raid had a big impact to the two international drug trafficking groups. (Picture right)

External Co-operation

Macao has become cosmopolitan and as the economic model evolves, the number of tourists has increased dramatically yearly. In addition, the connections between ports and transportation has becomes busier and such an environment can be more easily used by international drug traffickers as a transit point. Therefore, the Judicial Police apart from maintaining its efforts in the prevention of anti-drug work has developed global co-operation as well. For this reason, staff from the Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division participated in international meetings and seminars concerning actions and co-ordination, as well as information exchanges. For example, in February 2005, they participated in the Tenth Asia Pacific Anti-Drug Unit Action Seminar and in the same month, attended the Combat on Substance Abuse International Meeting, in April, they took part in the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Three Regions Criminal Investigation Heads Meeting, in July, were involved in the First Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Drug Investigation Co-operation Co-Meeting, while in November participated in the Fifth National Investigation Seminar and Investigation Officers Forum, as well as participating in the Asian Union and China on the Control of amphetamine Drug Trafficking Co-Action Opening Ceremony in December.

The participation in the above meetings and conferences had fruitful results both in the improvement on investigation technique and the connection of information network for related staff. The success of the two important trans-regional drug trafficking cases is the best proof of the information exchange.

Future Prospects

With the effort made on the combat within the region and through international co-operation, the number of drug related crimes decreased obviously in the past year. However, the Division of Drug Criminal Cases Investigation maintains its vigilance and in the coming year will strengthen the patrol, as well as external connection and exchanges so as to control trans-regional drug trafficking more effectively. In addition, more training will be provided to personnel to upgrade their investigation skills, and the Division will continue to participate in anti-drug activities organized by different official departments and non-governmental organizations enabling more people to understand the Division's work, as well as the drug crimes situation and the disaster of drug taking in the hope of eliminating drugs and drug related crimes.

(2) The Judicial Police Forensic Laboratory

The Forensic Laboratory is a subordinate Division under the Judicial Police and is responsible for carrying out the analysis of traces, suspected correspondence, different materials and objects of involved cases. The Forensic Laboratory also makes assertions on the results of analyses and provides conclusions on specific issues. There are different units under the Laboratory, among which Drug and Drug Material Units are responsible for analyzing substances restricted by Order 5/91/M, among which are heroin, cannabis, cocaine, ice, ketamine, MDMA, MDA and all kinds of psychotropic substances for their quality, as well as the composition analyses for ecstasy, ice, ketamine and cocaine.

1. Drugs and Restricted Substances Analyzed in 2005

In 2005, heroin and benzodiazepine were the major substances analyzed by the laboratory, followed by cannabis and ecstasy (see chart 1). The amount analyzed for the whole year increased due to some cases involving large quantities (see chart 2). Furthermore, according to statistics, Horse (also called Yaba) with a main compound of amphetamine accounted for a big part, as well as mixed with other substances. Apart from the main component of Methamphetamine (commonly called ice) and caffeine, heroin, cocaine and barbitol may also be found. Regarding ecstasy, MDMA is the main component, then with ice, and MDA, caffeine, as well as ketamine are always mingled inside, in addition to two other less common kinds of amphetamine MDE and 2C-B (see chart 3) can be found in the composition of ice. As for ketamine powder, the situation is reverse, usually sulfonamide with an inflammatory effect is added.

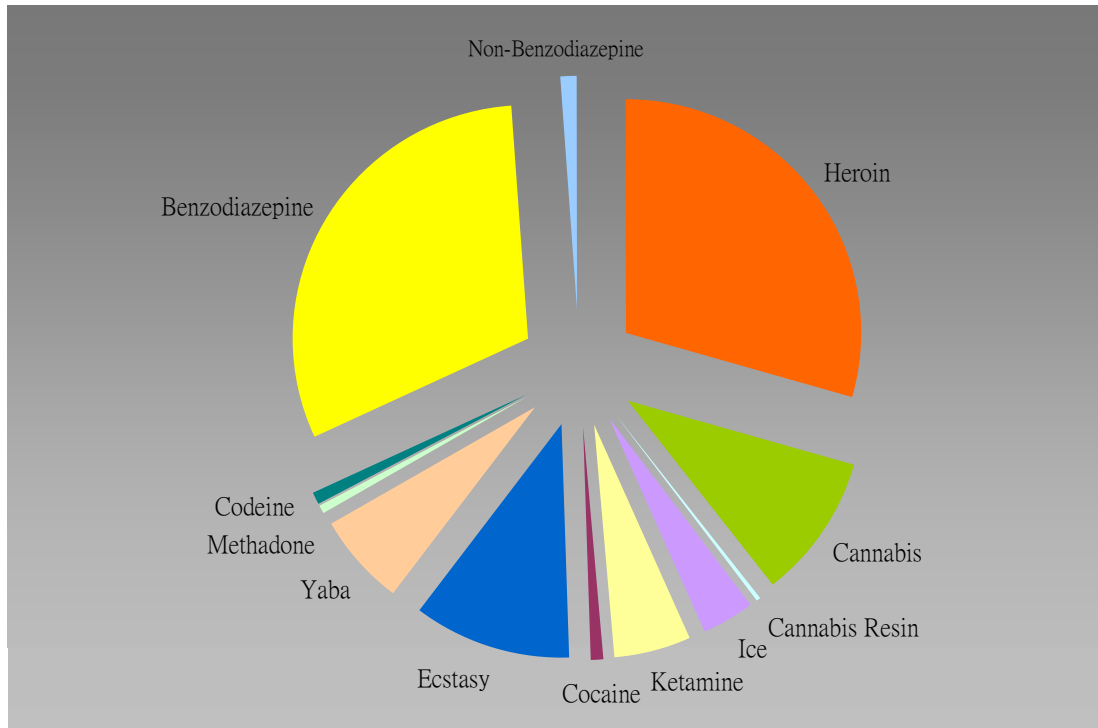


Chart 1. Variety of drugs analyzed by the Forensic Laboratory

2. Drugs and Restricted Substances Analyzed in the last 5 years

In the last five years, due to the concern of society about youth substance abuse, as well as the reinforcement of prevention and combat on drug trafficking and consumption, trendy drugs such as ecstasy, ketamine and cannabis commonly consumed in entertainment places have recorded a decline. On the contrary, heroin and benzodiazepine increased progressively. Among cases involving benzodiazepine, heroin and midazolam, commonly called blue gremlin, accounted for the biggest part. Cases involved drugs such as ice and cocaine maintained a rather low level. Worth mentioning is a red small tablet called horse (or yaba) (see chart 3), which was first seized in 200. In 2003 not one case was recorded, but then in 2004, its use reached six cases and in 2005 even reached 21 cases (see chart 4 and table 1)

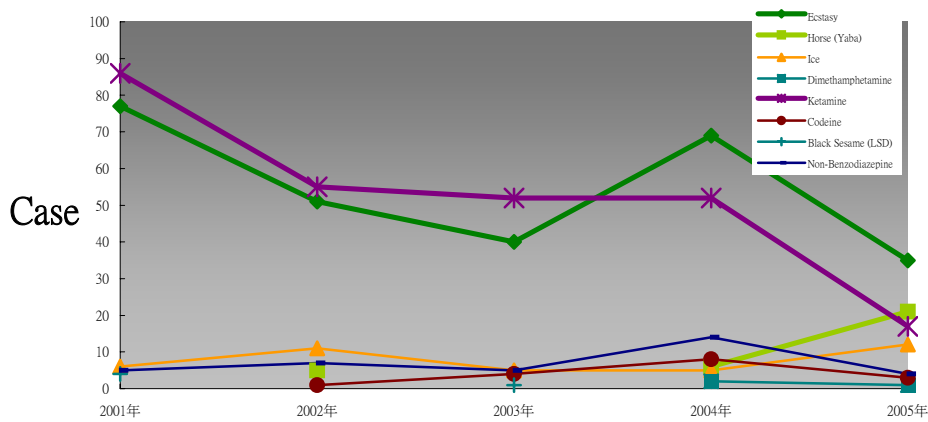
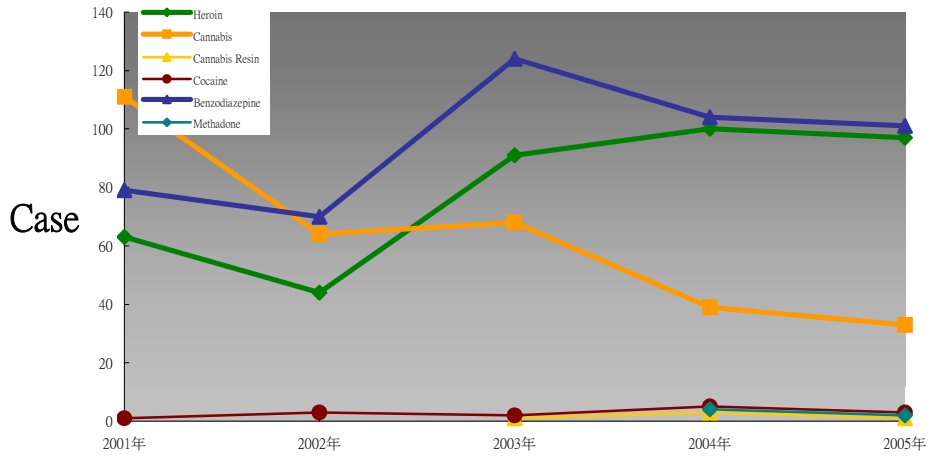


Chart 4. Comparison in drugs and restricted substance cases in the past 5 years

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Heroin | 63 | 44 | 91 | 100 | 97 |
| Cannabis | 111 | 64 | 68 | 39 | 33 |
| Cannabis Resin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Codeine | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Benzodiazepine | 79 | 70 | 124 | 104 | 101 |
| Methadone | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Ecstasy | 77 | 51 | 40 | 69 | 35 |
| Horse (Yaba) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 21 |
| Ice | 6 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 12 |
| Dimethamphetamine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Ketamine | 86 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 17 |
| Cocaine | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Black Sesame | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Benzodiazepine | 5 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 4 |

Table 1. Number of Drug cases analyzed in the past 5 years

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Heroin (g) | 73.76 | 57.96 | 115.06 | 478.98 | 829.55 |
| Cannabis (g) | 2185.71 | 570.96 | 978.33 | 3400.54 | 694.55 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Cannabis Resin (g) | 0 | 0 | 26.49 | 126.78 | 21.80 |
| Codeine (Bottle) | 4.00 | 49.00 | 8.00 | 0 | 13.00 |
| Benzodiazepine (Tablet) | 3112.50 | 3193.50 | 4821.50 | 3491.75 | 5211.50 |
| Methadone (Tablet) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.00 | 2.00 |
| Ecstasy (Tablet) | 3808.75 | 3397.75 | 1470.50 | 1550.25 | 869.50 |
| Horse (Yaba) (Tablet) | 0 | 135.00 | 0 | 87.00 | 920.00 |
| Ice (g) | 13.96 | 649.93 | 6.29 | 13.64 | 20.39 |
| Dimethamphetamine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.11 | 0.70 |
| Ketamine (g) | 1654.69 | 882.75 | 227.64 | 720.68 | 13332.44 |
| Cocaine (g) | 0 | 27.08 | 3.86 | 231.46 | 5.20 |
| Black Sesame (Tablet) | 11.00 | 0 | 1.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Benzodiazepine (Tablet) | 560.00 | 454.00 | 118.00 | 263.00 | 189.00 |

Table 2. Amount and weight of drugs analyzed by Forensic Laboratory in the past 5 years

The evolution of drugs is ever changing. Such as once popular methaqualone commonly called 忽得 has disappeared completely. In the past five years, forms and types of drugs continue to evolve. For instance, in 2001, LSD was found in the form of Black Sesame (see picture5), yaba (known as horse in Hong Kong and Macao) produced in Golden Triangle Area was first found in Macao in 2002, and in 2004 cannabis buds were found. With its flourishing flower, it contains more THC than cannabis in the normal form (see picture 6). In the last 2 years, drugs with new components have appeared, such as dimethamphetamine, MDE and 2C-B, which are compounds of amphetamine. Focusing on such situations, Macao's legislative and executive departments have been treating the issue very seriously, and have amended Ordinance 5/91/M in 2001, 2003 and 2004, making ketamine, 2C-B, GHB and dimethamphetamine and other kinds of substance totally 24 restricted substances.

Drug production workshops or large processing workshops did not exist in Macao in the past. However, in some cases, simple processing can be seen. For example, heating up hydrochloride ketamine and turning it into powder, chopped up cannabis plant and rolled into cigarettes, or, by simple chemical reactions turning cocaine hydrochloride into cocaine free alkali (see picture 7).

Additives can be found in ecstasy, ketamine and heroin seized in Macao. Some, such as ecstasy pills found in a very rough shape and filled with lots of components. Sometimes even fake drugs with resembling shape and same additives without main component can be found. For the last two years, we have seen the uniqueness of components in traditional drugs, but the appearance of new components in drugs is worth concern.

Since the implementation of drug component analysis, dozens of cases sent by the Criminal Investigation Department have been analyzed. According to the results,

components of ketamine have been similar in the last five years, at around 30 to 90 %. Regarding ecstasy, the amount of MDMA was the highest in 2005, from 21 to 63 %, whilst in 2003 the lowest, with 4 to 39%. As for ice, there was no big difference, with 1 to 31%, and for heroin, less than 10% of heroin was found in analyzed samples, which means the dilution and addition of other components are important.

3. Conclusion

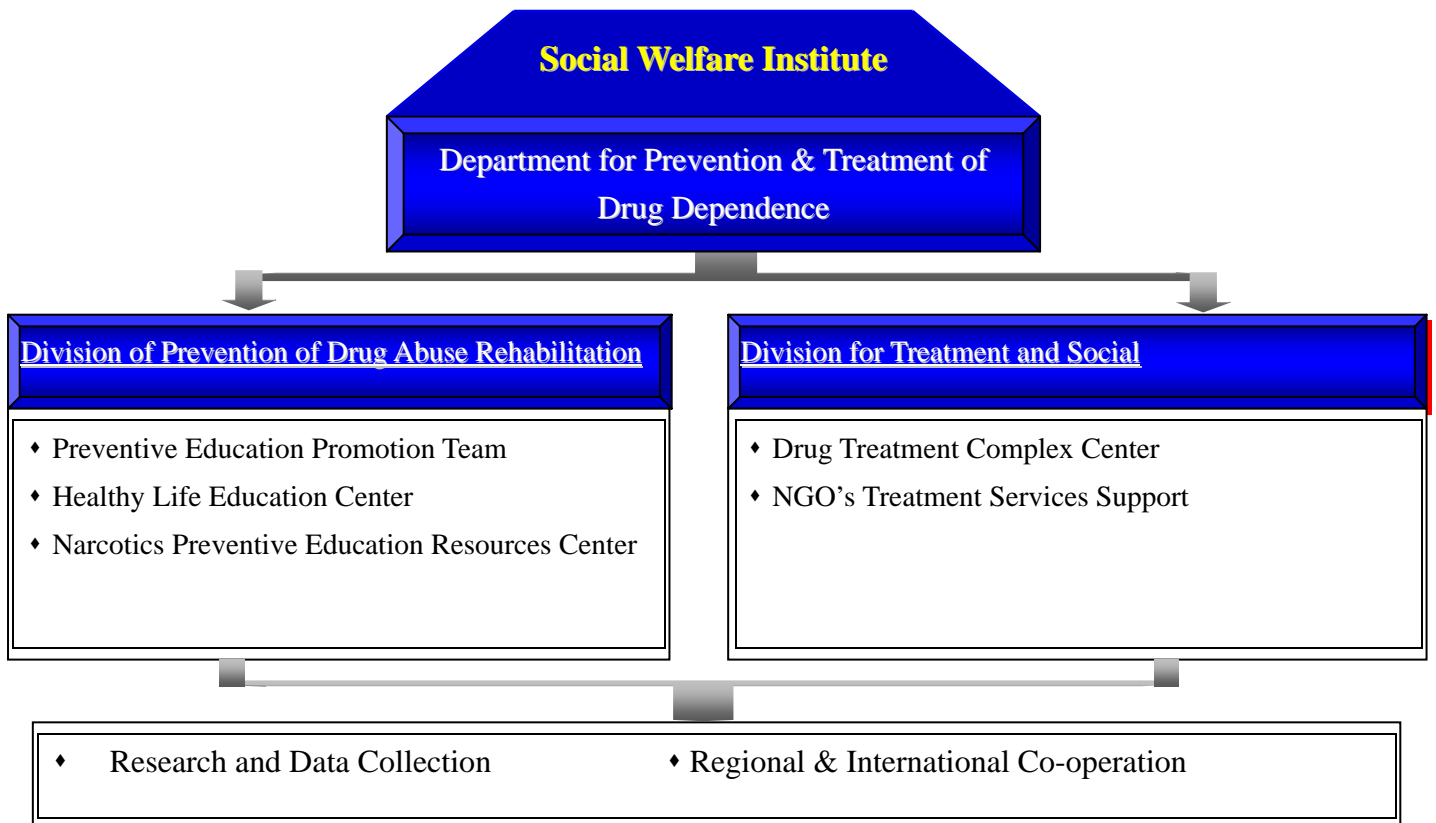
In the past five years, apart from providing drugs analysis for their stability and components sent by the Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division, the Forensic Laboratory has been closely watching drug evolution, especially the appearance of new drugs. In addition, the Forensic Laboratory also provides professional opinions about the amendment of drug related laws. In order to improve the quality and efficiency of work, the Forensic Laboratory staff participates in drug crime combat conferences and related courses. In 2005, the International Law Court Science Forum Workshop was held in Hong Kong. On that occasion, the main topic was the understanding of the global drug situation and to analyze directions. The Forensic Laboratory also keeps a close relationship with several related organizations, such as the Laboratory Forensic Affairs of the Hong Kong SAR, the Singapore Forensic Laboratory, the China Evidence Technical Center, the DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) and United Nations Anti-Drug Organization (UNDCP).

III. Drug Dependence Prevention and Treatment Work

1. Social Welfare Institute-Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence

The Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Institute 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, and also to participate in regional and

international co-operation.



Retrospection from 2001 to 2005 on drug dependence prevention and treatment work; regarding prevention education on substance abuse, drug treatment and rehabilitation services, related researches and studies, as well as internal and external anti-drug co-operations obtained a significant development and outcome. The overall quality and effectiveness of services, as well as logistics and infrastructure had improved. The openings of the Drug Treatment Complex Center, the Healthy Life Education Center and the Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education are the best witness of the promotion for a professional and popularized anti-drug abuse prevention and treatment.

● In 2005, as usual, works carried out by the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Institute through different co-operations was fruitful. Among the most exciting was the successful implementation of ISO 9001-2000 international quality management system for in-patient unit of the Drug Treatment Complex Center, and the system was certified by British Standard Institute (BSI) in October; which motivated the importance of quality management in Macao social service, and that also made the constant improvement and development for drug treatment and rehabilitation services. Besides, the Center has been working hard on the research and implementation of harm-reduction measures; under the model of clinical trial plan, and

strengthening adequate follow up and guidance for drug addicts. Meanwhile, the Center also reinforced constantly services at the Healthy Life Education Center, rearranged related teaching materials on smoking, alcohol and party substance prevention. Promotion on anti-drug education was given to tertiary institutions, as well as to the Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Program, and Macao's first anti-drugs website was launched in June 2005: [www: antidrugs.gov.mo](http://www.antidrugs.gov.mo). Regarding the promotion of related services for the public, the SWI continued to provide assistance to improve detoxification center facilities, financial management and training for personnel, at the same time providing assistance to open a smoking treatment clinic and outreach service for substance abuse teenagers.

Concerning external anti-drug exchanges and co-operation, the Social Welfare Institute continues to play an active role. Apart from carried out trans-regional inspections, during the year, staff from the Institute had attended several important regional and international anti-drug related conferences; which included the 48th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Hong Kong Substance Abuse Control International Conference, the 21st IFNGO Prevention on Substance Abuse International Conference, the 4th China, Hong Kong and Macao on Prevention and Treatment for Substance Abuse Conference and the 8th China Substance Dependence Meeting, as well as the 29th Meeting Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and Pacific.

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 Institute, which are in charge of all prevention and treatment work.

(1) The Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse

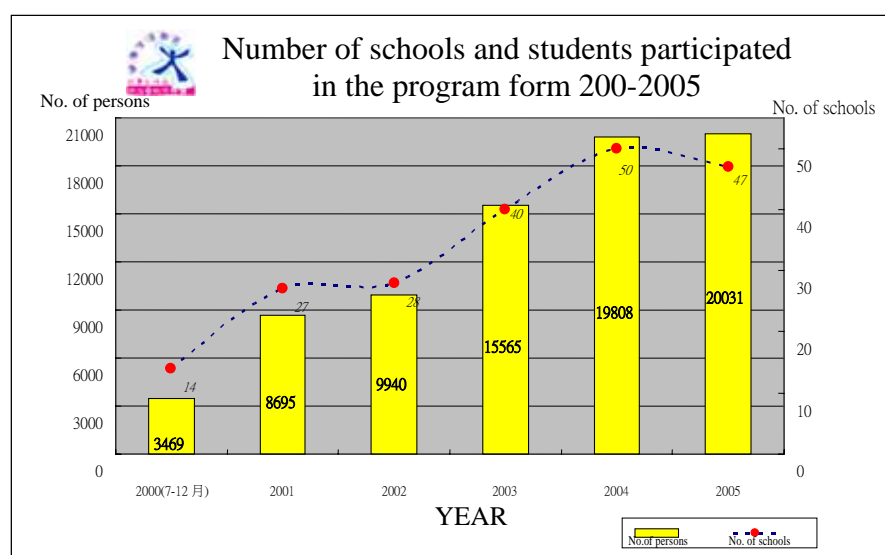
By means of seminars, exhibitions, training courses and the media, the Division promotes anti-drug education and propaganda in schools, communities, families and to people from different social classes. The Division also encourages and supports NGO's to hold drug abuse prevention events, aimed at increasing the general public's awareness of drug control, enhancing people's concern and participation in Macao's drug control, and building a drug-free community together.

1. Healthy Life Education Center

The Healthy Life Education is an internationally recognized program of health and drug education. The targets are 5-12 year old schoolchildren. By using specific and flexible tools and methods, children are led towards the advantages of a healthy life as well as being shown the dangers of drug abuse. Since its introduction in September 2000 till 2005, around 77,000 students/times from 70 schools used the program.

In 2005, a total of 20,031 students from kindergarten to primary six (including students from English classes) participated in the program, which recorded the highest participation ever. Among 47 primary schools including 905 persons/times attendance with accompanying teachers. There were also three special classes. According to the opinions of teachers, more than 95% said the program was helpful for their students and for their teaching, and they were satisfied with the information content, humors and usefulness of the program.

(Chart 1) Participation of schools and students in the Healthy Life Education in recent years



- Harold Itinerary Visit

In order to expand services of the Healthy Life Education Center, as well as to stress that healthy life education is not limited only to providing classes, in 2005, the Harold Itinerary School Visit was held again. From May to August, program instructors accompanied with Harold took the initiative to visit students and teachers who had attended the program before, so as to deepen their knowledge in class, as well as to enable teachers to follow up. During the year, with the theme “A Tobacco-Free World, Healthy and Happy”, the team visited 21 schools taking to 13, 111 primary

schoolchildren. The arrival of Harold at each occasion was the highlight and made the activity full of joy.

- Activities on Open Day

In the aim of strengthening the public and parents' awareness of healthy life education, an Open Day was held on 24th July 2005 at the Center. Through different activities (including parent talks, stall games, question-answer, parent-children relationship classes, health checks, magic shows, program presentations and teaching materials exhibition, etc) to draw parents' attention to the importance of the healthy growth of their children. There were about 400 participants that day. The reaction both from students and parents was positive.

2. Program on Substance Education for High Schools –Smart & Cool Strategy

So as to improve the effectiveness of the substance abuse prevention education, the Center has been working on the development of a professional and systemized quality substance education program. Succeeding the program “Clearing the Smoke – the Quest for the Truth about Cigarettes” for Form I students in 2002, a substance abuse prevention program for Form II and Form III students were introduced. After training was provided to instructors, class trials were carried out, on 14th May 2005, a promotion for “Program on Substance Education for High School and Healthy Life Education Program English Class for Primary School” was held to introduce Party Smart and Risky Business to Form II and Form III students, together with program for Form I students. The whole program was entitled **“smart and cool strategy”**.

Regarding the program content, it is based on a concept of healthy life education and concentrates on trendy substances consumed among teenagers such as cigarettes, alcohol, cannabis, ecstasy and ketamine. Fun-filled and interactive methods to introduce drug knowledge, as well as methods on problem solving, communication, decision making and skills for seeking help

In 2005, 14 High schools of 164 classes of 7,010 students from Form I to Form III used the program. Questionnaires show: for Form I students, they all agreed the program strengthened their determination in refusing cigarettes, as for Form II and Form Three III students, the program enabled them to be vigilant in entertainment places. Following are statistics of substance education for High Schools in recent years.

(Chart 2) Program on **Clearing the Smoke-the Quest for the Truth about Cigarettes**

(Form One students)

| | Number of Schools | Number of Classes | Number of Participants |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2002 (March-December) | 7 | 39 | 1690 |
| 2003 | 9 | 55 | 2,446 |

(Chart 3) Program on Substance Education for High School Students - **Smart & Cool Strategy**

| Program/Targets | 2004 | | | 2005 | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Times/ Schools | Number of classes | Number of participants | Times/ Schools | Number of classes | Number of participants |
| Clearing the Smoking- the Quest about the Truth about Cigarettes(Form One students) | 11 | 50 | 2,217 | 14 | 80 | 3,335 |
| Party Smart (Form Two Students) | 6 | 20 | 716 | 8 | 43 | 1,868 |
| Risky Business (Form Three students) | 6 | 18 | 679 | 9 | 41 | 1,807 |
| Total | 23 | 88 | 3,612 | 31 | 164 | 7,010 |

3. Anti-Drug Talks and Training Courses

Anti-drug talks are a common mode of drug control education. For the messages to be received well and for the drug prevention targets to be attained, the Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse contacts associations, schools, and social work organizations to provide the best arrangement according to their needs. 66 talks were given to 4,703 persons in 2005. In addition, with regard to strengthening drug prevention within the Portuguese community, since April 2005, the Social Welfare Institute collaborated with the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao, by means of sending anti-drugs leaflets and posters to all Portuguese organizations including government departments, associations, schools and entertainment places. Besides, messages were broadcast on the Portuguese radio, and as well, drug talks were given to spread the message. During the last few months of the year, 37 drug talks were given in Portuguese, with 699 participants.

Regarding training courses for teachers, social workers and professionals, these were held twice (7 chapters of each course with a total of 21 courses) in 2005. There were 50 participants.

The purpose of this training is to enlarge the local prevention network.

(Chart 4) Statistics on Prevention on Substance Abuse Talk and Training Course in Chinese from 2001-2005

| | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Times | Number of persons | Times | Number of persons | Times | Number of persons | Times | Number of persons | Times | Number of persons |
| School Talk | 68 | 10,554 | 35 | 8,150 | 52 | 9,026 | 22 | 3,237 | 60 | 4,573 |
| Community Talk | 20 | 843 | 22 | 750 | 16 | 584 | 6 | 380 | 6 | 130 |
| Training Course | 3 | 80 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 44 | 5 | 102 | 2 | 50 |
| Total | 91 | 11,477 | 58 | 8,924 | 70 | 9,654 | 33 | 3,719 | 68 | 4,753 |

As the above chart indicates the number of participants and number of talks decreased, the main reason was that the Healthy Life Education Center introduced a more systemized program on substance abuse prevention for kindergarten, primary and secondary schools. For example, the Healthy Life Education was introduced in September 2000, in 2003, the Healthy Life Education Center was expanded to receive more students (see chart 1), and in November 2002, a new program Clearing the Smoking- the Quest for the Truth about Cigarettes was in use for Form I students (see chart 2). Finally, the program was extended to Form II and Form III students to be a complete substance abuse prevention course called “**Smart and Cool Strategy**”. (See chart 3)

4. Substance Abuse Prevention Project for Tertiary Institutions

So as to accomplish the promotion on youth substance abuse, the Social Welfare Institute collaborated with student clubs at five tertiary schools (University of Macao Student Club, Macao Polytechnic Institute Student Club, University of Science Student Club, Tourism Formation Institute Student Club and Kiang Wu Hospital Student Nurses’ Club) in Macao to hold a series of anti-drug activities in November and December.

Activities included an itinerary of Anti-Drug Information Exhibition in all tertiary institutions, as well as Question-Answer Competitions on More about Youth Anti-Drug, so as to enhance their

awareness of drug harmfulness, and also to heighten related vigilance. On 3rd of December 2005, the Macao Youth Anti-Drug Concert took place at the Polytechnic Stadium with the theme Act with Body and Soul, Drug-Free Teen Sky.

Mr. Liu Yew Jin, vice president of the Drug Control Department of the People's Republic of China was invited for that occasion. His speech mentioned that the result of narcotics combat counts a lot for the development of society, the prosperity of the country and the well being of the nation. With the support of the Social Welfare Institute, anti-drug activities organized by Macao Youth illustrated the government's will to combat drugs, also the initiative of youngsters involving in related work, and this will help to arouse the attention of the public on such issue.

Regarding performers on that occasion, singers from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Mainland China were invited, including Yeung Chin Wa, Alex Fong, Vangie Tang, Fu Weng, Red Noon, Year18, A Ou (Chan Xin Cheng) and C-Plus. As Ms Yeung took the role of an anti-drug ambassador, she gave her best on stage and led the rest of singers to show their best. All guest singers were awarded an anti-drug star prize. In addition, a local song with a related theme was created and performed by tertiary students at that night. There were about 3,000 students in attendance.

5. Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education

The establishment of the Center is for enforcing the promotion on substance abuse prevention, popularizing anti-drug education and enabling the public to have one more way to obtain such information. According to data, the frequency of visits was 1,368 persons/times from institutions, associations and schools. As well, the supply for anti-drug related magazines, teaching tools was increased to meet the needs of users. In addition, the Center publishes regular information notes that will be distributed to relevant departments, associations, schools and social service institutions to proliferate anti-drug messages.

6. Anti-Drug Promotion

In 2005, the promotion on International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was held. And during the summer vacation, Christmas and Chinese New Year, the Social Welfare Institute diffused anti-drug short films on television and on radio. In addition, messages were shown on electronic screens in the city and on buses for the population, while at all entertainment places, fluorescent posters were placed to reinforce the message about drug penalties and how to seek help. In order to comply with social development, Macao's first anti-drug website was launched in the middle of the year; www.antidrugs.gov.mo. Related messages will be renewed regularly. Besides, anti-drug messages were printed on two vehicles of the Social Welfare Institute so as to bring such messages to every corner of the city. Meanwhile, the DPDA anti-drug hotline 781791

is available for enquiries and assistance.

7. Important Anti-Drug Events

- **The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

In response to the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 2005, from 15:00 to 21:30, the Social Welfare Institute combined with more than ten official and non- governmental organizations to hold an event called “Cherish Life, Choose Health” at the Largo do Senado, with the aim of strengthening people’s knowledge and concern about drug issues and to popularize such messages. And from 16:00 to 17:30, there was a talent performance by the Baptista Primary School, Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao, Macao Magic Association, University of Science Students’ Club, Sheng Kong Hui, and the Macao Aerobics Association. The rich content of the performance included singing, dancing, a pop music band, hip-hop dancing and stylistic rope jumping. All the performances were very professional and the public was delighted.

The Anti-Drug concert was held from 20:00 to 21:30 with the opening ceremony of Macao’s first anti-drug website. The targets of the event were teenagers. Hong Kong Young singers A17 and Chow Kock Yin and local singers were the guest performers, and apart from singing, they also played interactive games with the audience to spread related messages to strengthen their awareness on drug issues, so as to cherish life.

- **Tobacco-Free Activity**

In concordance with the “World No Tobacco Day” on 31 May, in 2005, the Social Welfare Institute with the Health Bureau, the Civil and Municipal Affairs Bureau and Young Men’s Christian Association of Macao, launched a year of activities within schools, social communities and organizations. One of the activities was to launch a project called Tobacco-Free Schools in 22 local schools for 8,000 high school and primary schoolchildren. By inviting participants to sign a Tobacco-Free Declaration and to join the Tobacco-Free Ambassador Training Team. Another activity named Tobacco-Free Environment, Healthy Community Project was held in the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau’s gardens and activity centers. The activity used an interactive way to strengthen teenagers’ awareness about the damages caused by tobacco, as well as to learn skills on how to refuse temptation.

Furthermore, from September to October 2005, the Health Bureau together with the Social Welfare Institute held the Tobacco-Free Working Environment in order to spread the message to all over the city, so as to build a healthy city without smoking. The slogan was A Fresh

Environment “Makes You Work Well, Healthy and Happiness Makes You Work Efficiently”. The project invited voluntary participants to sign and promise to build a smoke-free working environment, making the office a fresh air zone to protect their colleagues’ health, and in that way to set up a healthy company image. There were 48 government departments, universities and 3 private companies about 6,000 employees involved.

● **Sunny Youth Activity**

In 2005, once more, the SWI, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Macao Sports Development Board along with a non-governmental organization called Sin Ming Charity Association organized the “Sunny Youth”. The aim of the event was to enrich teenagers’ knowledge about the harms of drugs, and enable them to know society and serve society. Five activities from April till October were held, which included a Jump for Health rope jumping competition, Yon Yon Parent-Children Activity, Hand in Hand Social Service Visit, You and Me Training Camp and finally Friendly Sunny Music Show.

Every activity had its own specialties enabling Sunny Youth volunteers to have more opportunity to serve society through organizing such activities, as well as promoting drug-free message and to lead a positive life. Youth was the main target of all activity. In the Yon Yon Parent-Children Activity, the involvement of parents strengthened the relationship between teenagers and their parents. The Friendly Sunny Music Show was held on 22 October at 18:00 at Fisherman’s Wharf with more than 3,000 youth and citizens. Hong Kong singers such as Yun Yin Chai, Chan Hugh Tong, Wong Yee Man as well as local singers emphasized health and anti-drug messages.

8. Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Program

The goal is to mobilize more teenagers to organize and create different anti-drug education promotional activities, thus heightening their concern and support with such work. In 2005, the 3rd Edition of the Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Program was carried out with the participation of seven associations. All participating associations showed creativity and team spirit to organize anti-drug events in communities and schools, which included an anti-drug video making, a graffiti creation, fashion and T-shirt design, a sport competition, an anti-drug website design, a fish design, an anti-drug slogan poster design, lyric adaptations and dancing.

The reward ceremony was held on 8 October 2005. There were stall games, exhibitions and an evening show enabling all participating associations to show their works. The Best Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Program was distributed to Macao Residents General Association Mong Há Social Service Center and the Most Creative Award went to Macao Christian

Literature Association.

(Chart 5) Activities organized by associations for 2005 Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Program

| Association | Activity |
|---|---|
| 1. União Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macao Area Preta Social Service Center | Drug Cut, Wash and Dry |
| 2.Hou Kong Middle School Student Council | “After Drug-Free” Narcotics Youth Award Program activities series |
| 3.Macao Aerobics Association | Jump out from Drugs, Dance out Beautiful Life 2004 |
| 4.Young Men’s Christian Association of Macao, Youth Community Center | New Generation of Drug Control |
| 5.Sheng Kong Hui Macao Social Service Center | Anti-drug multi-aspects |
| 6. Union Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macao Mong Há Social Service Center (Best Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Program) | Anti-drug Sun Man-Creating New Era activities series |
| 7.Macao Christian Literature Association (Most Creative Award) | Publication of “Macao Gospel Drug Treatment” |

9. Mobilize Non-governmental Drug Control Activities

In 2005, the Social Welfare Institute continued to provide technical and financial support to non-governmental organizations to develop drug control promotion activities within the community. The SWI maintained occasional and fixed subventions to the Young Men’s Christian Association of Macao for its operation and services development in the Northern district Center. In 2005, the SWI subsidized MOP \$269,600 to four non-governmental organizations to carry out 14 activities on the topics of substance abuse prevention, tobacco-free and the growth of adolescents. (See chart 6).

(Chart 6) Activities organized by various Associations in 2005

| Association/Organization | Activity |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
|---------------------------------|-----------------|

| | |
|--|---|
| Young Men's Christian Association of Macao | Drug-Free Ambassador |
| | Tobacco-Free Ambassador Training Project |
| | Fragments of Life Special Edition |
| | Macao High School Students Smoking Habit Research |
| | Healthy Life We All Know 2005 |
| | YMCA Anti-Drug Band |
| | Anti-Drug Lyric Adaptation Competition |
| | Our Theme Song 2005 |
| Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association | Healthy and Lively in Macao |
| | Smoke-Free Knowledge competition for schools |
| Sin Meng Charity Association | Sunny Youth Series Activities |
| The Charity of Lin Fong Mio Association General Committee | Lin ZeXu Commemoration Activity |

2. The Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation

This Division is responsible for managing the Drug Treatment Complex Center, which provides a voluntary detoxification treatment and rehabilitation service. It also provides professional skills and financial support to related non-governmental institutes. The Division also handles cases transferred by Law Courts and other Departments, calculates and analyses the data of drug abuse population, as well as assisting the development of drug abuse prevention projects and activities.

In 2005, the DTSR focused on the improvement and strengthening of treatment quality, as well as effectiveness. Prevention treatments were developed for infectious diseases among drug addicts to control the spread of acids. A continuous treatment plan is also under trial to reduce harm by the introduction of buprenorphine and methadone. A specific team of staff for professional training was set up so as to provide emotional guidance and medical referral services to patients. Regarding on outpatient clinical trial, a systemized study and evaluation of naltrixone was carried out, and was widely applied from the second half year of 2005, the application of naltrixone aimed to strengthen the prevention of relapse after detoxification. As for services, extra working hours were

available on Saturday, Sunday and holidays for the outpatient unit. Concerning service quality improvement, the DTRS improved management for in-patient treatment and obtained an ISO9000: 2000 quality management system certification. Regarding assistance provided to the NGO treatment service, and the evaluation of financial management and accounting systems was carried out for all subsidized organizations, and according to the result, to plan an overall measure to help these organizations to establish a unified accounting management system, as well as an efficient and strict financial management procedure. Furthermore, the rebuilding of Teen Challenge Treatment Center was begun, as well as the re-planning and renovation of the old service center in Barbosa district for the new location of the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao.

1. Drug Treatment Complex Center

The Center started operations in October 2002 with the objective of completing a diversified treatment and provided multi-model therapy plans. Outpatient treatment and temporary hospitalization are available, as well as a recreation unit for ex-addicts. Apart from psychosocial counseling, medical services including blood and urine testing, referrals to specialist are also available. Other services of the Center include providing assistance to NGOs, for instance, providing locations for special activities, conducting meetings and professional training.

Statistics of outpatient consultation:

In 2005, there were 358 cases (chart 1), 85 were new cases; almost the same number compared to 2004. The total number of services provided in the whole year was 19,181 persons/times, an increase of 79% compared with the year before (chart2). Among these, nursery services had the biggest increase mainly due to urine testing, the infectious diseases test, and the continuing treatment plan bore a lot on related staff, the service was multiplied 8 times more than 2004. Besides, follow up on special infection diseases nursery was a new service unit. Since its implementation in July 2005, the service was used 560 times.

Therapy provided by the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation in 2005

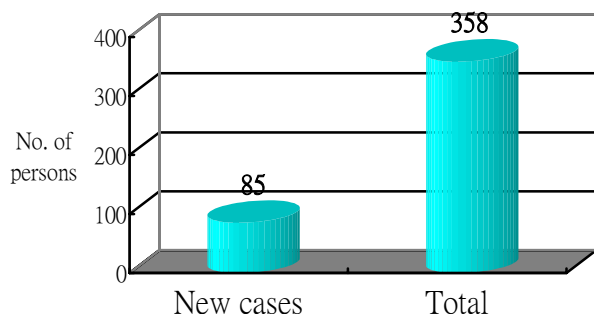


Chart 1. In 2005, there were 358 drug treatment cases, 85 were new cases, and the situation is similar to that of 2004.

No. of services provided by outpatient unit 2004-2005

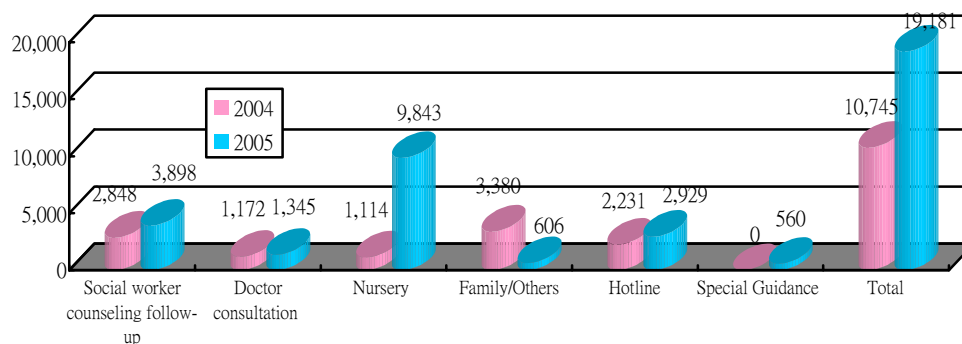


Chart 2. The total number of services provided was more than 2004 with 8 times increase. The increase mainly from nursery, social worker counseling and infection diseases special counseling

Medical Diagnosis and Treatment:

Regarding the use of clinical trial medication, methadone is used for HIV infection patients and for those who are not suitable for outpatient treatment or hospitalized long-term addicts.

14,609 drug urine tests were carried out in 2005, 127% higher than the previous year. As for body checks for infectious diseases; the total number reached 1,790 and this was the highest ever total, an increase of 32% compared with 2004, providing an enormous opportunity for drug treatment patients to receive check-ups, therefore limiting the spread of such diseases. Hepatitis B and C accounted for the most cases; over 70% were Hepatitis C infections. In 2004, AIDS contamination caused by syringe sharing increased significantly; however, the

situation improved slightly in 2005. Seven HIV positive cases were recorded in the outpatient unit. According to data of the Health Bureau, in 2005, a total of ten HIV infections were caused by drug taking. The Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation started necessary promotion in cooperation with NGO drug treatment services to emphasize the correct prevention methods inculcates the danger of syringe sharing and unsafe sex. In addition, a special treatment team for HIV affected addicts was set up to provide counseling and referral services in order to reduce the harm both to their family and society.

(The statistics of detoxification as well as the calculation and analysis of infectious diseases can be referred to in a related research chapter of this report.)

Psychosocial Intervention and Reintegration Work:

In 2005, psychosocial interventions provided by the Center increased by 37% over the year before (chart 2). Owing to the dramatic rise of HIV infections during 2004, and new cases recorded in 2005, social workers of outpatient units focused on counseling and assistance in a larger way, motivating and encouraging out-patients to undergo treatment, as well as through developing all kinds of continuous treatment plans to enhance assistance.

Primary Detoxification Service:

106 persons/times were admitted to the Service in 2005, with 88 males and 18 females. Regarding operation aspects of the Center, for improving administration management and quality service, the Primary Detoxification Service was the first to apply for ISO quality management system. A series of plans were started in 2005 for a professional evaluation standard and management mechanism, as well as for the constant improvement of drug treatment services, and in October 2005, BSI certification was obtained, which made it the first work unit of the Social Welfare Institute to be granted ISO 9001-2000. During the implementation of ISO 9001, quality standards in several domains improved greatly; either in completion of hospitalization or referral. The total rate for the whole year exceeded 80%, while satisfaction from service users reached 89%.

Primary Detoxification Service Work Comparison in the last 5 Years

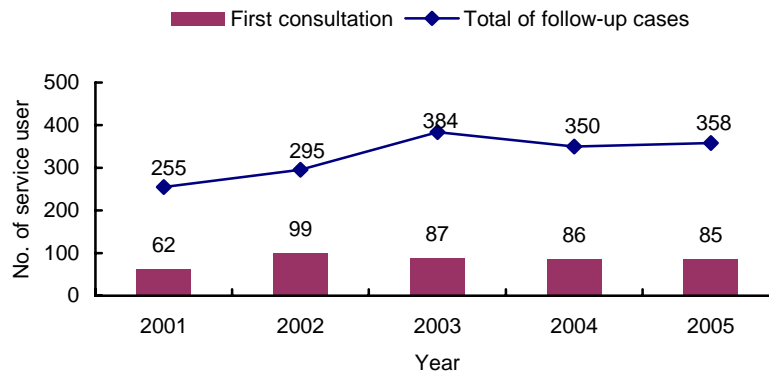


Chart 3. Since 2001, there have been almost 80 cases on first consultation each year, and the situation was similar for the last 5 years. However, concerning the total of follow-up cases, a sharp increase was recorded in 2003, from 255 persons to 358 persons. The main reason for that was the opening of the Primary Detoxification Service in October 2002, and the number of service users has remained around 350 persons yearly for the last 3 years.

Statistics of Different Services of Primary Detoxification Service

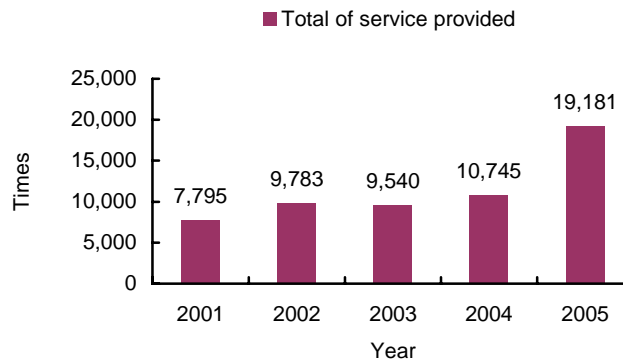


Chart 4. Regarding the total of service provided, a sharp increase was recorded in recent years, especially in 2005. There was no obvious increase concerning service users but in services provided to each user increased. Since the implementation of continuous treatment in 2005, service user undertaking treatment should attend and undergo treatment everyday according to the schedule, therefore, the number of services provided were higher than before, this also increased the work load for out-patient unit staff.

Primary Detoxification Service – Programs Developed in 2005

In order to improve the quality of detoxification, the in-patient unit of the Primary Detoxification Service obtained ISO 9001:2000 certification in October 2005, which covers areas on medical and social work which includes service procedures such as psycho-social evaluation, medical physic diagnostic, medication therapy, nursery management, crises handling, psycho-social counseling, hospitalization living management and so on. Staff involved includes doctors, nurses, social workers and ex-addicts. The realization of related projects led the detoxification service in a standardized high quality management direction, which can have a systemized management on medical diagnostics and the use of medication, as well as strengthening the caring for patients' lives and treatment results. With diligent work from all staff, there was an obvious improvement in service quality with a clear work procedure, distinct responsibilities and work distribution, gratitude from service users, and measurable quality targets, making the quality management and continuous service to improve constantly. The obtaining of ISO signifies that the detoxification service has taken a big step in professional quality management.

2. Support to Non-governmental Treatment Services

In order to improve the treatment quality of NGO's to a professional standard, apart from financial support, the SWI also provides technical backup and training, coordinates services of related organizations, and as well, conducts joint-meetings and regular workshops for their social workers to tighten the cooperation between government and citizens.

Non-governmental Organizations receiving subventions 2001-2005

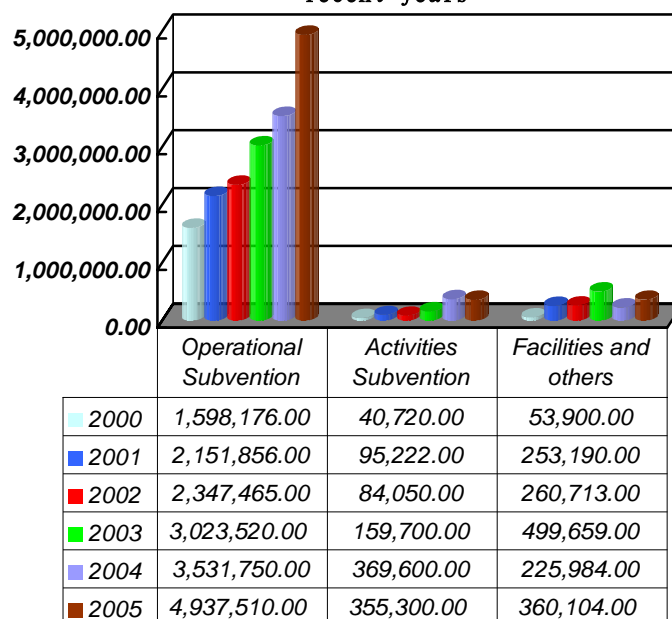
| Organizations | Number of Service User | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Facilities | 145 | 110 | 138 | 119 | 117 |
| Drug Treatment Outreach Service | 508 | 508 | 557 | 579 | 1,571 |
| Drug Treatment Self-Help Association | 78 | 80 | 90 | 101 | 112 |
| Smoking Treatment Service | --- | --- | --- | --- | 277 |
| Total | 731 | 698 | 785 | 799 | 2,079 |

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

In 2005, the SWI subsidized four NGO's consisting of four drug treatment centers, one midway residence, two outreach services and one treatment and rehabilitation self-help

organization and one smoking treatment service. From 2001 to 2005, there was a constant increase in the use of non-governmental drug treatment services. In 2005, a new outreach service for substance abuse teenagers was added, providing harm-reduction and counseling to related teenagers. In addition, a smoking treatment clinic was established, providing related services and counseling free of charge to those who are willing to stop smoking.

Statistics of Subventions provided by the Social Welfare Institute to non-governmental drug treatment services in recent years



The Social Welfare Institute evaluates and adjusts subvention according to the actual needs of drug treatment organizations. In 2005, there was an increase compared with that of 2004, both in fixed financial support, facilities and in sponsoring other activities. The increase was due to service improvement, and the strengthening of diversified events developments. The growth of fixed financial support was due to increase of outreach services for substance abuse youth, the development and improvement of free smoking treatments and increases in salary. Regarding sponsoring activities, the SWI subsidized drug treatment organizations launched 58 anti-drug prevention and treatment recovery projects which consisted of a harm-reduction plan for substance abusers in the streets, sponsored staff to participate in international and regional anti-drug conferences, professional training for front-line drug treatment workers, the development of anti-drug activities, as well as activities for the East Asian Games. Regarding subvention for facilities and equipment, in 2005, assistance was provided to three units of two non-governmental treatment organizations to improve service facilities which included treatment hospitalization facility planning and the rebuilding of the substance abuse youth center, assistance for the relocation of another treatment center, the decoration and purchase of related facilities of the new center, and finally, the financing of the decoration and purchase of new equipment for a substance abuse youth outreach center.

(3) Special Tasks and Activities

- a. Reinforcement of drug treatment outreach services and develop outreach work for substance abuse youth

In order to control more effectively the spread of infectious diseases among addicts, in 2005, as usual, the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation collaborated with related NGOs to promote the message of the harm of infectious diseases in all black points around the city, and demonstrated infection prevention, as well as prevention methods. Besides, staff of the DTSR promoted and provided counseling in outreach centers regularly to better control the situation.

Regarding outreach work for substance abuse youth, in 2005, the DTSR financed the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao with the opening of its Youth Development Unit, as well as assistance in setting up a service plan focusing on teenagers who had substance abuse habits and who are on the brink of falling into drug use. The vocation of the project is to provide information on the harm of substance abuse, as well as reducing harm. So as to enhance the effectiveness of outreach team, professional training was given to related staff, and financed similar training and practice in relevant organizations in Hong Kong. In addition, the DTSR carried out regular meetings with persons in charge and staff of those organizations, by giving technical opinions and to review service results.

- b. Continuation of the provision of assistance to improve NGO treatment services and reinforce related monitoring

For the strengthening of the management of drug treatment organizations and to improve service results, in 2005, the Social Welfare Institute carried out an evaluation of the accounting system and financial management system of all subsidized non-governmental treatment organizations. According to the results, a unified accounting system for all was set up to improve internal surveillance. Besides, the SWI provided training to related staff to enhance their knowledge at a professional level.

- c. Provision of assistance to develop and improve smoking treatment

So as to mobilize local NGO's involvement in smoking treatments, and to strengthen the message of the harm of smoking, as well as to develop smoking treatment for smokers, in 2005, the SWI subsidized the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association to launch a free smoking treatment clinic. The SWI also provided technical instructions and suggestions. A review of

the project was conducted jointly. As related treatment involves medical and cases evaluations, the STSR carried out several technical meetings by providing related medication, as well as assistance in setting up service plan. After one year, the service grew steadily. Throughout the year, 227 persons received adequate treatment, which laid a good foundation for the development of such treatment.

d. Professional Training Course/Talks/Activities

i) Drug Treatment Workers Elementary Course – Fourth Edition

With its aim to increase knowledge and skills on prevention and treatment of substance abuse of NGO of drug treatment staff, from 10th March to 14th April 2005, the SWI held the 4th edition of the Drug Treatment Workers Elementary Course, which was conducted by the Chief of DTSR, experienced social workers and doctors. The course consists of 10 chapters including subjects on International and Macao SAR Drug Control Mechanisms and Laws, Kinds of Most Abuse Substances and Their Harm, Addicted behavior and Substance Effects, Things to be Aware of and Infectious Diseases Guidelines, Motivation Talks, Harm-Reduction Methods and Skills, Relapse Prevention, the Main Points on Drug Treatment Counseling, Peer Counseling/Rules of Confidentiality and Community Therapy. 20 persons including NGO persons in charge, social workers and staff took the course. On 5th December, an examination was held for participants whose attendance was over 80%, and 17 persons passed. In recent years, to enhance the service results of non-governmental drug treatment organizations, the SWI has held various courses for staff of related organizations, as well as carrying out regular exchanges and social workers' workshops so as to enlarge the working experiences and co-operation among those organizations.

ii) Itinerary Adventure Activity for the Counseling of Substance Abuse Youth

In order to improve the counseling skills of drug treatment workers for substance abuse youth, as well as to increase the result of related prevention and treatment knowledge, on 2nd and 3rd of September 2005, the SWI held a training course named Itinerary Adventure Activity for the Counseling of Substance Abuse Youth. Mr. Lam Hon Ming, an experienced worker from Hong Kong Lutheran Association, Mr. Chan Hug Fei and Mr. Chui Sin Si were invited as monitors and activity trainers. Activities included the basic concept knowledge, knowledge of adventure counseling, handling leading procedures, skills and safety instructions, as well as the experience of the sharing of related activities. The activity took place at the Teen Challenge Treatment Center. There were a total of 30 participants, and apart from staff from the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWI, there were also front-line staff involved in treatment with the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao, Teen Challenge, Christian

New Life Fellowship in Macao, and the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association.

iii) Know more about the Harms of Drugs Talk

Invited by Macao Prison to let prisoners to know more about the harms of drugs, on 27 April, 11th May and 28th September 2005, doctors and social workers of the DTSR of the SWI gave a talk on the topic Know More about the Harms of Drugs to male and female prisoners. Subjects included the Influence of Drug Taking on the Body, Knowledge of Infectious Diseases /Prevention Measures, Drug Varieties/Drug Abuse Consequences and the Drug Situation in Macao. 19 male and 17 female inmates attended the talk. Due to infection cause by syringe sharing in recent years, such as HIV/AIDS virus, hepatitis B/hepatitis C and sexual diseases, a great part was dedicated to a full explanation and discussion of these matters.

iv) Staff of the SWI took HIV/AIDS Medical Counseling and Practical Training to Hong Kong

The main purpose of the Drug Treatment Complex Center of the SWI is to provide outpatient treatment and hospitalization for drug abusers. Due to HIV infections caused by syringe sharing, the Center has to deal such cases directly by providing counseling and assistance. Therefore, to enlarge the knowledge of the nursing and counseling about HIV infection, from 4th to 30th April 2005, a senior nurse from the DTCC was sent to Hong Kong HIV/AIDS Complex Treatment Center and other special prevention project service units (Yo Ma Tai Voluntary AIDS Counseling, Test and Red Ribbon Center) for training and internship. The related training was for strengthening the assistance and counseling provided to infected persons, to release emotional problems caused by infection and crisis, as well as having an effective control on such disease, also to instruct related knowledge and avoid the spread of disease. After the completion of the training, nurse concerned will be in charge of cases on HIV infection counseling and relevant work, and in addition, will conduct regular related talks/courses and provide assistance in the setting up of prevention measures to non-governmental treatment organizations.

v) Summer Party for rehabilitated drug addicts

So as to tighten the communication and co-operation between the SWI and non-governmental drug treatment organizations, to encourage in-patients to undergo detoxification, and to increase the result of abstinence from drugs as well as reintegration, on 2nd of July 2005, the DTSR of the SWI held a summer party for hospitalized and

rehabilitated addicts at Hác Sá Reservoir Park. Staff and inmates from four non-governmental drug treatment organizations participated in the activity, which were Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao, Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau, Chong Kong Midway Residence and St Stephen's Society (House of Promise), and DTDS staff, a total of 45 persons. Activities on that occasion were aerobics, team games, singing, lucky draws and a barbeque. At the same time, the winner list of the Anti-drug Slogan Competition was announced.

vi) 2005 Lively Christmas Kwa La La

For strengthening communication and co-operation between the SWI and non-governmental drug treatment organizations, and to improve the abstinence from drugs for ex-addicts, as well as to tighten family relationships and reintegration, on 10th December 2005 at 10:00, the SWI held a Lively Christmas Party at the Ilha Verde Social Service Center of the União Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macau for addicts, rehabilitated persons and their families. Apart from members from four non-governmental drug treatment organizations, there were also rehabilitated and reintegrated persons and their family members. In addition, persons in charge, administrators and co-workers of related organizations were also present, which made the party more meaningful. Activities on that day were aerobics, team games, songs and drama performances, lucky draws and food. Around 120 persons participated.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY--HEALTH BUREAU

The Group for Information and Counselling on HIV has been set up under the Public Health Laboratory of Health Bureau. It carries out counselling, educational and publicity activities on HIV/AIDS to all kinds of persons, so as to raise their awareness in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs, as well as to assist in formulating policies relevant to the prevention.



1. Activities developed by the Public Health Laboratory in 2005, in cooperation with the Social Welfare Institute

● Providing blood-test services for drug users under process of rehabilitation

Since May 2002, the drug users under process of rehabilitation have received blood-test services arranged by the Social Welfare Institute.

In 2005, the total of blood tests amounted to 239:

- ◆ 224 of the samples were received for Hepatitis C testing, being 157 (70%) infected with Hepatitis C (anti-HCV+). The rate of infection denoted a decrease when compared with that of 2004 (73%).
- ◆ Respecting Hepatitis B, there were 232 samples received, 25 of which were positive for the surface antigen (HbsAg+), corresponding to a positivity rate of 11% (Hepatitis B carriers), inferior to the year 2004, (13%).
- ◆ Concerning HIV antibody testing, 226 samples were received, 4 of which were detected to be infected by the virus, showing a decrease when compared with 2004. They were all male, with the mean age of 37 years old, and the route of transmission has been through injection drug use.

The serological data for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV, obtained during the last 5 years, among drug users under process of rehabilitation, showed the following situation:

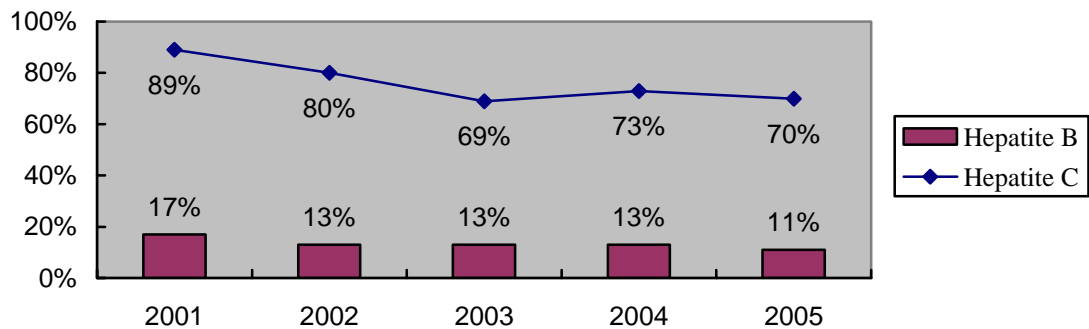
Regarding Hepatitis B, there has been a decrease in the positivity rate of the Hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg +) in the recent years, with the lowest rate in 2005 (the carrier rate in 2001 accounted for 17% and in 2005 fell to 11%).

Concerning the situation for Hepatitis C, the antibody positivity rate (anti-HCV+) revealed the highest rate in 2001 (89%), slightly decreasing in the last

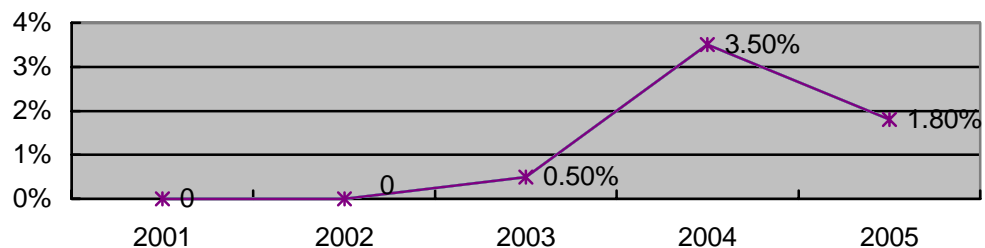
years, being 70% in 2005. Although showing a slight decrease it is still a quite high infectious rate (Graphic 1).

Respecting HIV infection, there was an evidente increase of the seropositivity (anti-HIV+) in the year 2004 (from a rate of 0.5% in 2003, climbed up to 3.5% in 2004), which has been a matter of concern. In 2005 the situation slowed down to an infectious rate of 1.8% (Graphic 2).

SITUATION OF HEPATITIS B AND HEPATITIS C IN DRUG USERS UNDER PROCESS OF REHABILITATION (GRAPHIC 1)



SITUATION OF HIV IN DRUG USERS UNDER PROCESS OF REHABILITATION (GRAPHIC 2)



● **Education**

The Public Health Laboratory, periodically, delegated on nurses to organize seminars concerning “Knowing about HIV/AIDS” in schools, so as to promote, among youths, education on HIV/AIDS prevention.

● **Collaboration on Seminars and Publicity Activities**

On 27th of November, 2005, the Public Health Laboratory participated in the Campaign of the World AIDS Day, 2005, with the theme “Stop AIDS. Keep the Promise”, organized by the Macao Association for Prevention and Control of AIDS, which included:

- ◆ A symposium on AIDS research;

- ◆ Publicity and educational activities in two strategic places of Macao.
- **Cooperation with other Institutions**
 - ◆ Continues to cooperate with the Social Welfare Institute in practicing the medical examination plan for the prevention of drug dependence.
 - ◆ Participates, whenever requested, in the evaluation of the research on drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation.
 - ◆ Collaborates with volunteer workers of the Association “ RAHAB’s Ministry” providing information and education about AIDS prevention, among youths that are involved in sex work.
 - ◆ Has been collaborating with the Association “Christian New Life Fellowship” providing information about the theme “ Drugs and AIDS are related”, addressed to drug users and their families. This collaboration can be extended to other similar Associations if will be requested.

2. HIV/AIDS Situation in Macao

Since 1986, when started the HIV laboratory diagnosis in Macao, up till now, the HIV prevalence rate has been low, all over the years.

In the year 2005, a total of 23 HIV infections have been reported in Macao, representing a 23.3% decrease in comparison with the previous year 2004. The male-to-female ratio was 2.8:1. The major route of transmission in 2005 was the injection drug use that represented 43.5% of the new infections (Table 1).

Cumulatively, since 1986 up to December 2005, a total of 339 HIV infections were reported in Macao, 33 of which have progressed to AIDS. The most important route of transmission was sexual (68.7%), with the predominance of heterosexual transmission (61.1%), followed by the injecting drug use (12.1%) and by the homosexual (7.6%). The women accounted for 59.3% of the infections (ratio female-to-male = 1.5:1), being 82.1% of them temporary residents working in the entertainment industry work (E.I.W.). (Table 1).

Excluding the E.I.W. group, the cumulative numbers of HIV, among resident Macao population, till December 2005, represented 145 cases with the following pattern profile: the principal route of transmission has been sexual representing 35.2% of the cases (being 26.2% heterosexual and 9.0% homosexual). The injecting drug use transmission accounted for 27.6% of the infections, showing to be higher than the heterosexual transmission representing 26.2% of the total detected cases, excluding the temporary residents working in the entertainment industry.

The men were responsible by 74.5% of all HIV cases (ratio male-to-female = 3.0:1). This modification of the pattern profile is correlated with the rising trend of the injection

drug use transmission that has been occurring in last years, mainly among men.

The HIV spread in Macao has been very limited, till now.

The absolute numbers of HIV cases, detected annually, coming from various sources, has not been very high. Nevertheless, has been occurring a gradual increase of new infections among the resident population, and simultaneously, a decrease among the temporary residents working in the entertainment industry.

The cumulative data indicate that in Macao, till now, the spread of the HIV virus has been essentially sexual; nevertheless this pattern will be possible to change if the infection among injection drug users continues to rise.

In the resident population, the highest incidence occurs among males.

According to the number of the declared cases, Macao has enjoyed a low HIV prevalence rate (<0.1%). The prevalence rate estimated to Macao, among residents, is 21 per 100.000, which puts the Territory in the group of low prevalence Asian Countries and Territories.

Table 1 - STATISTICS OF HIV/AIDS IN MACAO

| | | 2005 (Jan. to Dec.) | | Cumulative N° - 1986 to Dec. of 2005 | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---|-----------|
| | | HIV | AIDS | HIV | AIDS |
| Gender | Male | 17 | 3 | 137 | 26 |
| | Female | 6 | 0 | 201 | 7 |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ethnicity | Chinese | 12 | 3 | 71 | 19 |
| | Non-chinese | 11 | 0 | 248 | 14 |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Age | Adult | 23 | 3 | 329 | 32 |
| | Child (age 13 or less) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Route of transmission | Heterosexual | 9 | 0 | 207 | 12 |
| | Homosexual | 1 | 1 | 26 | 6 |
| | Injecting Drug User | 10 | 1 | 41 | 5 |
| | Blood transfusion/blood products | 0 | 0 | 1* | 0 |
| | Perinatal | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Unknown | 3 | 1 | 63 | 9 |
| TOTAL | | 23 | 3 | 339 | 33 |

* Infected via blood transfusion outside Macao.

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Source: Public Health Laboratory of
Department of Health, RAEM

3. Macao Prison

1 The Functions of Macao Prison

In addition to the implementation of confinement and custodial sentence, other major functions of Macao Prison include the provision of social and financial aid, psychological counseling, medical services, health care, treatment for drug dependency and rehabilitation, vocational training, educational and recreational activities. The aim is to help the prisoners correct their behaviour during their prison terms, and prepare them for a new life after being reintegrated into the society.

2. Number of Drug Abusers and Relevant Statistics in 2005

Prison statistics show that up to 31 December 2005, there were totally 897 prisoners, of whom 811 were male and 86 female. The number admitted during the year was 337, being made up of 290 males and 47 females. Within this group, 62 were male drug abusers; and 14 were female. (See fig. 1).

Compared with the previous three years, the number of male drug abusers decreased by nearly 30%, from 83 in 2004 decreased to 62. (See fig.2). In addition, the recidivists with drug-taking experience this year decreased dramatically compared with the previous two years. (See fig.3). The recidivists with drug-taking experience who entered prison during 2003 and 2004 took up 53.85% and 34.1% respectively, while this year, there was only 25.80%. It shows that there has been a tendency of decrease for the recidivists with drug-taking experience since 2003.

With respect to the females, as statistics show, there was a tendency of increase in the past three years. Though the increase was not sharp, it is still worth attention.(See fig.2). On the other hand, the increase of the female recidivists with drug abuse was striking since 2003, from 2 in 2003 increased to 10 in 2005, five times increase during three years. (See fig.2). It shows that the work for female drug abuse should be strengthened, for all the female drug abusers who entered prison this year are Macao residents and the reasons for the female recidivists who entered prison were mainly for the crime of drug-taking or drug-trafficking .

Fig.1

Fig. 1 Comparison between the new prisoners and the drug abusers

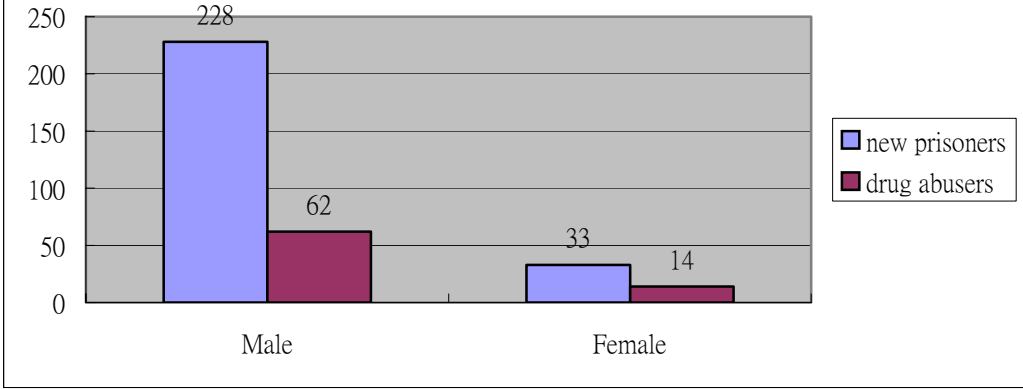


Fig.2 Trend of prisoners with drug taking experience who entered prison in 2003, 2004 and 2005

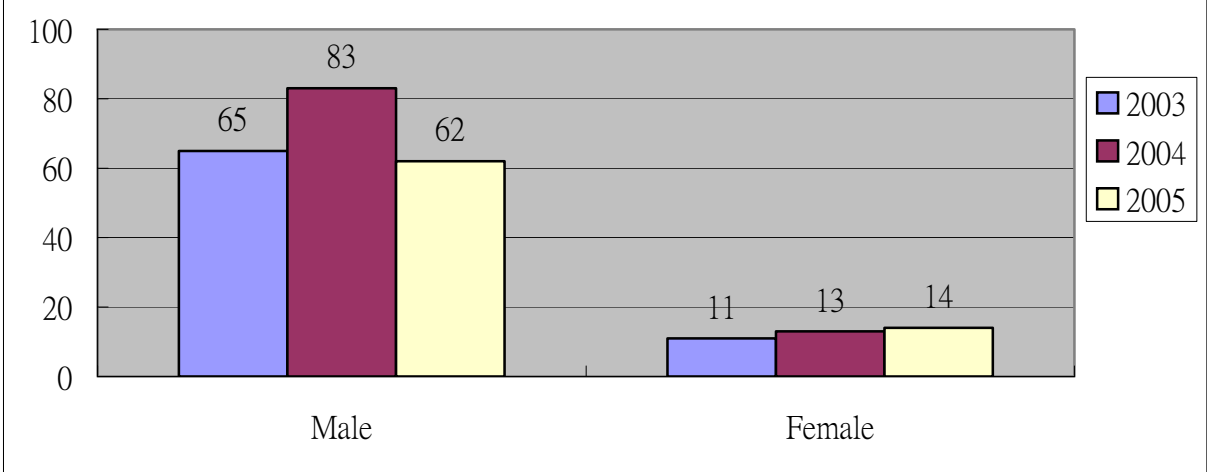
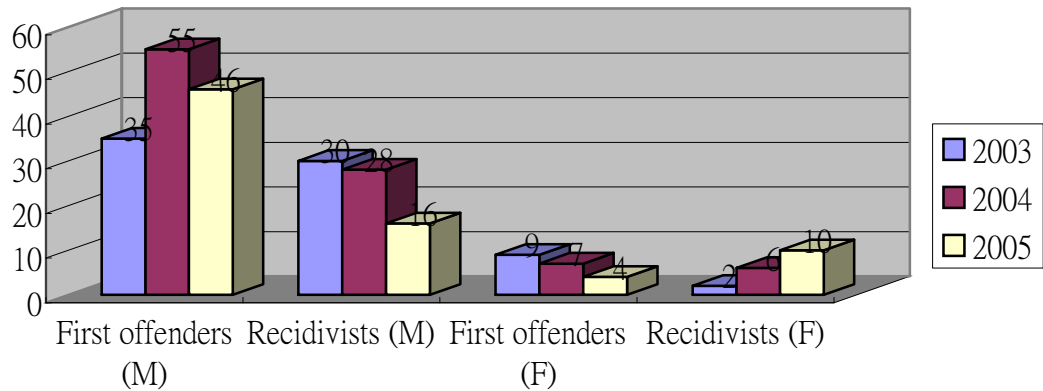


Fig 3 Comparison between the drug abusers who entered prison in 2003, 2004 and 2005



3. Rehabilitation Unit

Since a significant number of the prisoners had taken drugs before being imprisoned and the fact that many of them were convicted for drug related offences, the prison set up a voluntary “Rehabilitation Unit” in 1997, providing the male drug dependent prisoners with voluntary rehabilitation services. The ultimate purpose was to help them get rid of the drug-taking habit and to lead a healthy life, providing them with the knowledge about the harmful effects of drug abuse and preventing them from relapsing into drug abuse and re-offending after their release.

3.1 Facilities

The Unit is located on the 5th floor of Block 5 in the Male Zone, which is mainly used for a number of activities. In this area, there are a dining room, multi-functional room, workshop, gym, reading corner and cells for the unit members. The prison purchases new equipment each year to meet the needs of the Unit.

3.2 Treatment Model

Taking into consideration the characteristics of the drug-dependent prisoners, the need for treatment and rehabilitation, the existing conditions and manpower in the prison, the treatment model adopted is mainly the “Cognitive-behavior Approach”. This approach is adopted to help the members correct their deviant cognition of drug abuse, make them understand the harmful effects and serious consequences of taking drugs, steer them away from maladaptive behavior by teaching them the proper behavior and help them develop a healthy life style and equip them with the social skills for coping the types of stress that

arises from daily life and interpersonal relationships. As a result, the members will be motivated to give up drugs and look forward to leading a new life.

3.3 Activities

The contents of the treatment and rehabilitation programs include seminars on specific topics, individual counseling, group counseling, workshops for interpersonal communication skill, physical exercises, theme sharing, group meeting and “golden sayings per week”, etc.. The objective was, through these activities, to provide them with knowledge about the prohibited drugs, help them learn the skills to overcome the drug addiction and refuse taking the drugs, and build up their confidence. In addition, after they join in the group, they are required to fill in a questionnaire for appraisal, for the purpose of providing a better understanding and an evaluation of their characters and status, so they can be given psychological counseling and the necessary follow-up services.

3.4 Treatment Period and Number of Persons

The length of the treatment and rehabilitation program is generally two years. After completing a one-year course, they will be considered whether or not to go on with the second-year course depending on their individual progress. The purpose is to teach them perseverance and to learn the skills to refuse the drugs. The Rehabilitation Unit is able to accommodate a maximum of 20 male prisoners of any age.

In this year, the Unit accepted 17 members, among whom two were released for end of the sentence and one for parole. The reasons for their imprisonment were for the crimes of drug trafficking, robbery and theft. About 40% of them were jobless before imprisonment. They mainly abused heroin, then ecstasy and cannabis. Up to the end of 2005, there were 15 members.

4. Future Plans

In the coming year, the Prison will continuously strengthen the work of prevention of drug abuse, detoxification and rehabilitation. With respect to the preventive work, the Prison will continue the cooperation with The Department of Prevention and treatment of the Drug Dependence of Macao Social Welfare Institute, and hold more seminars to reinforce the education on them and deepen their awareness of the harms of the drugs. As for detoxification and rehabilitation work, the Prison will invite the relevant government departments and non-government detoxification organizations to hold seminars and sharing activities with the members, so that they know about the social resources and develop the social support network. In addition, the Prison will continuously strengthen the

professional training of the staff and keep contacts and communication with the relevant government departments and non-government organizations in exchanging working experience so as to improve the quality of the work of prevention of drug dependence.

IV. NGO's Treatment and Rehabilitation Service

1. ST.STEPHEN'S SOCIETY---HOUSE OF PROMISE

SOME HISTORY

St. Stephen's society has been doing this work in Macau since 1987, when Jackie Pullinger first sent a team from Hong Kong to Macau. Miss Pullinger first set up St. Stephen's Society in Hong Kong in 1966, when she became concerned about teenagers and young people not in school. Seeing that triad gangs and other criminal organizations easily affected them, she established a youth community in the Kowloon Walled City.

St. Stephen's Society is a member of the Hong Kong Council of social Service Association and the Central registry of Drug Abuse.

DRUG-DETOXIFICATION AND REHABILITAION

The rehabilitation strategy is based on a re-parenting approach in which those who seek help live together with us in a family setting for a minimum of one year. Our detoxification uses a non-medical model. We provide a safe place for our new clients, where they experience love and acceptance. At the same time we train those who have been with us for several month to take responsibility, care for the poor and needy, prepare themselves for appropriate jobs and be reconciled to their families. Wherever possible, we try to build relationship with and care for the families of clients living with us.

WE HELP THE POOR IN THE COMMUNITY BY:

- Visiting the poor, sick, needy, homeless and those in prison.
- Helping them practically with haircuts, shaves and clean clothes, as well as in dealing with agencies, doctors and dentists.
- Arranging parties and gatherings for the elderly, lonely and homeless.
- Supporting the families of those who are waiting to enter, or have entered our program.

Our hope is always to build relationships of trust where the true love of God can be experienced and change can take place.

Rehabilitation Process

1) Contacts

Street, Families & Referrals:

- Social Welfare
- Friends of addicts
- Reputation

2) Introduction to Services

- Interview
- Personal counseling
- Family support group
- Home visits

3) Detoxification (non-medical model)

- Men, women & teenagers
- First stage family houses

4) Rehabilitation Program (residential & non-residential)

- Personal counseling
- Life Skills training (conflict resolution, stress management etc.)
- Re-parenting model
- Personal, Family and Social relationship building
- Spiritual training
- Physical training
- Educational training
- Work training

5) Preparation for Reintegration

Vocational Training:

- Work projects
- Community service

Service Training:

- Community Outreach experience & participation
- Visiting families of current clients
- Street outreach
- Leadership opportunities

6) Re-Integration and Employment

Ongoing support groups:

- Community living/private residence
- Salaried employment
- Full-time voluntary community work

Contact:

Telephone 345026

2. Macao “Teen Challenge” Evangelical Drug Treatment Center

(Male)

1. Brief Introduction to the Center

Macao Teen Challenge is an evangelical drug treatment center founded by a Portuguese Pastor Juvenal Calvario Clement. In 1987, Pastor Clement discovered a valley in Coloane with an abandoned stone house, and considering that this was an ideal place for the creation of a detoxification village, Pastor Clemente therefore asked for the concession of the valley and in 1989 Teen Challenge was formally opened. By providing an appropriate environment where no medical substances are used but instead of physical and psychological measures to treat drug addicts, as well as providing recovery services. The idea is to have a faith in Jesus while joining Teen Challenge Training in the role of ex-addicts to provide treatment to new comers. Consequently they come to know themselves, recreate their own proper image, rebuild a new life style and re-integrate into society.

2. Activities in 2005

(1) Exchanges among organizations and experience training

Because service targets of the Center are mainly adults, the operation and procedures are quite manageable. For the future development service for teenagers, the Center believes that the growing mind of teenagers and adults are different, as well as the growing

environment. Consequently, the operation and management model should not be the same, which means a new challenge to all co-workers. Therefore, in order to reinforce the responsibility and ability of co-workers in handling situations when facing teenagers, co-workers of the Center went for a fortnight experience in the Hong Kong Cheng San School. They also took part in an experience exchange with the Hong Kong Christian Mutual Love Center and the Hong Kong Tak San Association to enlarge their counseling knowledge of teenagers, as well as to establish co-operation and communication between related services.

Since teenagers' self-conscience is rather strong, and because they do not show their feelings easily, such as when encountering special events, usually they will handle this with violence or escape, and take a defensive attitude towards other persons. During the two-week experience, co-workers not only knew better about the operation model concerning youth, problem handling, but this also enabled them to have the opportunity to share frankly and experience the same things by living together. In addition, they could also fathom the youth sub-culture, mind-state and teenagers' feelings of being in a group. Such training in experience truly enlarged co-workers' counseling knowledge and skills.

(2) Life Road Challenge 2005

As the substance abuse situation tends towards a younger age, varieties of new drugs are numerous which are much more harmful psychologically and physically to abusers. For instance, they will feel failure for life, and guilt; partly due to articles of misery about youth substance abuse in newspapers and magazines. Therefore, it is an urgent matter that a prevention and reeducation plan for teenagers be set up.

For that reason, the Center organized Life Challenge 2005 Life Camp for youngsters to let teenagers and inmates live together and experience adventure activities enabling them to be aware of their actual situation. The activity also enabled co-workers to apply their skills to teenagers with their past experience gained in the Center.

During camp life, sincere dialogue between co-workers and participants allowed teenagers to know life is full of hardships. When brightness turns to darkness, when happy families turn to separation, there are the dangers of drugs and substance abuse and these dangers can destroy the person concerned, their family, friends and society. With the activity, teenagers not only experienced failure, depression, re-trying and success, but also experienced the importance of unity and a helpful spirit. The real aim of the activity does not lie in success or failure, but in the experience gained and the feeling that allows them to know themselves more, to have a new understanding of their abilities, as well as increasing

their self confidence and values. The Center hopes that this work for teenagers can have a bright future, which means reducing youth substance abuse in Macao.

3. Future Prospects

- (1) The Preparation and Development of Youth Outreach Center.
- (2) The future needs in youth work, with a focus on the recruitment of volunteers to help running the Center.
- (3) The hope of the rebuilding of the Male Center can be achieved without problems, and more efficient planning of the running of the Center.

Youth work will be a future development for the Center. We believe in mutual co-ordination among communities, and a big improvement will be made for the actual situation of youth, and their lives can be enriched.

Teen Challenge - House of Hope (Female)

1. Brief Introduction to the Center

A Portuguese Pastor Juvenal Calvario Clemente founded Macao Teen Challenge Evangelical Drug Treatment Center. At the beginning, the Center only provided treatment to males, to cope with the social needs; in 1995 a female Center was established at the Coloane Heroin Village. The operation of the Center encountered many obstacles because of staff shortages. At the end of 2001, due to the urban development of Coloane, the Female Center had to be moved out and the services were interrupted. Later, with the support of the SWI, a two-story drug treatment center was built in the same area as the Male Center and was operational by the end of 2003.

2. Activities in 2005

- (1) Training for Personnel

To comply with the future development of youth services, the female center has constantly develop training for co-workers in order to strengthen their overall understanding of youth, as well as handling measures using a future running model. With the support of all Hong Kong drug treatment organizations, in 2005, female co-workers of the Center carried out

training and studies in Hong Kong, and with the assistance of Hong Kong Cheng San College, they went for a fortnight experience within the College. The actual female teenagers are rather egocentric and merely accept opinions, seldom expressing their feelings, which make the contact with other persons superficial. Therefore, it is important to establish a relationship of mutual trust and frankness. Through experience training, co-workers knew youngsters better, and also the running model for youth work. In everyday life, co-workers mingle with youth, enabling them to understand better the behavior and thoughts of teenagers, which is useful for the future development of youth work.

(2) Female Band

The Female Band was founded in 2004, and performed several times in 2005 including when anti-drug talks were conducted at Flying Eagle, as well as carrying out substance abuse prevention promotions at primary and middle schools. Through faith in God, optimistic songs, the experience of sharing of ex-addicts, the Female Band spread the message of the harmfulness of drugs and the situation of youth substance abuse so as to achieve the goal of related prevention and treatment. The Center hopes that the female band can contribute the society, to use life to influence life, and to awaken society, to let everyone's life free of drug.

(3) The Moving of the temporary Center

Due to the rebuilding of the Male Center, and with regard for the safety of the staff and inmates of the Center, they were relocated to a temporary center in Taipa until the reconstruction of the Male Center had been finished.

3. Future Prospects

- (1) The Establishment of a female outreach unit, concentrating on the development of outreach work
- (2) Courses to implement to increase inmates' knowledge and working skills for reintegration in the future.
- (3) To utilize the existing community infrastructure to enlarge inmates' ability with sports

and sociability, therefore enabling them more easily to mingle into society.

3. Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM)

Brief Introduction of the Association

Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM) is a non-profitable organization existing in Macao for 10 years with the idea for a therapeutic community by providing hospitalization and rehabilitation for drug abusers. In addition, living in groups and providing psychological guidance, peer counseling and professional training help them to reintegrate into society and start a new life.

Objective

Rehabilitation does not only mean admitting into a drug treatment center and/or undergo a one-year therapy program. It means real change of life, having a new point of view and restore self esteem, honesty, dignity, as well as discipline. One who needs to be reborn should eradicate the past, 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. One should always bear in mind that determination is the key to overcome all obstacles and to triumph.

Activities in 2005 (1): Trainings for clients

In 2005, with the devotion of drug treatment professionals and others, a series of courses and trainings were designed for ARTM’s clients. These consisted of computer classes, drawing and painting classes, English classes, yoga classes and basketball classes. The computer elementary class teaches basic computer skills and Chinese input while the intermediate class teaches different formulas, logistics and internet according to the clients’ level. Until now, some of them even showed a keen interest on computers. Yoga and basketball classes enable the release of the body, but also allow them to realize the benefit of exercise to the body, therefore, to develop various healthy hobbies and build a positive life. Because of the success of the basketball class, several amicable matches were held which provided the opportunity of sportsmanship and better relationship with other

associations. Language classes, given by an enthusiastic teacher, allowed clients to learn English vocabularies as well as understanding the importance of lifetime studying. Finally, the drawing and painting classes given by a professional from Hong Kong allowed our clients to develop their skills and to express their feelings in the canvas.

Activities in 2005 (2): Visits and Social Activities

In 2005, the Association organized more than 50 internal/external activities and visits. The spectrum was larger and richer than that of 2004. The idea of these events is to let the clients feel a part-of-being in the society. Activities such as family gatherings and visits to other social groups (minors, handicapped and elderly), allowed them to care about others so as to cherish life itself.

Another important event held was the football match, with the theme “Say No to Drugs”. The purpose of the match was not for competition, but for enhancing the cooperation between all drug treatment organizations and the government to combat drugs. Several institutions were present where a message of “Say No to Drugs” was spread, by many means, to the whole of Macao.

Visits (either interior visits or exterior visits) were made as part of the program. The Lions Club of Macau, Sin Ming Charity Association, St. Joseph Labor Church, the Christian Sun Ton Church and many others showed care to ARTM. In 2005, the unconditional support of these associations made the ARTM clients feel the care and hope, at the same time, encouraged them to restart a healthy life.

The Association carried out regular outreach work in 2005. The staffs visited different places in Macao to understand the latest situation of drug abusers and tried to incite the addicts to quit drugs as soon as possible. Furthermore, the knowledge of drug damage along with different infectious diseases prevention (including HIV/AIDS) was educated to them.

The “Sun Rise Band” was formed by ARTM’s clients. Apart from giving concerts to visitors, the band also performed on the occasion of the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. Through their music, the band spread the message of their efforts made in rehabilitation. By the end of the year, they also gave a mini concert with the theme of “Say-No” which means say no to drugs, crimes, triads, cigarettes and alcohol. Many guests including different associations and youngsters attended this meaningful concert.

Activities in 2005 (3): Workers Trainings and Seminars

ARTM was invited by the Mauritius Internal Affairs Minister to attend the 22nd International Non-Government Organization Drug Harm Prevention Conference (IFNGO) with the topic "Let's Strive against the Drugs". The seminar took place in Mauritius, in the purpose of promoting drug-free schools, families and communities. Also, by the end of the year, ARTM had the opportunity to attend the Regional Conference between Hong Kong, Mainland China and Macao, which was held in Hong Kong. Finally ARTM attended the 15th IFNGO ASEAN Workshop in Singapore, with the topic.....

Activities in 2005 (4): Developments

During the year of 2005 we had continued our program of counseling and support to the families that are suffering because their sons was involved in drugs. In cooperation with Caritas Look Heep Club, ARTM had maintained regular monthly meetings, brought in from Hong Kong specialized technicians, former addicts and families that in the past had also suffered the same problems, to talk and support the families of Macao. This gave them hope and taught them how to handle difficult and undesired situations.

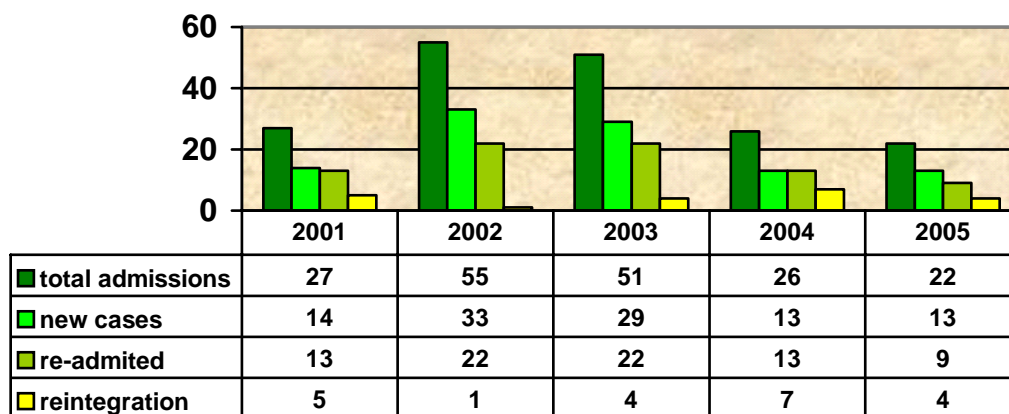
Also, thanks to the exposition about drugs that ARTM made in the Macau University, the Macau University had invited ARTM for a cooperation internship, where psychological students will come weekly to ARTM to gain skills and practice counseling.

During the year of 2005, ARTM had developed intensively our program "Educational Services", prevention is the best weapon against drugs, which, ARTM with the cooperation and sponsor from the IAS had organized prevention talks for a total of 800 hundred students from the Portuguese School in Macau, Luso-Chinese Luis Gonzaga Gomes school and Sam Yuk School. Furthermore we also organize preventive and informative expositions in the University of Macau and Sam Yuk School. Through the TDM radio we had a daily advertisement with the theme "Say No to Drugs". Leaflets and posters had been printed and distributed to the general public.

Finally the president of ARTM, Mr. Augusto P.V. Nogueira, was invited to be member of the new commission of AIDS Prevention and Control Commission as the representative of all NGOs that work in the area of the prevention and treatment of drug abuse.

Treatment Admissions in 2005

Comparison chart of 2001 / 2005



As

we can see, the admission is stable. In 2005, the number of clients who completed the one-year treatment had declined, mainly because in the end of 2004 most part of our clients had successfully accomplish the one year treatment and had been integrated in the society. So most part of the new clients were admitted in 2005, nevertheless 4 clients from 2004 had finish the program during the year of 2005 and are now back to the society having follow up from ARTM.

In the beginning of 2006, there will be more clients who are capable of accomplishing the course and start a new life with their families.

Future Prospect

In 2006, ARTM will work harder and make further developments to help more needed ones. More practical work will be deployed. Apart from helping addicts undergo treatment voluntary, the Association will also organize different activities composing of visits, trainings for staff and clients, development groups and external cooperation. Prevention work is a major aspect for 2006 that includes Portuguese and English drug speeches in primary and secondary school students, teachers and parents. The Association will produce radio spots on anti-drug prevention with the subject on how to say-no. A series of anti-drug posters and leaflets created by ARTM's clients will be shown in schools and will be distributed for outreach use. There are also Chinese and Russian version prevention pamphlets on AIDS and harm reduction prevention kits. These are one of many ways to comply the outreach work by teaching drug abusers to reduce harm and to prevent infectious diseases such as AIDS, Hepatitis B and C. Such measures are the objectives of

ARTM to create a drug-free and healthy society in Macao.

Activities Organized in 2005

Activities of ARTM in 2005

| ITEM | ACTIVITY | DATE |
|-----------------|--|----------|
| Prevention | Outreach Activity | All year |
| | Distribution of preventive leaflets in Macau | All year |
| | Design and produce preventive posters and leaflets against drugs | All year |
| | Seminars in schools about drugs in English and Portuguese | All year |
| | Exposition about drugs in the Macau University and Sam Yuk School | November |
| Internal Visits | Received visit from the youngsters of the Comunidade de Combonianos | 16th Jan |
| | Received visit from the Centro de Formação Juvenil D. Bosco Lar de Juventude | 7th Mar |
| | Received visit from the Social Services from the Sheng Kung Hui School | 22nd Mar |
| | Received visit from the Association of Beneficência Sin Meng | 22nd Mar |
| | Received visit from the scouts of Portugal in Macao | 23rd Apr |
| | Received visit from the students the Instituto Politécnico of Macau | All year |
| | Received visit from the Association of Moradores of Macao | 21st Jun |
| | Received visit from the Association of Beneficência Sin Meng | 8th Jul |
| | Received visit and gathering from Centro de Juventude da Areia Preta | 27th Aug |
| | Received visit from the Association of Conterrâneos da Povoação de Sam Heong Macau | 27th Aug |
| | Received visit from the Lions Club of Macao | 11th Sep |
| | Received visit from Comissão de Policia Juvenil de Macau | 29th Oct |
| | Received visit and gathering from the students of University of Macao | 22st Nov |
| | Received visit of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers in Hong Kong | 23rd Nov |
| | Received visit from the students of St. Paul School | 17th Dec |
| | Received visit and gathering from Centro de Juventude da Areia Preta | 17th Dec |
| | Received visit from from a volunteer team of Serviços Sociais Para a Escola de Sheng Kung Hui for a wonderful BBQ dinner | 28th Dec |
| External Visits | Visit to the Associação de Reabilitação "Fu Hong" de Macau | 8th Apr |
| | Visit to the Macao Caritas home for the elderly in Taipa | 20th May |
| | Visit to Lar de Nossa Senhora da Penha | 11th Aug |
| | Visit to the Centro "A Madrugada, from the Associação dos Familiares Encarregados dos Deficientes Mentais de Macau | 23rd Sep |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| | Visit to the Macau Water Co. Ltd. | 27th Oct |
| | Attended the East Asia Games | Oct & Nov |
| | Visit to the Centro de Dia da Ilha Verde | 10th Nov |
| | Visit to Lar de Nossa Senhora da Penha | 29th Nov |
| | Visit to the Macau Association for the Mentally Handicapped | 15th Dec |
| | Visit to Centro de Dia da Residência D.Julieta Nobre de Carvalho | 29th Dec |
| Activities | Organization of the basketball championship with the theme “Say No To Drugs” with the participation of several government and non-government organizations | 19th Mar |
| | Participation in the dinner of the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association | 23rd Apr |
| | Organization of the 3rd football championship with the theme “Say No To Drugs” with the participation of several government and non-government organizations | 11th, 12th Jun |
| | Participation in the activity of the World Day Against Drugs and Illegal Traffic | 26th June |
| | Participation in the chess tournament, organized by Christian New Life Fellowship of Macao | 6th Aug |
| | Participation in the football championship, organized by Christian New Life Fellowship of Macao | 13th Aug |
| | Participation in the swimming championship, organized by Christian New Life Fellowship of Macao | 24th Sep |
| | Organization of the basketball championship with the theme “East Asia Game” with the participation of several non-government organizations | 15th Oct |
| Course/ Seminars For Clients | Basketball course for clients | All year |
| | Computer course for clients | All year |
| | Basic English classes for clients | All year |
| | Yoga classes for clients | All year |
| | Climbing training, assisted by climbing professionals from A.J. Hackett Macau Tower Ltd. | 14th May |
| | Drawing and painting courses for clients | Starting September |
| | Courses for clients about HIV supported by DPTT | 28th Nov |
| Course/ Seminars For Workers | Study visit to Caritas Lok Heep Club of Hong Kong and their family group | Jun, Jul |
| | Participation in the IFNGO International Conference about drug prevention and treatment, in Mauritius | 18th – 23rd Aug |
| | Course for improvement of work surroundings and performances about team help, training supported by IAS | 2nd, 3rd Sep |
| | Participation in Hong Kong for the regional conference between Macao, China and Hong Kong about drugs | 19th – 22nd Oct |
| | Participation in the 15th ASEAN IFNGO Workshop about prevention and treatment of drugs, in Singapore | 22nd – 26th Nov |
| Family Service | Family Meeting (monthly) | All year |
| | Organization of the mid-moon day celebration for the clients and their family | 21st Sep |
| | Organization of meetings for the families of the clients with the cooperation of Hong Kong Caritas Lok Heep Club | 28th Nov |
| Raising Band (ARTM) Performance | Participation of ARTM’s band “Raising Sun” in the activity of the World Day Against Drugs and Illegal Traffic | 26th Jun |
| | Participation of ARTM’s band in the activity organized by the Lions Club of Macao | 29th Jun |

| | | |
|------------|--|----------|
| | Participation in ARTM's band in the activity organized by Associação Promotora do Desenvolvimento de Macau | 28th Aug |
| | Organization of the 3rd mini-concert in Macau performed by ARTM's band, with the theme "Say NO" | 3rd Dec |
| Other | Organization of the Chinese new year celebration for the clients and their family | 10th Jan |
| Activities | Organization of birthday celebrations of the clients | All year |
| | Organization of graduation celebration for the clients who finished one year treatment program | All year |
| | Organization of the Christmas celebration for the clients | 24th Dec |
| | Organization of the new year celebration for the clients | 31st Dec |

4. Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao – Rehabilitation Center and Outreach Unit

1. Brief Introduction to the Center

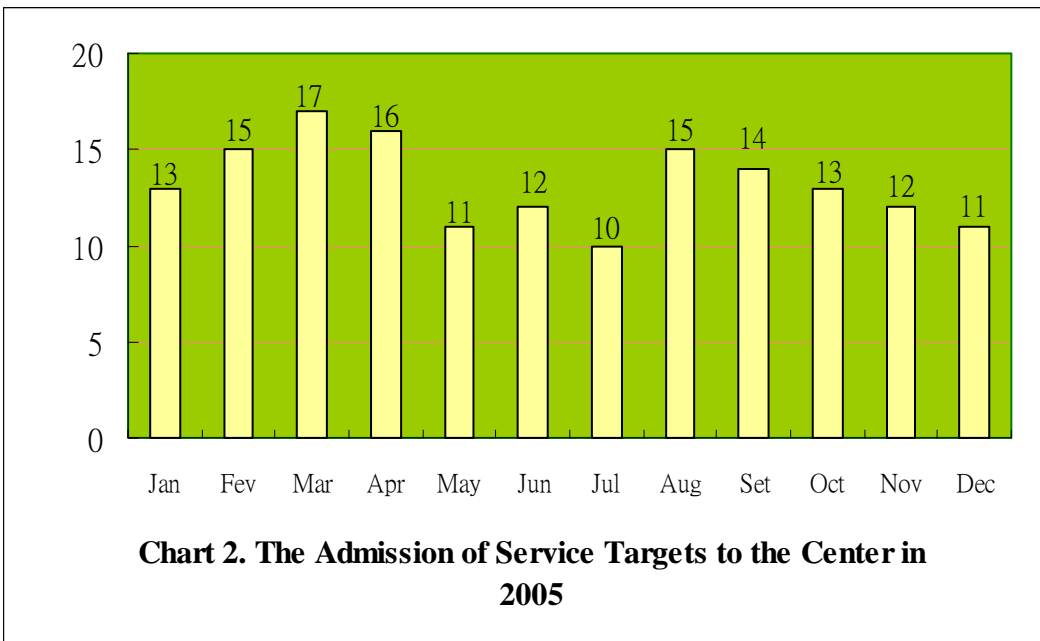
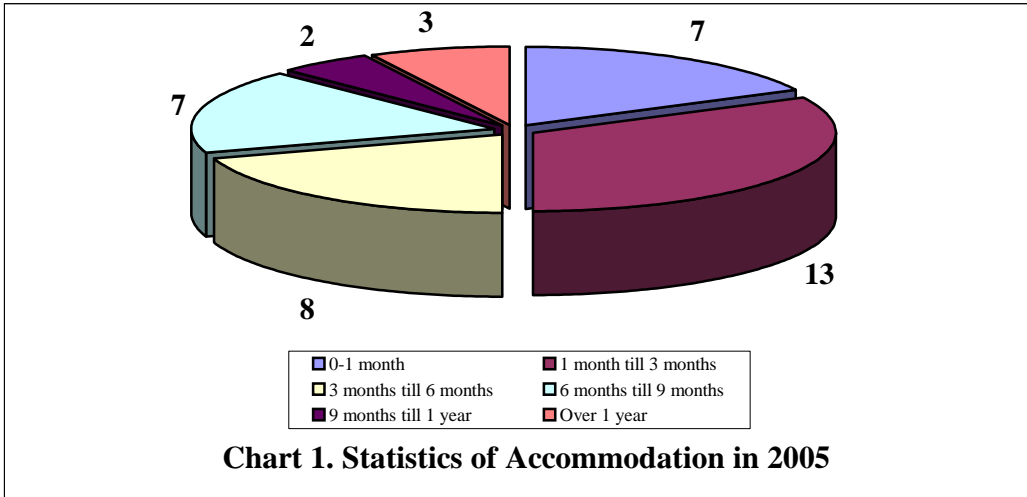
The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao is a non-profit evangelical drug treatment organization and was founded in 1996. Through beliefs in Jesus, this can enable substance abusers to detoxify, rebuild a family and reintegrate. The Fellowship has been in service for almost ten years, and experienced several ups and downs during that time including the relocation of the Center, the setting up of new units, the reorientation of staff and work direction re-arrangements. All these changes led to the upgrading of service quality, and enlarged the social service area allowing substance abusers of different ages to benefit from it.

2. Brief Introduction to the work of 2005

The Rehabilitation Center

In 2005, 34 substance abusers (40 persons/times) were admitted, seven were new comers and 27 were returnees. The highest number of admissions was 17 persons per month, while the lowest admission rate was 11 persons. The average admission was 12.25 persons (See chart 2). Compared with the previous year, the number of admissions in 2005 was lower

than that of 2004, due to hospitalization being longer with an average of four months and 14 days (See chart 1) for each inpatient. Seven inpatients completed the one-year therapy, and follow-up was carried out after their departure. Generally, they found a suitable job for themselves, and rebuilt their lives and family. From that we can see that the service moved to a mature stage.

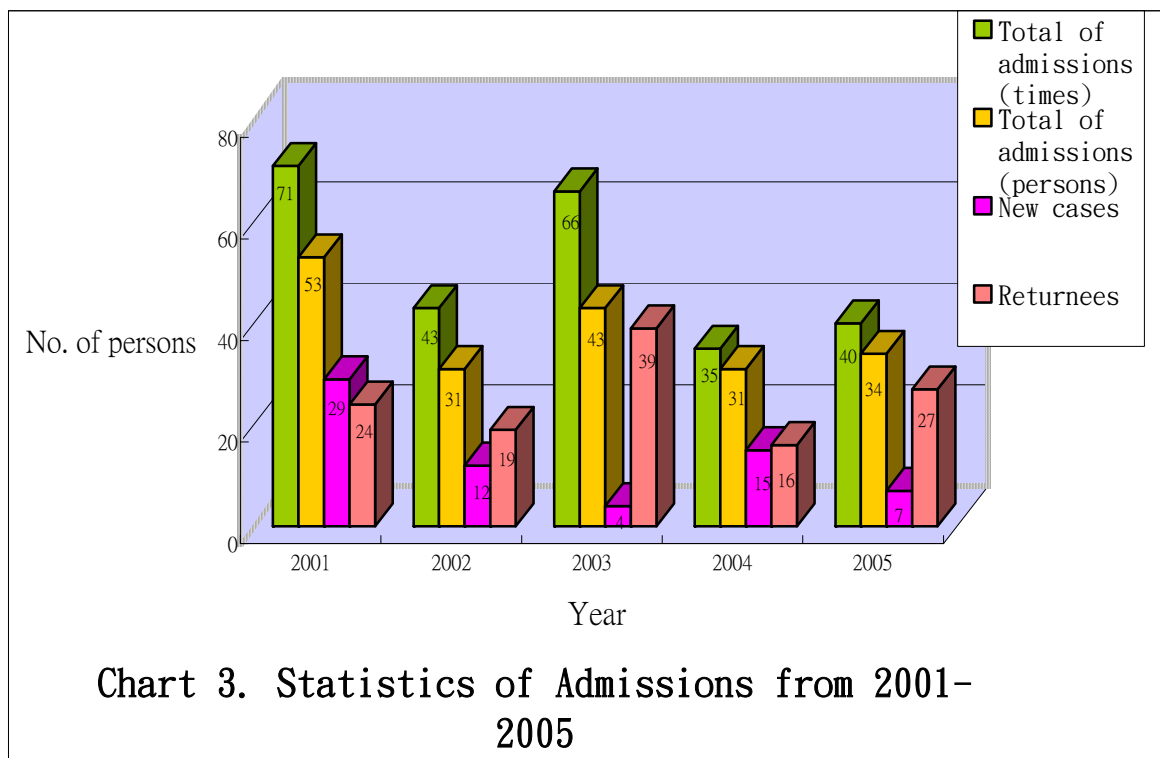


In 2005, the Rehabilitation Center organized and participated in a number of different activities, classes of interest and training (See chart 6). There was a good ambience of catechism within the Center, some inmates even became Christians and devoted themselves to the drug treatment service. Some senior inmates took on the role of trainees or parents, learning to take care of new comers and distribute meals to substance abusers at the outreach unit. In addition, during the past year, the Center collaborated with the Macao

Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association and organized regular cultural and sports activities, and increased resourced follow-up and referral services to tighten co-operation and development among organizations.

In the past few years, the Center has been confronting the problem of admission capacity. At the end of 2005, the SWI approved the setting up of a new Center that will enable a better service environment. The new Center encompasses 3,800 feet, which allows the admission capacity reach to 18 persons. Throughout the year, projects were gradually accomplished meaning that the harsh drug treatment work progressed.

In retrospect, during the last five years, the Center has constantly experienced staff changes, relocation of premises and work direction adjustments that has allowed the provision of more adequate services. Comparing the services in the past five years, there was a significant change in admission. The number of admissions declined each year due to a mature service with a stable stay. Inmates undertook a one-year course in which they realized the success of detoxification depended on body and mind, and therefore, they were willing to stay longer in the Center to change previous bad habits and to make a new life. (See chart 3)



Outreach Unit

In 2005, as usual, the Outreach Unit provided assistance in case referral to applicants, as well as follow-up to those who left the Center and substance abusers, as well as collecting drug market information to better understand the relative situation. In addition, in August 2005, a half-year outreach activity was carried out with a special team for an action called Sheep Searching, to spread the message of harm-reduction. According to the needs of addicts, apart from providing lunch, in October 2005, a three-month dinner service was on trial. 139 persons/times used that service which proved its necessity.

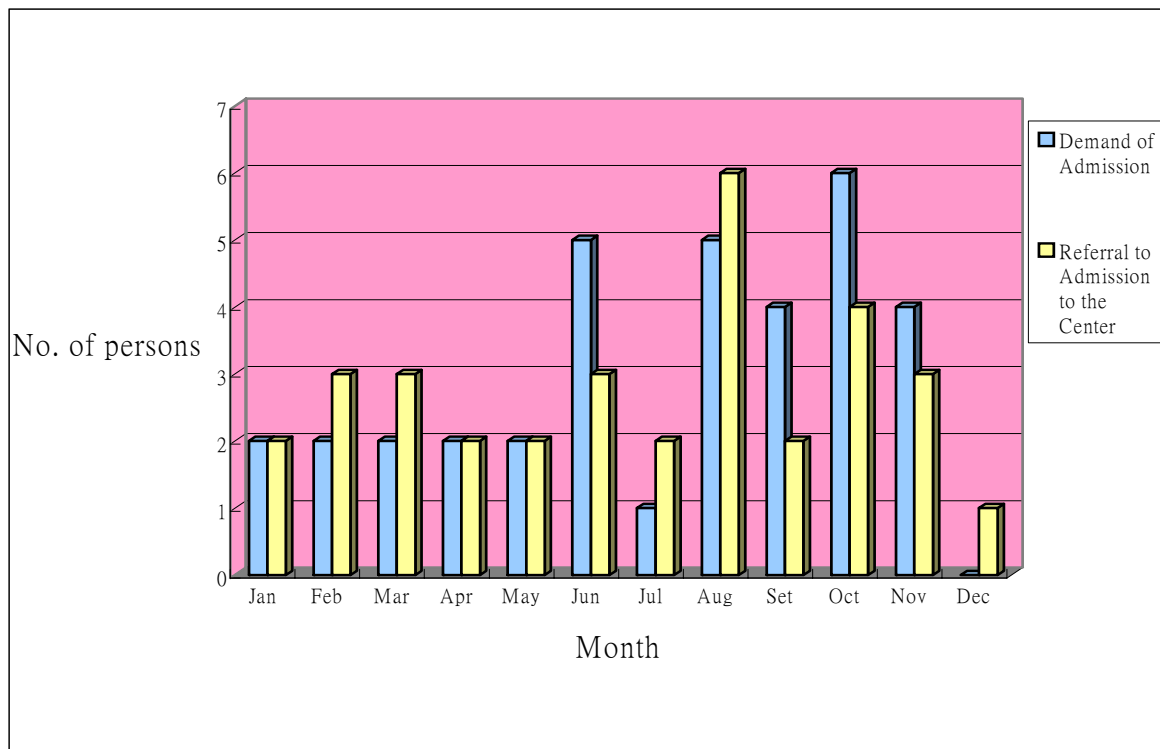
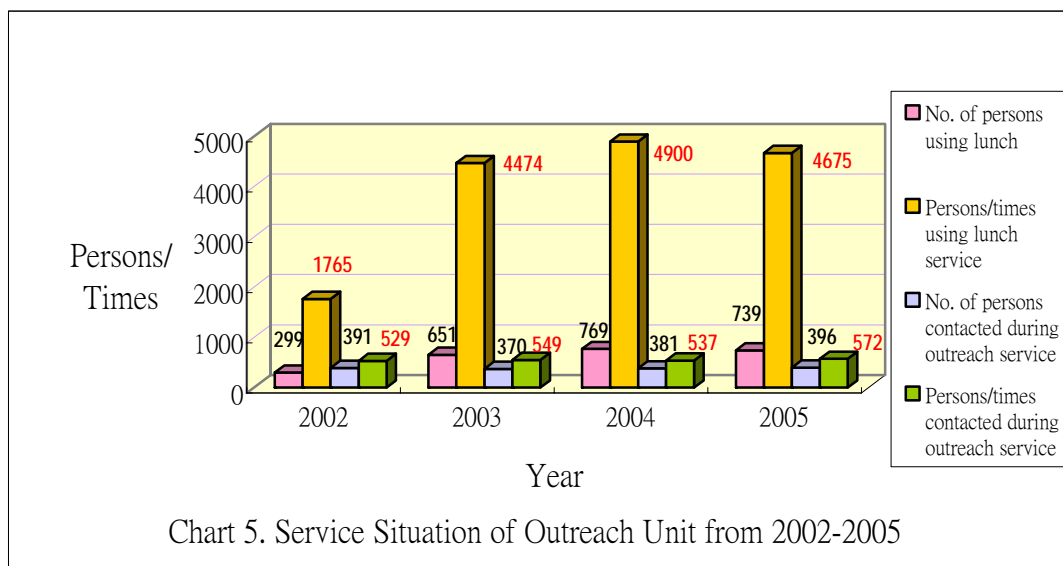


Chart 4. Statistics of help seeking and cases referral for Outreach Unit in 2005

From February 2002, the Outreach Unit started providing lunch services. Overlooking the past four years, the Outreach Unit handled 181 persons/times of cases referral, 231 persons/times of help seeking cases. The lunch service and outreach contact provided a suitable need to substance abusers. (See chart 5)



3. Conclusion/Prospects

The Rehabilitation Center

On the occasion of ninth Anniversary of Thanks Giving, 2005 was defined to be a year of Development Together, Together to Create A New Life; which means training co-workers, strengthening their communication skills and fortifying team consolidation in order to achieve the same direction. In the past few years, training has been provided for co-workers, enabling non-addicts to understand the specialty of this group of people, as well as allowing ex-addict co-workers to have more professional training so as to solve the problem more effectively.

In 2006, more diversified professional talks will be given to co-workers, enabling them to communicate more frequently. Regarding inmates, apart from organizing activities, the Center will also help inmates to clarify their chaotic life and to know themselves progressively. A faith healing system called Twelve Steps Healing Method and a series of healing models will also be put on trial. Through different ways of understanding inmates, life can be re-planned and fulfilled.

The Outreach Unit

The Outreach Unit will continue external promotion in 2006 such as visiting Rehabilitation Centers and conducting group activities for inpatients, as well as providing evaluation and referral services. Furthermore, through caring action, the promotion on drug harm, concern

and prevent the spread of infectious diseases will be strengthened. According to the needs of drug abusers, the Outreach Unit will implement a dinner service and prolong the time for taking showers (every Thursday night). As the substance abuse situation is ever changing, youngster's misuse of other kinds of psychotropic substances is increasingly common. The Outreach Unit will watch the actual situation very closely and tighten the communication with the Youth Development Unit in order to prepare for the future to provide a diversified service.

Chart 6. Activities held in 2005

| | Date of Organization/Participation (Day/Month) | Activity Name/Content |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Activity | 24/02 | New Life Fishing Competition |
| | 06/08 | The 5 th New Life Chess Competition |
| | 13/08 | Thanks Giving Four Point Football Match |
| Competition | 24/09 | In response with East Asian Game Series Activities |
| | 03/10 | Boat Rolling in Reserve Water, City Orientation |
| | 22/10 | Millionaire |
| Class of Interest | June-July | Traditional Chinese Input class of interest (8 lessons) |
| | October-December | English Class (One lesson per week) |
| Hygiene and Safety | 12/05 | Prevention and Treatment Talk on Common Diseases of Substance Abusers |
| | 13/05 | (Totally 3 times) |
| | 16/05 | |
| | 10/11 | Hygiene Caring Talk |
| | 12/08 | Collaborated with Mutual Assistance Association BBQ Fire Camp |
| | August-December | Outreach Activity 2005 |
| | 23/08 | 9 th Anniversary Thanks Giving Evening Party |
| | 16/09 | Collaborated with Mutual Assistance Association Fire Camp |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | 22/10 | Good Friend Sunshine Concert |
| Organize/Co-organize Activities | 03/12 | Participation in ARTM concert |
| | 10/12 | SWI Christmas Gathering |
| | 17/12 | Co-operated with the Department of Reintegration to hold Caring Action. They visited and performed, as well as distributed gifts to Carmo House for the Elderly |
| | 21/12 | Starting with Care gift distribution |
| | 24/12 | Inmates worked as volunteers at St Paul Ruin on Silent Night |
| | 23/07 30/07 | Participation of staff in Substance Abuse Crisis Analyst Methods and Latest Substance Information Workshop held by the SWI |
| Training | 02/09 | Participation of staff in Adventure Training Workshop held by the SWI |
| | 04/10-06/10 | External Exchanges, staff visited Cheng San Club and Tak San Association |
| | 19/10-21/10 | |
| | | Staff attended to The 4 th China, Hong Kong and Macao Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference and the 8 th National Substance Dependence Conference held in Hong Kong |

5. Chong Kong Midway Residence

1. Brief Introduction to the Residence

With the sponsorship of The Social Welfare Institute, Chong Kong Midway Residence was founded and opened on 9 March 2001. The Social Welfare Institute also provided facilities, equipment and other needs. The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao is in charge of the residence's management and operation. Its purpose has always been to help ex-addicts to reintegrate and to rebuild their families. Services provided include hospitalization, psychotherapy, skills training and professional referrals, following-up of ex-inmates, as well as family care.

2. Retrospective of Work for the last five years

2001 – Due to the economic down turn of the year, inmates encountered lots of difficulties in finding a job. Therefore, Chong Kong set up a business team to create and provide more job opportunities so enabling more pre-occupational training, and, in turn, the road towards reintegration.

2002 – Since the creation of the Business Team in 2001, the chance of finding a job for inmates increased. Apart from training provided by organizations, inmates also worked in other organizations and associations in the areas of transportation and cleaning in order to increase their adaptation to reintegration.

2003 - Since the creation of the Business Team, the Center realized the difficulties for their members to reintegrate; therefore, pre-occupational and virtue training were reinforced. Meanwhile, a stall was set up at the Taipa Bazaar enabling members to experience team spirit and also providing a good opportunity for the development of their working potential in different areas.

2004 - Though the economy improved, inmates still faced problems of social changes. Therefore, inmates were encouraged to take a series of vocational training course to increase their working ability and their adaptation to society. Meanwhile, the Center also

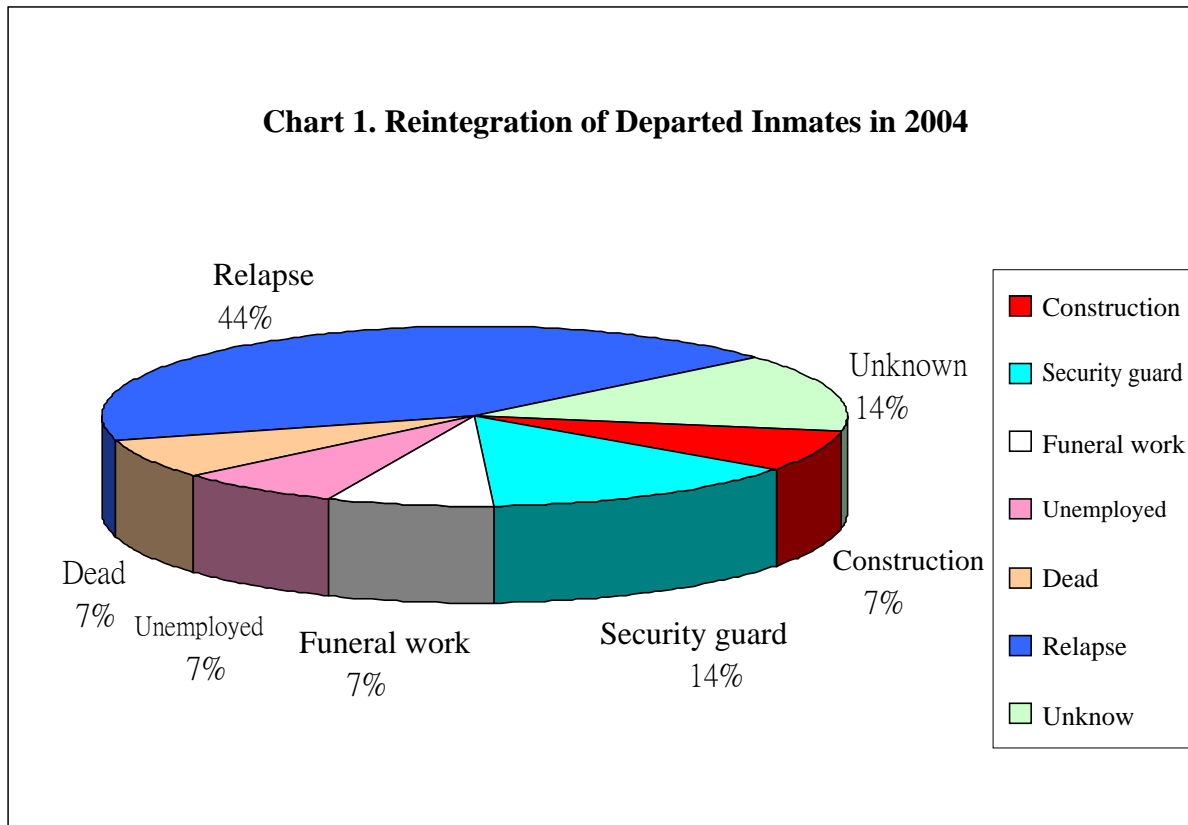
contacted other commercial institutions for work trial and work referral for their members.

2005- with the economic boom, the working opportunity for inmates increased as well. Nevertheless, the pressure of work and emotional issues increased along with this. As a result, the follow-up was strengthened for working members, providing assistance in how to face difficulties encountered at work. In addition, the caring for their families was better. This year, the Center also educated members about the spirit of serving society by encouraging them to do voluntary service, such as serving society, caring actions and service to other organizations. Besides, with support of instructors from other associations and institutions, teenagers and university students were able to visit the Center and have exchange and sharing.

3. Annual Report of 2004-2005 in Chart

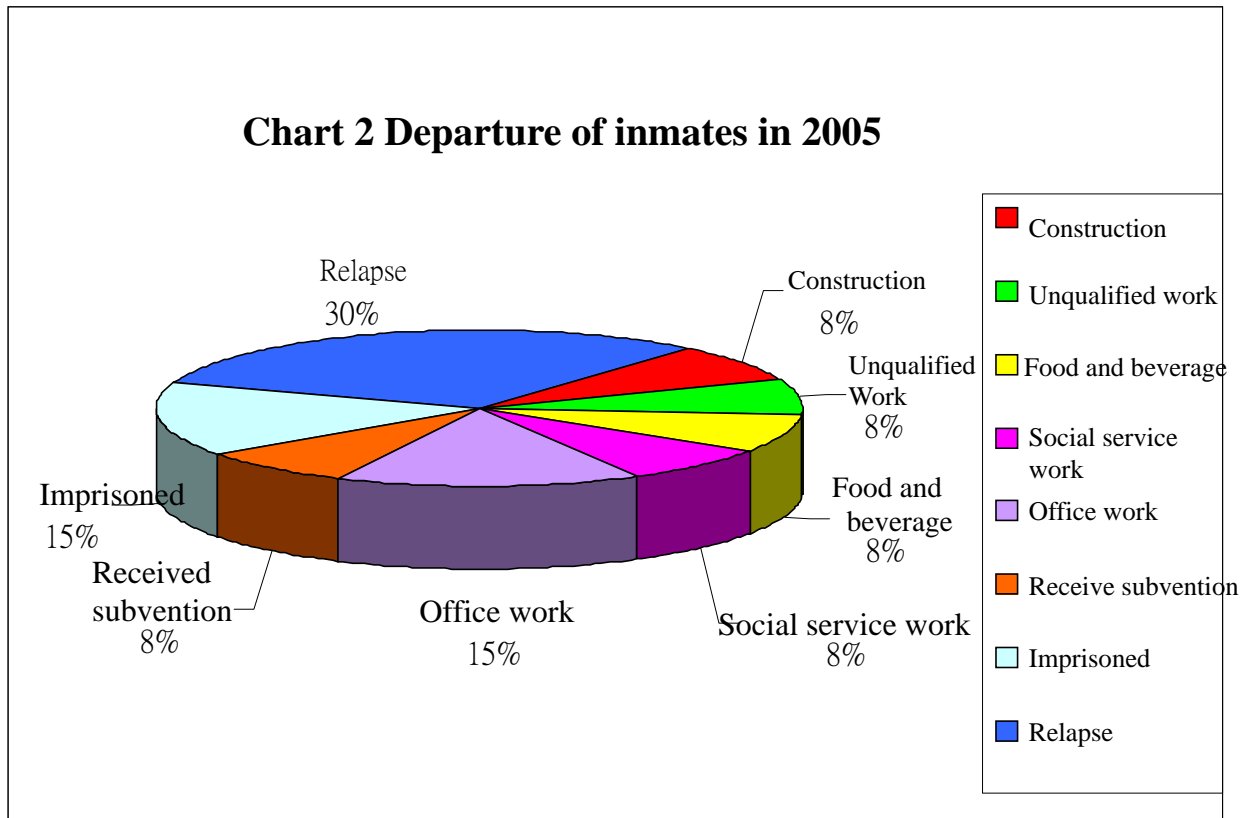
(1) Departure of inmates in 2004

After the departure of inmates, the occupations they took were in the construction industry, security guard work and funeral work. The percentage of employment was 28%.



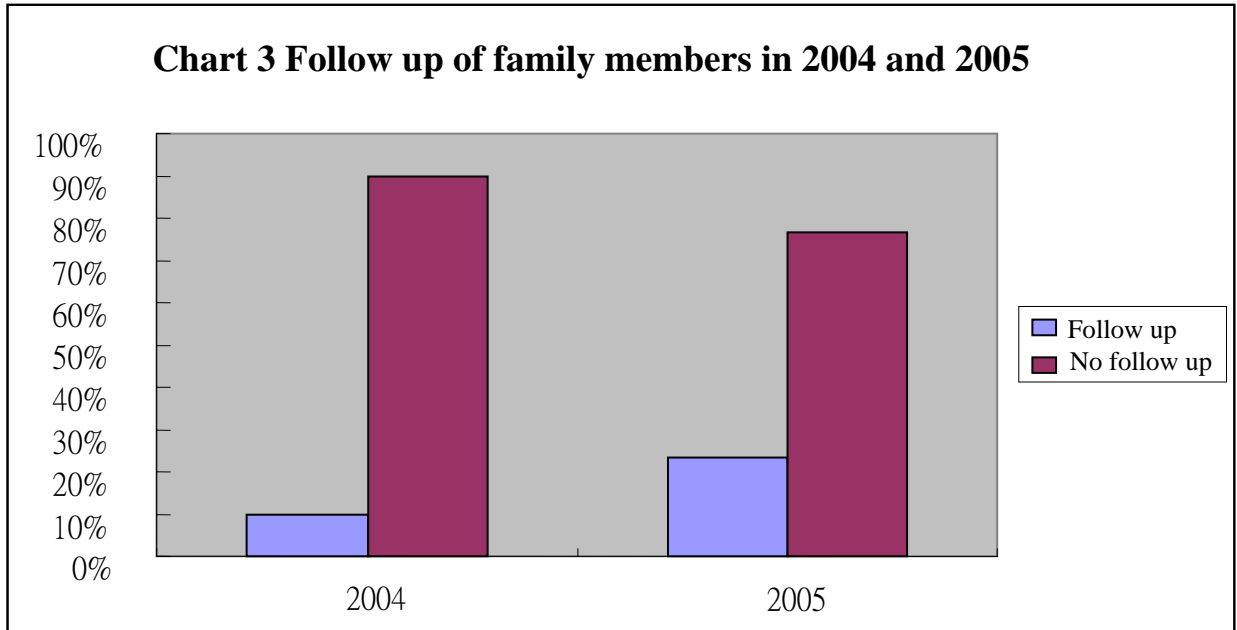
(2) Departure of inmates in 2005

After the departure of inmates, the occupations they took were in the construction industry, unqualified work, in the food and beverage industry, social services and office work. The percentage of employment was 47%. The percentage of employment in 2005 increased by 19% and the variety of work was also wider.



(3) Follow-up of family member in 2004 and 2005

Since 2004, a follow-up of family members of inmates has been carried out. In 2004, 10% of inmates' family received follow-up and in 2005, it had increased to 20%. There was therefore an increase of 10% in family care in 2004 and 2005.



4. Conclusion/Prospects

There were many opportunities regarding employment for our members in 2005. Therefore, the training provided focused on the strengthening of their adaptation to society. Due to personnel changes in the past two years, the result of pre-occupational training was affected. After the situation stabilized, the Center concentrated on other aspects of training, such as volunteer work training in other external associations and social service organizations. The related training also involved departed inmates, and the purpose is to encourage our members to have gratitude towards society, as well as to improve their self-help ability so as to explore their potential and get hired, and gain the acceptance of society. In the future, apart from developing the main direction on prison work, reintegration of members and family rebuilding, the Center will also reinforce a triple development for inmates who are using existing social resources to strengthen training on adaptation. Secondly, the care for members' families will be strengthened, since the future of our members relies on the support of their families. Finally, assistance will be provided to departed members to reborn. The pressure and emotional disturbances caused by the ever changing environment needs to be released, and our support will allow them to accomplish the rebirth of life.

Activities in 2005

| Activity | Name of Activity |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Training | Members/Co-workers Training – studied and made exchange in Hong Kong |
| Leisure and Sports | Morning Exercise, Leisure and Sports Day, Easter Karaoke, Working Members’ Sharing, Life Witness Concert, Live Plentiful Life Entertainment Evening Show, Countryside Cycling, Thanks Giving Football Match, Christmas Angel Care Action, Birthday Party for Members, Welcoming Party for New Comers, Farewell Party for Departed Members |
| Social Care/Volunteers | <p>Serving Society Cleaning Service</p> <p>Cleaning and maintenance for associations and churches</p> <p>Care Action (1) Visited Workers Association Kin I Day Center for Elderly People</p> <p>Care Action (2) Visited the Cheng On Hospital</p> <p>Stage Hands of Macao Christian Union Club at St Paul Ruin Hymn Singing</p> |
| Participation in External Activities | Participation in the Mutual Assistance Association Anniversary, 26 th of June International Anti-Drug Day, soldiers held by the SWI, the 4 th China, Hong Kong and Macao Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference, visited the Macao East Asian Stadium, participated in Lively Christmas held by the SWI, ARTM Football Match and Concert, Rehabilitation Center Chess Competition and Barbecue. |
| Other Activities | <p>Interview of Students of News of Macau University</p> <p>Visit of Iao Hon Social Center volunteers of the União Geral das Associações dos Moradores de Macau</p> <p>Thanks Giving of the 9th Anniversary of the Christian New Life Fellowship</p> <p>Sharing session with the Polytechnic Social Studies students, members and co-workers</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | Christmas Gathering organized with the Rehabilitation Centre and Chong Kong Midway Residence |
|--|--|

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

1. Introduction

The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao was founded in 1996 providing services with drug treatment and rehabilitation, as well as occupational training to substance users. In August 2003, the Smart Youth Unit was set up and in 2005 an outreach office was opened in the Northern District with the sponsorship of the SWI. The main tasks of the outreach team are the promotion of harm-reduction and the provision of specific counselling for high-risk substance abuse teenagers. With the spirit of Love of Jesus Christ and through different skills it is the hope that teenagers can remove from drug harm, to allow them to explore their potential, fulfil their dreams, rebuild a healthy life and have a beautiful future.

Major work:

1. To develop daytime or nighttime outreach services, and contact service targets actively.
2. To provide adequate message about the harm of substance abuse, as well as health education to reduce the damage caused by such abuse.
3. To provide adequate services and counselling for relevant service targets such as leisure and sports activities, theme talks and detailed body checks.

Other services:

1. Body checks in the outreach centre: the establishment of service points for teenagers who enjoy going out late by providing a simple instant body check and substance abuse harm message.
2. Case counselling and referral: provision of adequate counselling and referral to service targets and their family members.
3. Activities: according to the interest and needs of youngsters, the Centre will regularly organize different kinds of ball games, cultural and sports, such as a life experience camp, mountain training, countryside orientation, handicrafts and volunteer training. In addition, participation in activities held by other organizations.

2. Brief Introduction of Work in 2005

During the preparation for the purchase of the new facilities for the Youth Outreach Unit, support was given by the SWI including a choice of location, the decoration and the purchase of facilities. The new office was inaugurated and was operational by 23rd of August 2005. Throughout the year, different activities were developed such as the outreach service, youth leisure activities and sports, professional training for staff as well as external promotions.

(1) Outreach work

a. Contact street youth

Outreach staff was sent to places where youngsters like to stay, such as recreation areas, playgrounds and video game centres, in order to supervise the situation of youth and have contact with them, and understand their reasons for wandering, and therefore to build up a relationship which is helpful for outreach staff when they need to enlarge contact networks of youth substance abuse, and consequently to improve the setting up of strategies on intervention and counselling. In 2005, the Outreach Team had a total of 300 persons/times of contact with youth.

b. Inspection of Discos in Macao and China

According to a lot of research and studies on substance abuse, discos are the main places where substance abuse can take place. Therefore, the outreach team made inspections to discos in Macao and Mainland China to understand the situation. After several visits, they

understood better the situation and culture of Disco. Relevant inspections were a major point in the setting up substance abuse measures.

(2) Leisure and Sport Activities

During summer, the Centre organized Basketball Full Strategy training.13 teenagers participated. Apart from learning basketball skills, games related to substance abuse prevention were also available in order to promote the message of drug damage.

(3) Training for staff

So as to strengthen co-workers' knowledge and ability about substance abuse prevention and treatment, a training course was provided to staff. In addition, participation in workshop and talks organized by social communities, as well as external exchanges out of Macao were held.

(4) Promotion and research

a. Promotion Poster

Two posters with two different subjects were printed and sent to all social service units, video game centers, discos, karaoke's, schools and churches to promote the services available in the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao, as well as to spread the message on substance abuse prevention.

b. Short message on Mobile Phone

Christmas is time for having fun, and it is also an ideal time for youngsters to have contact with drugs. Therefore, before Christmas, the Centre collaborated with CTM to send an anti-drug message to 12,000 users aged from 18-29. By reminding them that Christmas was coming, New Life Fellowship Smart Youth reminds you: Old man, snowman is funny; ketamine and ecstasy are not worth trying. Merry Christmas!

3. Conclusion

Substance abuse has long been a problem, and that it involves youth is not a recent thing. However, as Rave Parties become more popular, the related situation has been evolving. According to research carried out by neighbouring regions, trendy substances consumed in parties such as ecstasy and ketamine are quite common for teenagers and are on the way replacing traditional heroin.

Such an evolution has many factors. Worth concern is that substance abusers seldom seek help for detoxification, and so by means of outreach contact, using effective intervention to inculcate them the drug harm, this can increase judgement on their decision making, so as to reduce or quit the bad habit.

Nowadays, teenagers can easily encounter drugs, and such an issue is worth consideration. The Smart Youth Development Unit will continue the concept of harm reduction, complying with actual situation to help youth to solve this problem.

4. Prospects

Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao – Smart Youth will combine its work experience of 2005 and set up future work directions. Following are four major directions:

1. The setting up of outreach work strategies and directions
 - 1.1 The contact and follow up of high-risk and substance abuse youth
 - 1.2 The provision of adequate counselling and job referral
2. The collection of youth substance abuse information and the carrying out of research
3. To promote the work of Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao and report on trendy substances/latest substance abuse behaviour
4. The preparation to set up voluntary service team and its content, so as to develop teenagers' serving spirit, promote substance knowledge and damage caused by substance abuse
5. The Strengthening of professional training for staff, enabling the increase of professional knowledge and skills

Activities held in 2005

| Kinds of Activity | Date | Activity |
|--------------------|-----------|--|
| Leisure and Sports | July | Basketball Full Strategy |
| | 13 August | Thanks Giving Four Parties Football Match |
| Celebration | 23 August | Opening Ceremony of the Youth Development Unit |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | 23 August | Thanks Giving of 9 th Anniversary |
| Training for Staff | January - February | Training of staff at the Hong Kong Young Men's Association and Hong Kong Caritas |
| | July | Participation in a Substance Abuse Prevention Workshop held by the SWI |
| | 13-15 July | Training for staff: The Hong Kong Young Men's Association-Snow Ball Project and midnight outreach inspection to Sai Kong and Chong Quan O. |
| | 23 and 30 July | Participation in a Substance Abuse Crisis Analysis Method and Latest Substance Information Workshop held by the SWI |
| | 2 September | Participation in an Adventure Training Workshop held by the SWI |
| | 29 November – 1 December | Training for staff in Kong Hong: The Hong Kong Christian Service Office-PS33, the San Sui Po Midnight Outreach Team, the Yung Long Outreach Team and the Sun Set Villa |
| | 15, 29 December and 13 January 2006 | On Site Clubbing training– Macao and Zhuhai |
| Seminar | 1 March | Youth Substance Abuse Training Course Exchange in Hong Kong |
| | 19-21 October | Attend The 4 th China, Hong Kong and Macao Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference and The 8 th National Substance Dependence Conference |
| Talk | 29 December | Drug Harm Release Talk |
| Promotion | 23 December | Substance Abuse Prevention Message to Mobile phones |

7. Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association

1. Brief Introduction to the Association

Since 1989, several non-governmental drug treatment organizations were set up to help drug abusers to recover and reintegrate. During the following ten years, it was noticed that an increasing number of rehabilitated addicts, due to the lack of professional skills and difficulties in adapting to society, relapsed. Therefore, under the initiative of several rehabilitated drug users and the support of the authority, in 2000, Macao's first self-help drug treatment and rehabilitation association called the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Social Club was established. The objective is through mutual encouragement and support between ex-addicts to help them to have a better return to the society and make themselves useful. From the end of December 2003, after the decision of the committee, the Association has been called the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association.

2. 2005 in Retrospect

The Social Service Unit and the Mutual Assistance and Development Unit (called Operation Unit) belong to the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association. The former unit is mainly in charge of organizing all kinds of leisure and training activities and for the preparation of reintegration for members. The latter is a virtual working place for employment assistance. It is in charge of getting external orders, and teaching working skills to members such as cleaning and the extirpations of mosquitoes.

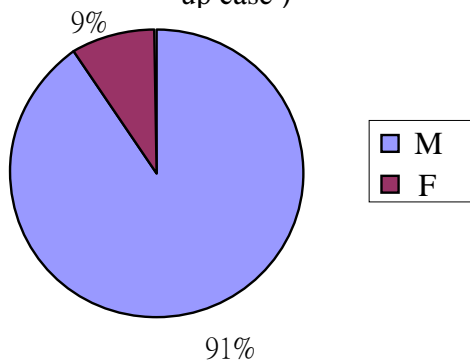
(1) The Social Service Unit

The Social Service Unit is divided into the Administration and the Follow up Service Team. The Administration Unit provides employment counseling and organizes activities to enrich members' lives from abstinence of drugs allowing them to have a positive life style. The Continue Follow up Service Team, by means of outreach visits to members' family, by telephone and face-to-face discussion with newly rehabilitated members; provides emotional support and information on abstinence to members returning to society.

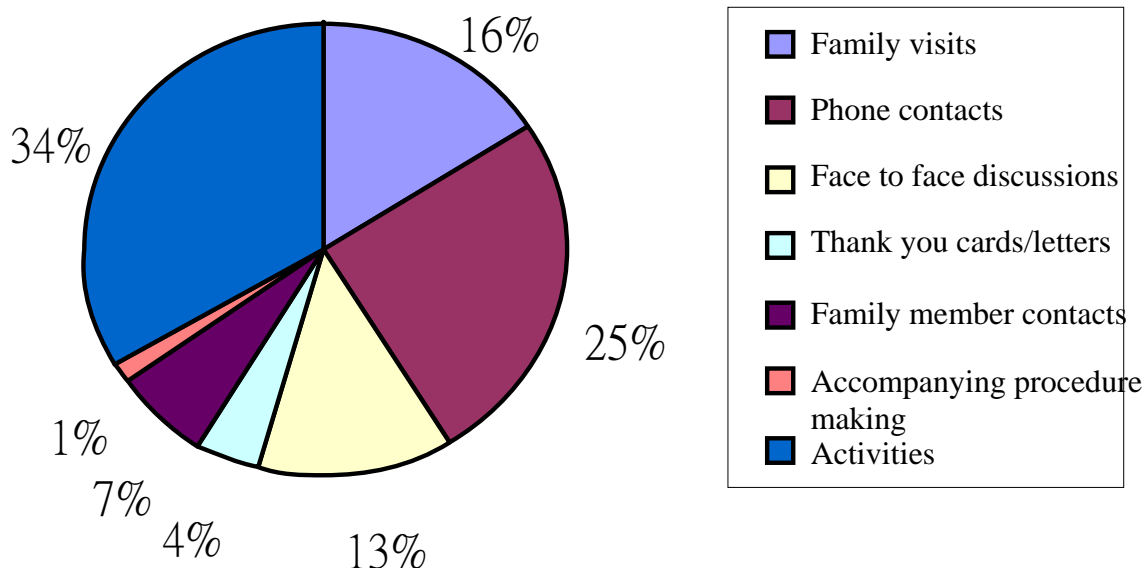
Continue Follow up Service

The Continuing Follow up Service (called the Outreach team) is composed of social workers and ex-addicts, and by means of family visits and face-to-face discussion to have direct contact with newly rehabilitated addicts, to help them to adapt a new life. In addition, the team analyzes statistics obtained from visits in an objective and scientific way to understand the service needs for rehabilitated members. Besides, in order to build up a relationship with members ready to leave the Center, in 2005, activities and gatherings were held in the Drug Treatment Complex Center of the SWI and at the Christian New Life Fellowship Rehabilitation Center. Activities and gatherings were held 26 times throughout the year. 534 persons/times services provided. 1,534 persons/times used the service in 2005 mostly by phone contact and family visits, which accounted for 41% of the total service. The total number of cases was 130, with 118 males.

Percentage of Male and Female (continuing Follow up case)



Percentage of service provided (Continuing Follow up Cases)



Exchange, Training and Leisure and Sports

Since 2003, different kinds of training have been developed including the extirpation of mosquitoes, air conditioner cleaning, cleaning, water and electricity maintenance and painting. In addition, members were able to take work safety permit training courses held by the Labor Department and passed the examinations. In 2005, two training courses in transportation and air conditioner maintenance were held, with a participation of 113 persons/times. Regarding exchanges, in 2005, several administrators and social workers participated in the Hong Kong Pui Hong Association Anniversary and the 4th China, Hong Kong and Macao Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Conference. The participation and visit allowed participants to learn related knowledge and refer to the development direction that can help the evaluation of and improve the administration, execution and development of our Center. Eight activities were held during the year, including a fishing and festival gathering with a participation of 611 persons/times.

Lunch Services

Since the creation of our Center, free lunches have been provided. A total of 3,336 persons/times used the service in 2005.

Voluntary Work

In order to motivate members to become involved in social service, apart from vocational training, we also encourage them to use skills they have acquired to help elderly people living alone, children, rehabilitated mental patients and needy persons in the service of the extirpation of mosquitoes, cleaning and household maintenance. 15 organizations received the service in 2005, with a participation of volunteer's 302 persons/times. In 2004, the Special Volunteers community service was launched with rehabilitated addicts collected used syringes abandoned in the streets or outdoors places. In 2005, the team collected syringes in 10 different districts and gathered 970 syringes. 62 persons/times were involved in the action.

Services provided to other Associations

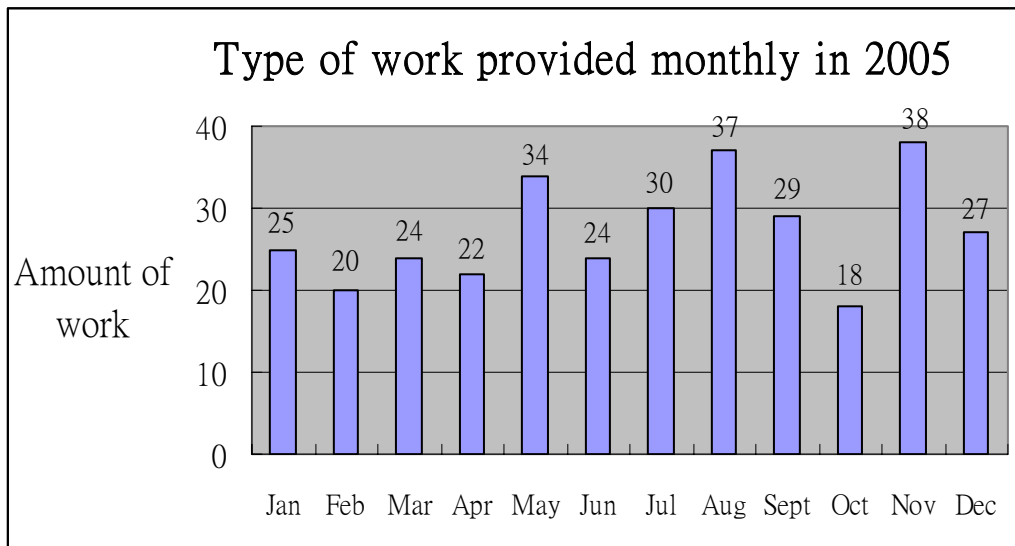
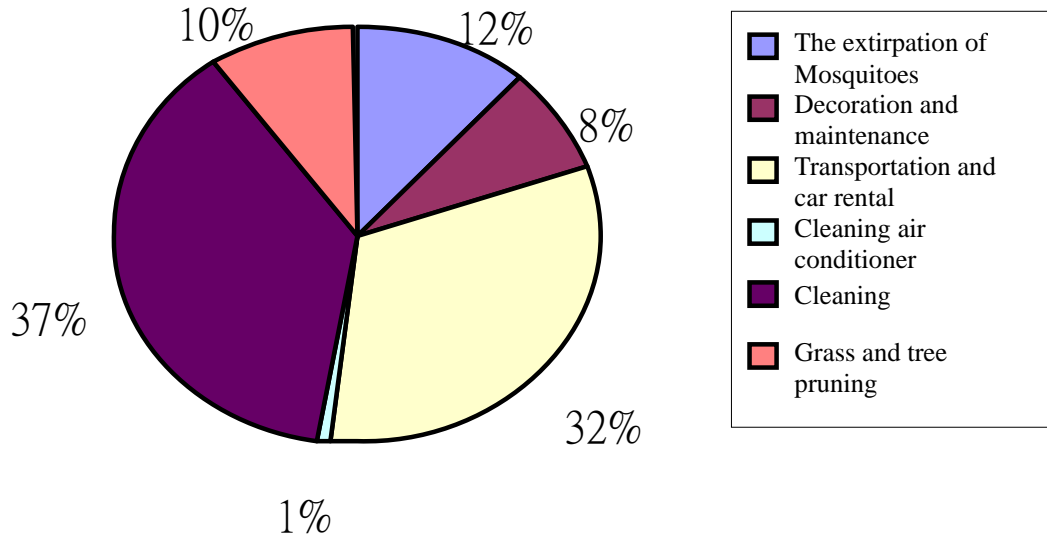
| Types of Service | Associations |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Drug Treatment | The Christian New Life Fellowship Association The Chong Kong Midway Residence |
| Services for the Elderly | Centro de Cuidados Especiais Longevidade The Ilha Verde Day Centre The Inner Harbour Day Centre |
| Hotline Counseling | The Life Hope Hotline |
| Mentally Retarded Rehabilitation | The House of S. Luis Gonzaga The Nossa Senhora da Penha Children and Youth Center |
| Psychological Rehabilitation | The Richmond Fellowship of Macao The Richmond Association of Macao (Boarding House) |
| Children and Adolescents Service | The Fai Chi Kai Nursery The Mong Ha Youth Center The Fontaine of Hope The Spring of Light Association The Pope Joseph 23 rd Nursery |

(2) Operation Unit

Receiving external orders

Six kinds of work have been developed including grass cutting, the extirpation of mosquitoes, cleaning, transportation, maintenance and cleaning air conditioner. In 2005, there were 328 orders mainly involving the cleaning service, with receipts of \$MOP 320,232.

Percentage by work type in 2005



(3) Statistics of Members

Members' state

There are 112 existing members, with 25 full members and 87 help-recipient members. There are 106 males and 6 females. 88 persons are living in Macao and 24 are living in

Zhu Hai China. Age ranged from 45-54 accounted 42%, while age ranged 35-44 accounted 25%.

3. Conclusion

Improvements had been made both in the Operation and the Social Service Unit. As for the Operation Unit, procedure had been made in work system. At the same time, with the financial support of the SWI, a small truck was purchased to meet the economic evolution in the last few years, which boosted the opportunity of employment for our members.

Regarding co-operation with organizations, the Association has been working closely with other social service institutions to introduce many more external resources. Voluntary work is an important way for ex-addicts to build a positive image. Therefore, the Association encourages its members to participate in voluntary work which includes cleaning, collecting abandoned syringes in different black points so as to help them to have a positive image of themselves and to cultivate a spirit of helping others.

4. Future Prospects

Strengthen the Professionalism of Wok in the Operation Unit

In 2006, the Operation Unit will continue to strengthen existing vocational training, as well as work safety for its staff. The transportation business has been flourishing in recent years; therefore, related promotions have been made so as to make good use of opportunities so that more ex-addicts to have the opportunity to work and to better prepare for reintegration.

Active Participation in social services, and the introduction of external resources

The purpose is to offer a positive image of ex-addicts to society, and the core work of the coming year remains in social services. At the same time, collaborations with other related associations within the community to increase the acceptance and support of citizens for rehabilitated addicts.

5. Reviewing the last five years

At the beginning of the establishment of the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association, Macao's economy was at a downturn with a high unemployment rate. As most of our members lacked work skills, their financial and living conditions were in a difficult situation. There were limited financial resources at that time, and the personnel had had little experience in operations and management. However, with enormous endurance and a

spirit of helping one another, the Association finally got through the hardship.

In order to enable members to make their own living, vocational training has been held since 2002, and as well as the Operation Unit was set up and received order from external works; one way to improve members' working skills, another way to provide them with work opportunities. With the support of the government and the endurance of our members, six different kinds of work have been developed including cleaning air-conditioner, transportation, mosquito extirpation, grass cutting, cleaning, maintenance and decoration. The development of related work provided a wider range of jobs for our members, and has also made progress for the running of the Association significant.

As for voluntary work, apart from providing free cleaning, the extirpation of mosquitoes and transportation for needy people, in 2004, the Association collaborated with the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao to develop the Special Volunteers Social Service Project. Together, they collected abandoned syringes in streets in order to reduce their harmfulness. Through the project, the sound role of rehabilitated addicts took a change into that of service provider for the prevention of the spread of drugs.

In order to reinforce a continuing follow-up, in July 2004, an outreach team was established to provide assistance and care to people newly rehabilitated from drugs. In the future, the Association will continue in the direction of serving society and helping rehabilitated addicts to build a new life. With the effort of all relevant co-workers to widen the knowledge, acceptance and support of the society for those rehabilitated addicts.

8. Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association and

AoHonSam Charit Association

Free Smoking Treatment Clinic

1. Introduction

The Association is non-profit making and was founded in 1980, with the objective of promoting smoking treatment and health knowledge. Every year, the Association organizes several anti-tobacco activities including smoking treatment talks and seminars, the publication of a free magazine to promote related treatment and which is distributed locally as well as outside Macao, and through visits to tobacco control organizations in Mainland China, as well as holding anti-tobacco day and jubilees of the Associations which spread a related message.

To enhance anti-tobacco promotion, in 1986, the Association mobilized smokers willing to quit smoking to set up branches to connect and exchange related experiences. In the United States, Canada, Singapore, Peru and Thailand, anti-tobacco offices were set up, while in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and in Chou Hou (An Fai Province) , and He Bei, Yang Chung (Shan Xi Province), Yong Chou (Hou Nam Province) offices were set up too, and there are Honorary Chairmen and consultants of the Association in Beijing, Guang Dong, Shanghai and Mongolia.

The Macao Tobacco Treatment Day was originated by the Association and has existed for thirteen years. Besides, in order to motivate youngsters to become involved in anti-tobacco activities and to strengthen the smoking prevention message, a youth commission was founded eight years ago, and in 1989, the Ao Hon San Charity Association was established with the aim of serving society, with donations to disasters and the care of elderly people, as well as promoting tobacco treatment and health knowledge to the public. Since the creation of the Association, smoking prevention promotions and activities about the damages caused by smoking were held jointly with the Good Health Association. Due to the increase of youth smoking in general, and to heighten the awareness of the public, as well as targeting Macao as a health city, a free of charge tobacco treatment was launched with the collaboration of the SWI.

The Ao Hon Sam Charity Association is in charge of the out-patient treatment service, while the Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association provides human resources to relevant services, as well as assistance in related activities.

2. Work Introduction

In 2004, the Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association and the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association developed a free tobacco treatment trial project, and in February 2005, the Free Tobacco Treatment Out-Patient Clinic was opened. With financial and technical support from the SWI, the clinic provides free medical evaluation, treatment medication, psychological counseling and adequate healing plans.

(1) Objective and target

By means of providing related information on smoking treatment, psychological and medical counseling, which can enable smokers to undergo the treatment to understand the damage and effect of cigarettes, as well as help them and consolidate their abstinence from smoking; so as to increase their self-confidence and improve the health of body and mind.

(2) Service Content

1. Provides services introduction and related tobacco treatment information to smokers willing to take the treatment,
2. Provides medical caring and psychological evaluation of pre and after treatment, and sets up treatment plan
3. Provides free medication on tobacco treatment,
4. Provides individual psychological counseling to patients,
5. Organizes smoking treatment classes, through team sharing and support to one another in order to reinforce the result.

3. 2005 Work Review

Following the experience of free tobacco treatment trial launched in 2004 and continued in 2005, 947 persons/times undertook the treatment in 2005; with 277 persons/times for first consultation and 670 persons/times for follow-up. The total number of persons treated yearly was 277 (non cumulate), with 242 males and 35 females.

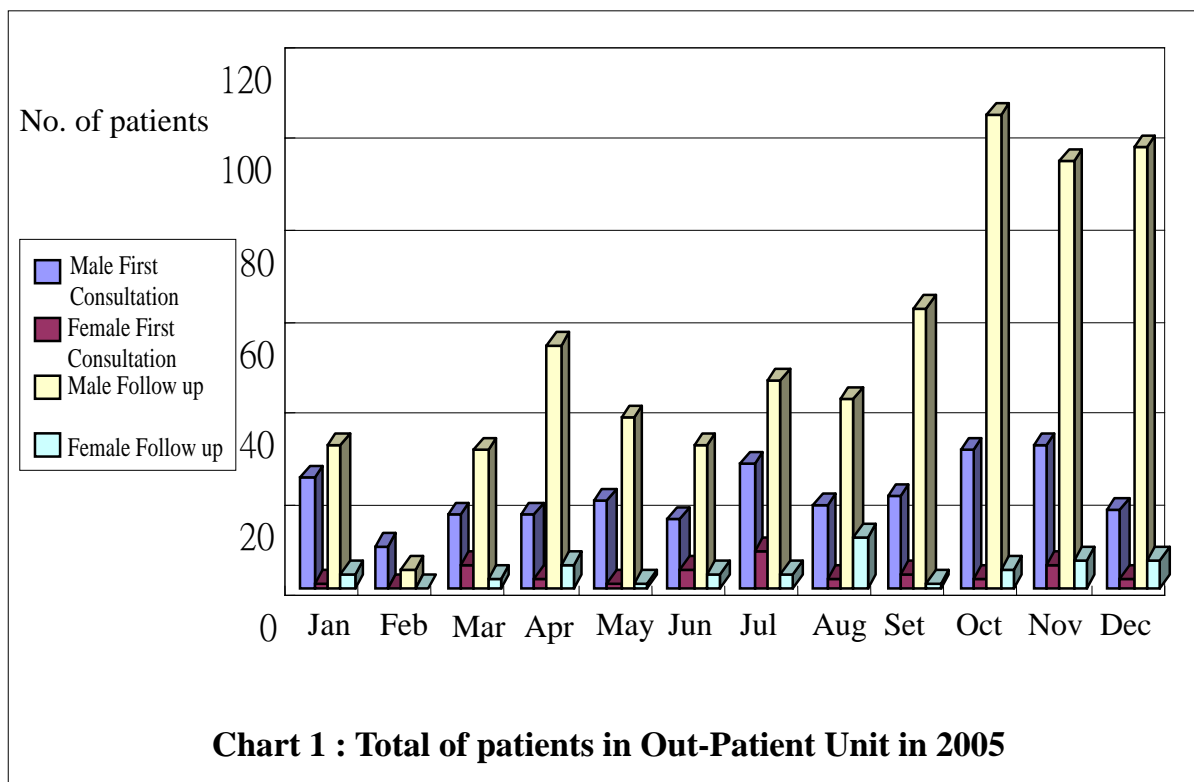
There was ten staff in outpatient unit in 2005, including medical care personnel and an anti-tobacco ambassador. Medical staff is mainly in charge of providing free medication to patients, treatment plan evaluation and surveillance; while the anti-tobacco ambassador takes care of individual counseling for patients, follow-up contact and carries out external promotions on tobacco damage.

The implementation of free tobacco treatment was a result of support of the SWI in medication, technical and financial provision. The objectives of the service are to provide care to smokers and to make Macao a health city. In order to better develop tobacco treatment and to improve the results, from 15:00 to 18:00 every Saturday, Tobacco Treatment Classes are held at Out-patient Unit. With the participation of smokers and their family members, and hosted by the Anti-Tobacco Ambassador who explains the harm

caused by cigarettes and the benefits and methods of tobacco treatment. Besides, ex-smokers are visited to share their experiences and successes. They discuss smoking issues and provide feasible methods of giving up to smokers. Combining experiences on tobacco treatment, because of too much smoking that has caused respiratory problems, such as coughing, lots of phlegm, some smokers even have bronchitis and lung diseases. Therefore, through experience sharing of ex-smokers about improvement after treatment and rehabilitation, as well as psychological counseling, enables smokers' determination to be strengthened and gives faith on tobacco treatment. For strengthening the abstinence from cigarettes of smokers, every Tuesday afternoon, the Anti-Tobacco Ambassador contacts patients to show care and encourages for those who have made progress, and for those whose targets were not reached, the Ambassador will guide and encourage them to comply with the plan.

4. Conclusion on Out-Patient Treatment

Statistics of male and female smokers on Out-patient Unit (See chart 1)



Total of patients in Out-Patient Unit in 2005

Total of patients in Out-Patient Unit in 2005

| Month | Male-First Consultation | Female-First Consultation | Male-Follow up | Female- Follow up |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| January | 24 | 1 | 31 | 3 |
| February | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| March | 16 | 5 | 30 | 2 |
| April | 16 | 2 | 53 | 5 |
| May | 19 | 1 | 37 | 1 |
| June | 15 | 4 | 31 | 3 |
| July | 27 | 8 | 45 | 3 |
| August | 18 | 2 | 41 | 11 |
| September | 20 | 3 | 61 | 1 |
| October | 30 | 2 | 103 | 4 |
| November | 31 | 5 | 93 | 6 |
| December | 17 | 2 | 96 | 6 |
| Total | 242 | 35 | 625 | 45 |
| Total | | 277 | | 670 |

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mokers who undertook the treatment in 2005, 67 persons succeeded in stopping smoking, with 62 males 62% successful, and 5 females 14% successful.

| Percentage and Number of patients who succeeded in stopping smoking in 2005 | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| Sex | Number of persons | Percentage |
| Male | 62 | 26% |
| Female | 5 | 14% |
| Total | 67 | 24% |

5. Activity

In order to strengthen tobacco treatment work and improve the skills, as well as related results, in 2005, the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association organized several activities with the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association. In addition, both Associations

conducted technical meetings with the SWI, exchanging treatment techniques and curing plans, and doctors gave talks on tobacco harm to schoolchildren. Following are the important activities held in 2005:

Major Activities in 2005

| Activity | Note | Date |
|---|--|------------------|
| The 1 st Health and Lively full of Macao- Basketball Match | Sponsored by the SWI and collaborated with the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau | 4 and 11 January |
| The 5 th Macao Tobacco and Health Meeting, the 22 nd Anniversary of Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association, and the 8 th Anniversary of Youth Commission | Promotion on Smoking Prevention and Smoking Treatment, Trophy Ceremony of Four Point Basketball Match winning team | 16 January |
| Macao No Smoking Day 13 th Anniversary Carnival | Held by main office of Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association | 29 May |
| One Day trip to Hua Do for smokers undergo treatment | Strengthening treatment results, explore spirit of support to one another and mutual encouragement | 11 July |
| Exchange with Zhuhai Xian Chou Hygiene System | Expenses partially sponsored by Education and Youth Affairs Bureau | 16 July |
| 17 th Anniversary of the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association and Tribute to Elderly People Dinner | Promotion by the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association work and caring activity to elderly people | 9 October |
| Participated in the Hong Kong Tobacco Control and itinerary exhibition Opening Ceremony and Seminar | Dr. Ao Hon Sam presented the Association's work | 4 November |
| Visited Casa de Misericórdia House for the elderly | Promote tobacco treatment work and care | 18 November |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| | about elderly people | |
| 1 st Macau Youth Student-Anti Smoking Question Competition | Sponsored by the SWI and Education and Youth Affairs Bureau | 17 December |

6. Future Prospects

With experiences gained on smoking prevention and treatment, the two Associations realized that the success of abstention from smoking relies on endurance and that endurance comes from know about damages caused by cigarettes to personal, family or even the entire health of the society. Apart individual self consciousness, determination and faith, the support of family, friends, teachers and colleagues is also important, as well as a good social environment, together with smoking treatment measures and execution by the government. It is necessary to have a long-term promotion of the anti-smoking message that by means of all kinds of media will enable citizens, especially teenagers, students who will then have a correct value. In addition, by improving legislation, medical intervention and rehabilitation mechanisms to extirpate the spurious selling methods of tobacco merchants, consequently this will help to reduce the numbers of youngsters who may choose to smoke.

Anti-Smoking treatment is a long-term and complicated issue, and is a worldwide tendency. We believe that the number of smokers will diminish in the next few decades, and so once people know of the harm of cigarettes, they will stop smoking. The Ao Hon Sam Charity Association will continue to promote the prevention of smoking, and improve tobacco treatment quality as well. We hope that with the co-operation and work of the government, the society and all organizations, we can create a new smoke-free environment for Macao, and move towards a health

V. Research Work

In order to understand the actual situation on drug consumption, the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation calculated and analyzed data collected from drug treatment cases and drug-related crimes to provide a reference on Macao's drug abuse tendency, infectious diseases among treated addicts and a comparison of drug crime punishment.

1. Voluntary detoxification and drug abuse tendency analysis

According to statistics of the Drug Treatment Complex Center, 85 new cases were recorded for voluntary treatment in 2005, which accounted for 23.7% in all. The number of new cases was similar to that of 2004. The Center followed up 358 cases throughout the year, which was similar to the previous year. From 1991 till the end of 2005, the total of cases recorded in the Out-Patient Unit surpassed 1,000 persons, with 1,081 registered for drug treatment.

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

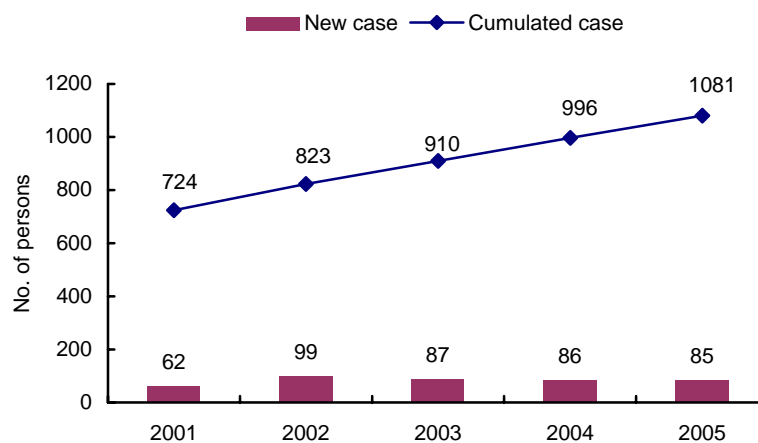


Chart 1. New cases recorded by the DTSR show an average of 80 persons annually in recent years. In 2002, a sharp increase can be seen. However, the overall situation remained stable. From October 1991 till 2005, a total of 1,081 persons were registered for drug treatment.

1. Comparison between follow-up cases and new cases in 2005:

Analyzing the characteristics of the 358 follow-up cases, the proportion of males/females is

84%: 16%, the average age is 38.7 years, and there are 6 youngsters under 20 years, accounting for 16%. Heroin is the most consumed with 86%, intravenous and intramuscularly injection is 66%. 58% are unemployed, 43 % are singles and 54% were born in China.

In 2005, among the 85 new cases recorded, 80% are males and 20% are females. The largest age group is 25-29, which accounted 23%, 6% teenagers were between 15-19 years old. About 56% were unemployed, 24% were born in Macao and 59% born in China. Regarding drugs consumption, 65% were heroin users, while 49% were intravenous injections.

Drug Treatment data analysis of 2005

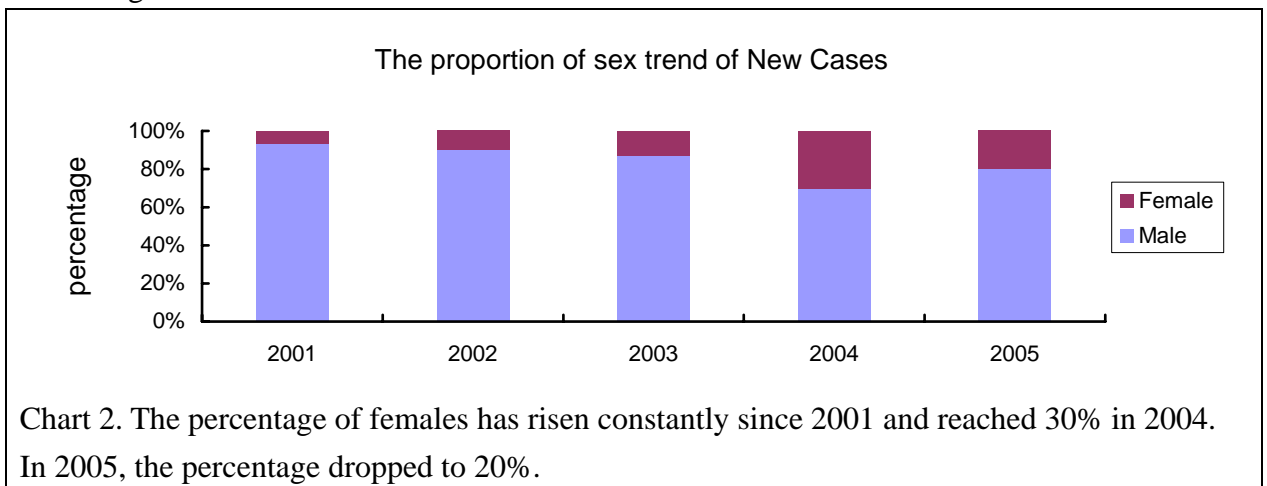
| 2005 | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------|------------|
| | | Total of Cases | Percentage | New Case | Percentage |
| Sex | Male | 299 | 16% | 68 | 80% |
| | Female | 59 | 84% | 17 | 20% |
| | Total | 358 | 100% | 85 | 100% |
| Age Group | <14 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| | 15-19 | 6 | 2% | 5 | 6% |
| | 20-24 | 23 | 6% | 12 | 14% |
| | 25-29 | 42 | 12% | 19 | 23% |
| | 30-34 | 61 | 17% | 12 | 14% |
| | 35-39 | 66 | 18% | 12 | 14% |
| | 40-44 | 64 | 18% | 12 | 14% |
| | 45-59 | 86 | 24% | 13 | 15% |
| | 60+ | 10 | 3% | 0 | 0% |
| Variety of Drugs | Opium | 308 | 86% | 55 | 65% |
| | Tranquilizers | 2 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| | Stimulants | 4 | 1% | 4 | 5% |
| | Cannabis | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| | Others | 43 | 12% | 25 | 29% |
| Taking Method | Intravenous Injections | 206 | 58% | 40 | 47% |
| | Intramuscular Injections | 37 | 10% | 2 | 2% |
| | Inhalation | 43 | 12% | 10 | 12% |
| | Smoking | 19 | 5% | 3 | 4% |
| | Sniffing | 6 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| | Oral | 25 | 7% | 16 | 19% |

| | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|-----|
| Others | 22 | 6% | 13 | 15% |
|--------|----|----|----|-----|

Combining all the indicators above, heroin injections were rather common in all cases in 2005, while new cases involved other varieties of drugs. The tendency towards feminization and a younger age for drug taking had decreased. The percentage of new cases involving females dropped to 20% from 30% in 2004. There were five teenagers under 19 years old amongst new cases, and five students, which was lesser than last year.

2. A Trend Analysis of New Drug Treatment Cases in Recent Years:

Comparing trend analyses from new cases of the last 5 years, there are certain changes in every important index. Concrete evolutions include: 1) The feminization is alarming, 2) The percentage of addicts born in China increases constantly, 3) Regarding drugs consumed, though heroin is still predominant, there has been a decrease in recent years, while the variety of drugs consumed has increased. According to age and initial drug taking, the average age is around 35 years old for new cases recorded in recent years, and the period of drug taking has exceeded in general 8 years, which means that the motivation of drug takers is not strong enough for them to seek help at the beginning of their drug taking experience. In addition, the percentage of visitors and new immigrants increased and that made the drug issue more complicated. For more information, please refer to following charts.



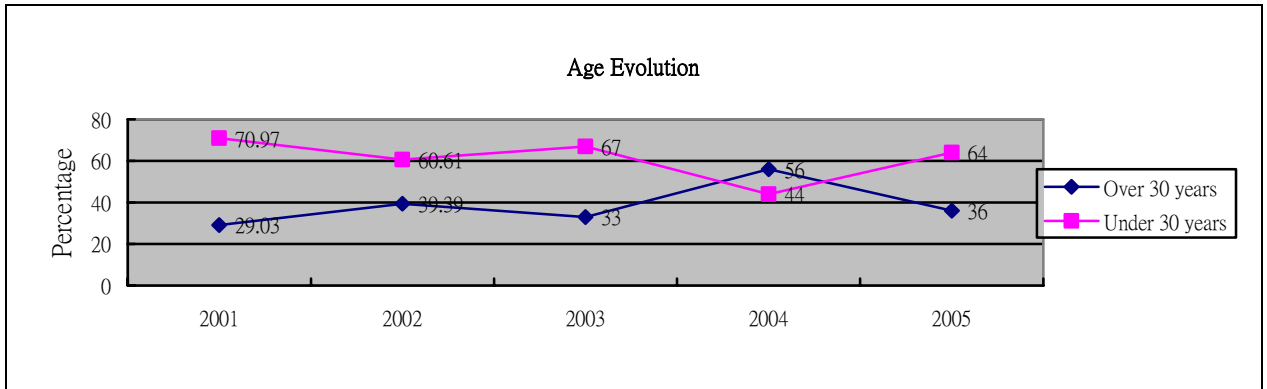


Chart3. Adults have always been the major drug abusers, 60% are over 30 years. However, there was a big change in 2004, over 50% were persons under 30 years. Nevertheless, this situation did not last, and a decrease can be seen in 2005. The new cases involved mainly adults, which accounted for 64%.

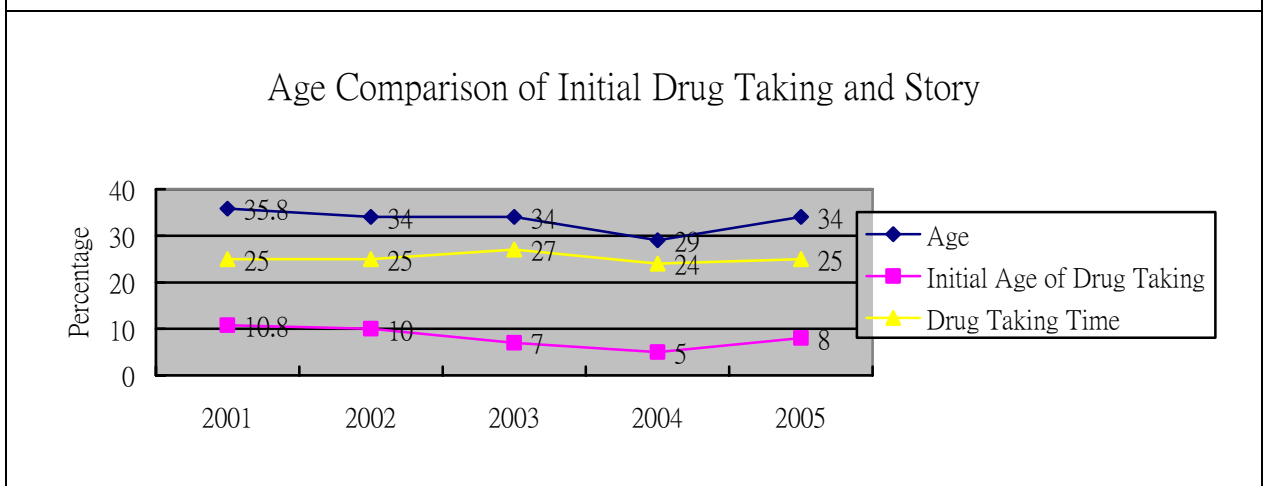


Chart 4. The initial age remained stable in recent years, which is around 25 years. The average age registered in 2003 was 27, while in 2004 was 24, the youngest age since 5 years. Among new cases in the last 5 years, the first time seek for help is an average of 8 years drug taking, which means that their motivation was not strong enough to seek help at the beginning.

Variety of Drugs

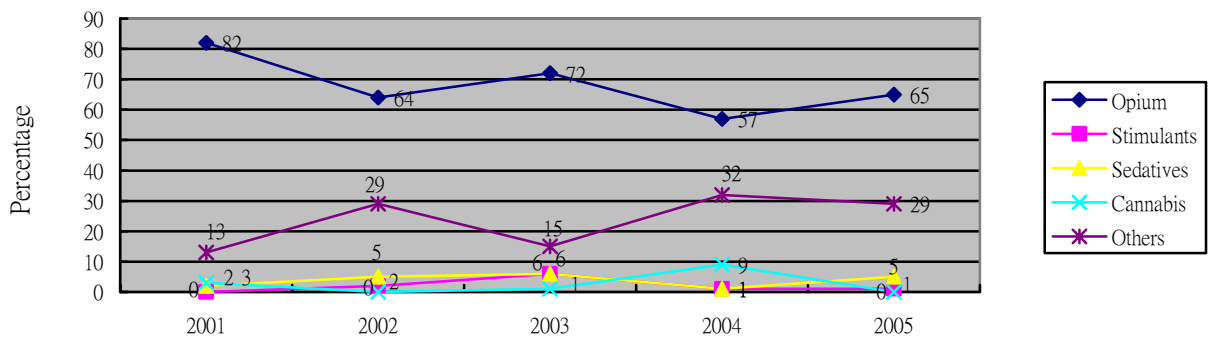


Chart 5. Heroin has been the dominant drug consumed, accounting for about 90% in the past. However, there has been a decline in recent years, dropping from 95% in 2000 to 57% in 2004, and in 2005 the percentage rose again, while with the percentage of other varieties of drugs there was no big difference.

Drug Taking Methods

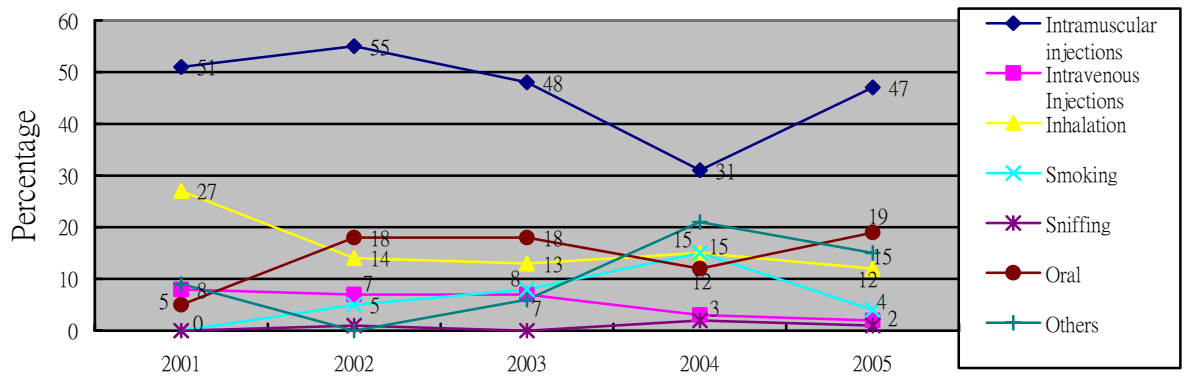


Chart 6. Intravenous injections remain the major consumption method, but compared with 80% in the 1990's, there has been a significant reduction in recent years. The decrease started in 2002, and in 2004 it accounted for only 31%, the lowest ever. However, in 2005 there was a rebound. The percentage of intravenous and intramuscularly injections reached 49%. Among new cases involving heroin, 76% were by injections, which increased the difficulties for the prevention of Aids and other diseases transmitted by blood. In addition, method such as inhalation commonly called (chasing the Dragon) has declined due to less heroin consumption. The proportion of other methods such as oral and sniffing has increased relatively.

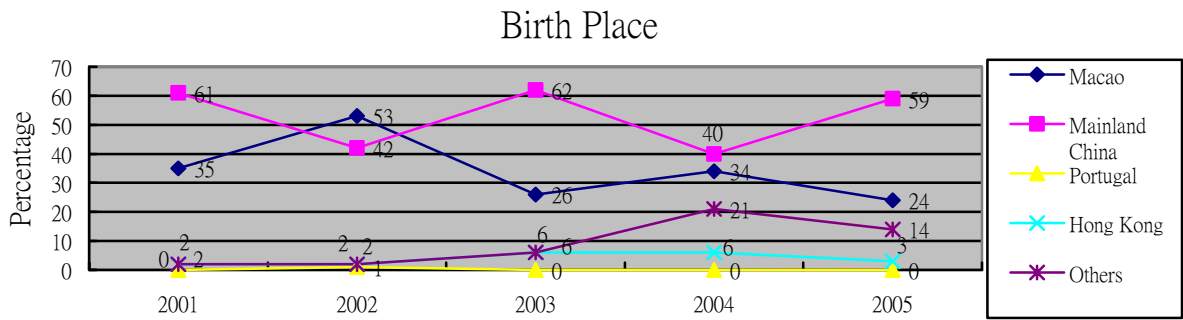


Chart 7. The mainstreams of new cases are persons born in China and this reached the peak of 62 in 2003. Other places of birth such as Russia have had a dramatic rise and while the percentage of other foreigners was rather low and reached nearly 21%, yet still accounted for 14% in 2005, which indicated the procedure of arriving Macao is much easier in recent years, and with the increase in foreign population, the drug issue becomes more complicated.

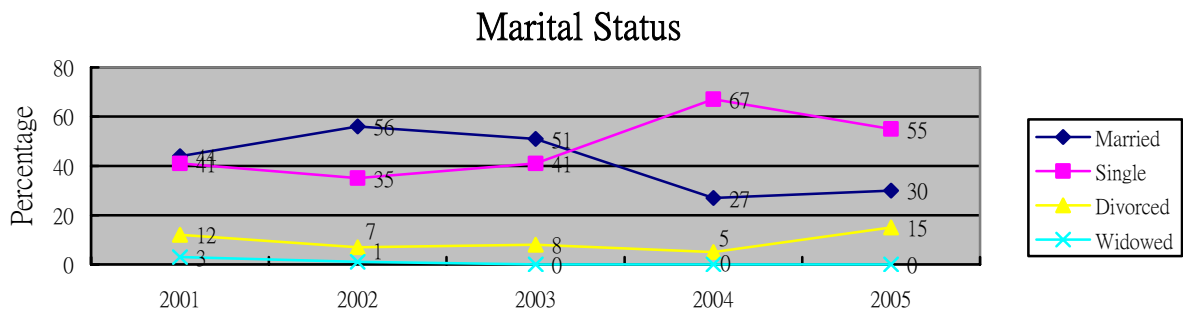


Chart 8. Single persons have always been the major drug users. However, married cases increased constantly from 1999 to 2002, but declined in 2003. The situation was similar in 2004 and 2005. Somehow, the percentage of divorced people increased, which means the effect on family of drug taking is not negligible.

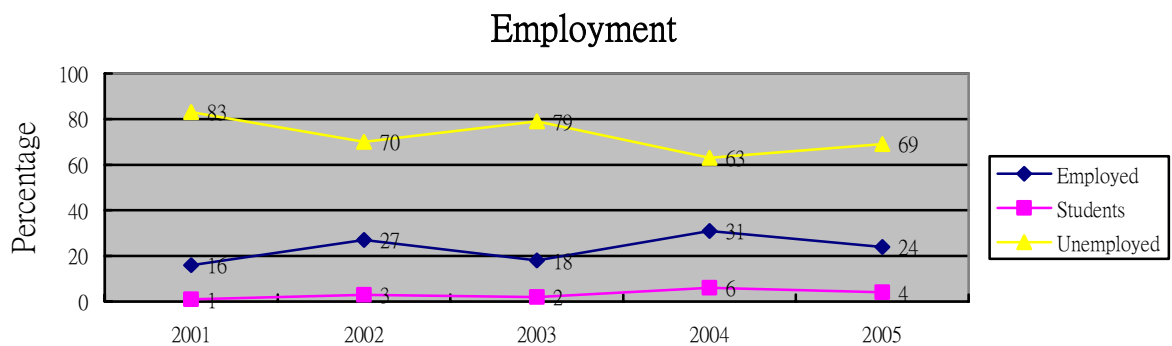


Chart 9. The majority of new cases are unemployed, in 2001 it surpassed 80%. The situation improved slightly in the last 2 years. The percentage of employment was up to 31% in 2004 and 24% in 2005.

2. Infectious Diseases among Drug Addicts

Since 2002, The Social Welfare Institute collaborated with The Health Bureau and provided a complete infectious diseases examination for addicts and drug treatment workers in order to reinforce the control and prevention of the proliferation of such diseases among the high-risk groups. In 2005, the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation conducted 1,790 various checkups for drug abusers. The contamination rate was similar to 2004. Hepatitis C infection is still the highest, which accounts for 75.59%, Hepatitis B still accounted for 12% and tuberculosis, 10%. In addition, seven cases of HIV were found in the Drug Treatment Center, dropping from 5% to 4%. According to the Health Bureau, 10 new cases of HIV were transmitted by syringe sharing in 2005, which was less than compared with 18 cases in 2004. That means the spreading of HIV virus among addicts has become stable. The authority keeps a close surveillance on that and has taken appropriate measures to constrain its spread.

Statistics of related figures can be referred to the charts below:

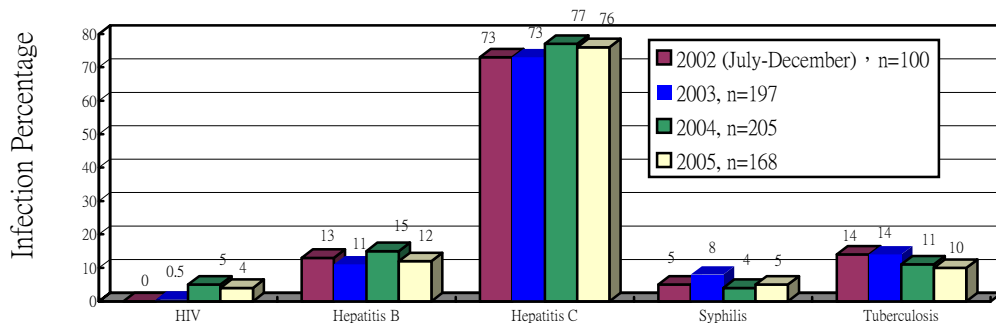


Chart 10. The biggest concern in 2004 was the dramatic increase of HIV infections. However, there was a decline in 2005, from 5% to 4%. The percentage of Hepatitis C infection still remains very high.

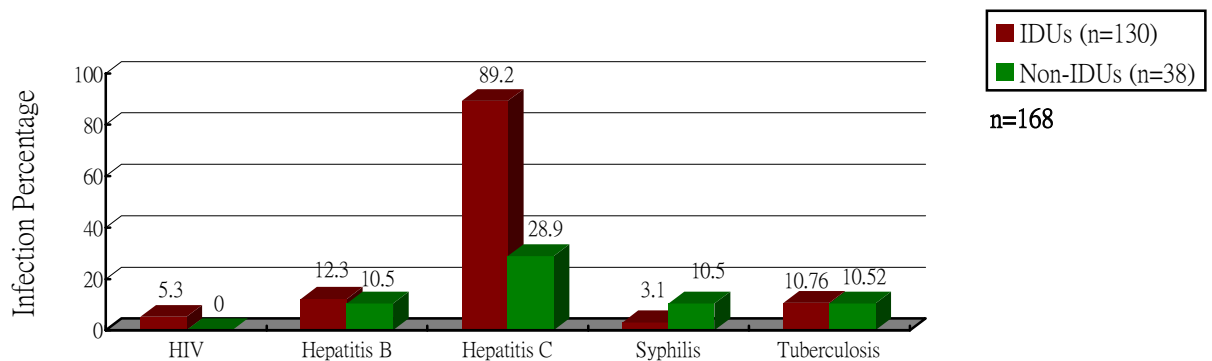


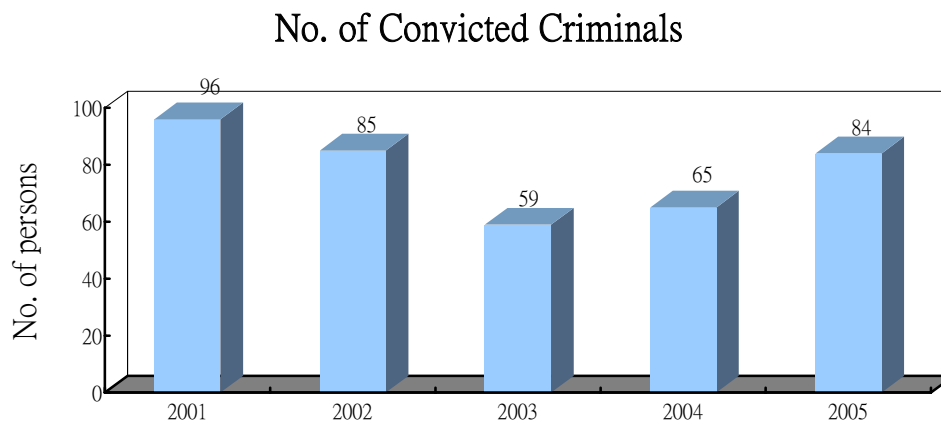
Chart 11. Among all cases of body checks done in 2005 for drug consumption, over 50% was by injections (77%). The infection rate of IDU was much higher

than that of non-IDU, in which there is obvious Hepatitis C and HIV contaminations. The infection rate of HIV contamination for IDU was 5.3%, while for non-IDU was 0%, and the difference is significant in Hepatitis C contamination as well.

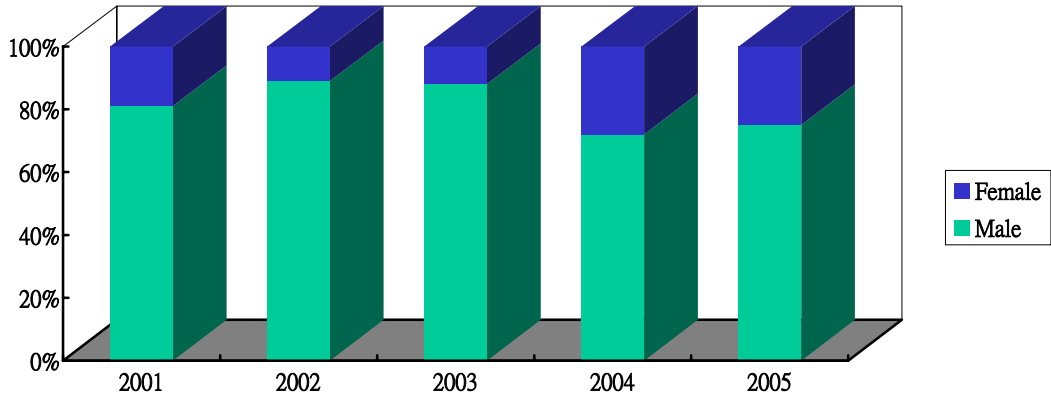
3. Drug-Related Crimes Data Analysis

According to Ordinance 5/91/M, article 40, a duplicate of a drug-related verdict should be submitted to Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence for their record and statistical analysis. In 2005, 69 cases of drug-related verdicts were registered, 16 detoxification reports from Law Court, 1 from Judicial Police and 2 verdicts of drug treatment cases, a total of 88 cases involving Law Court.

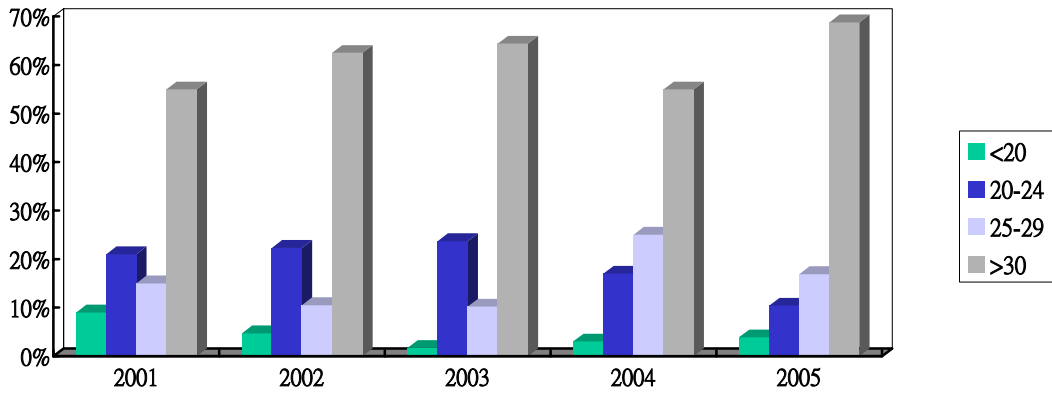
Trend Analysis of Drug-Related Crimes in Recent Years:



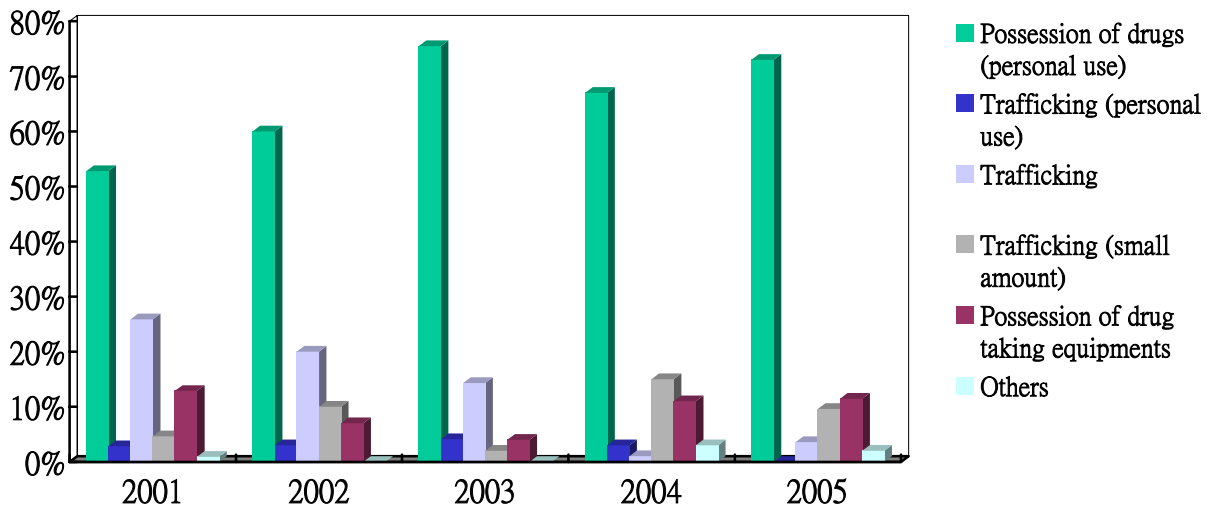
SEX



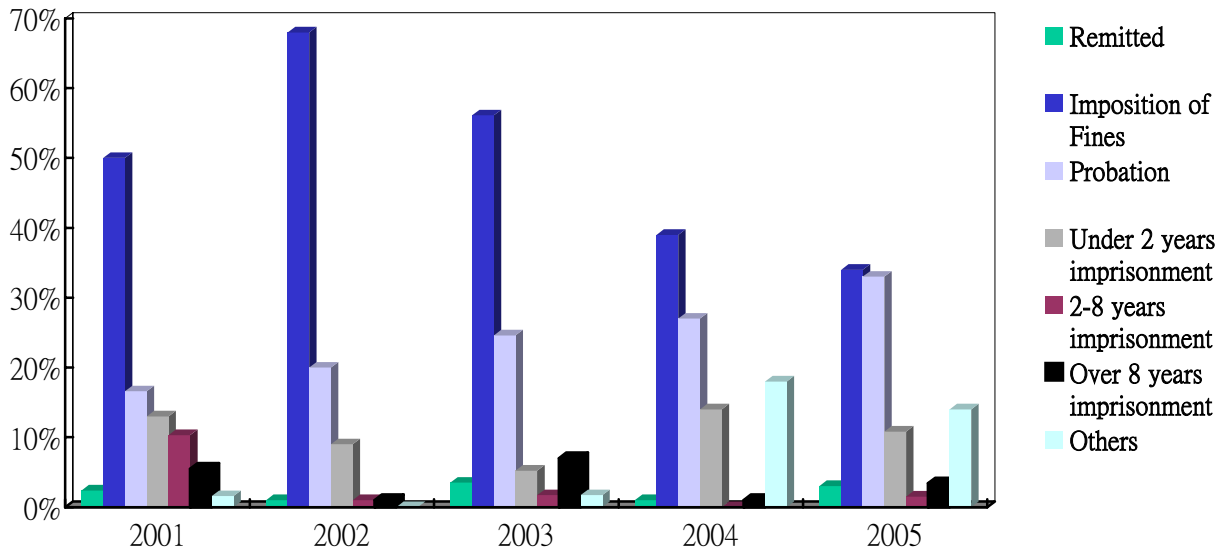
Age Distribution



Reasons for being convicted



Sentences



Conclusion:

The number of convicted cases in 2005 had increased by 3%. The percentage of females was 25%, a slight decline compared with 2004. Regarding age, the majority remains over 30 years. The circumstances of being convicted are still the possession of drugs (personal use), while other reasons are possession of drug taking equipment, followed by small amount of trafficking. As for punishment, the majority was fined, but the percentage was lower than 2004, and on the contrary, probation had an increase compared with 2004, the highest in five years. Worth mentioning are other types of sentences, especially ordering offenders to undertake drug treatment which has a big augmentation since 2004, attaining 18% in 2004, and still at 14% in 2005. Drug convictions in 2005 were mostly minor crimes. However, there was a tendency towards juvenescence and feminization, to which more attention must be paid. The sentences of fine penalties also dropped, substituted by probation, probation under condition and transfer for drug treatment, and this will encourage addicts to receive treatment and go under supervision.

VI. External Cooperation and Exchange

From 2001 till 2005, Macao's external co-operation and exchanges with the drug control organizations of China and Hong Kong has been fruitful and had a long-term consequence. Three big scale official drug control conferences with Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao were held, as well as three national Prevention and Treatment on Substance Abuse Conferences, and in addition the, the collaboration of numerous inspections and anti-drug promotion activities. A close communication and working mechanism was established among other regions. Macao will continue to work on the improvement of regional and even national drug combat.

In 2005, Macao participated actively in regional and international drug control conferences, as well as related exchanges and inspections: these are

1. The 48th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The President of the Social Welfare Institute, Ip Peng Kin and the Chief of Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence, Hon Wai, on behalf of Chinese delegates attended the 48th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took place at Vienna from 7th –14th March 2005. The National delegation was led by the China Vienna United Nation and other International Organizations Representative, Ambassador Zhang Yan and the Deputy Secretary of the National Narcotics Control Commission of National Security, Li Yuan Zhan

On that occasion, subjects of AIDS infection caused by drug injection, road accidents and work injuries caused by drugs were discussed. Therefore, a large part of the conference was dedicated to the effective control of the spread of HIV virus/AIDS and the reduction of harmful drugs for public safety caused by drug consumption. Substantial measures on harm reduction, balance on good points and drawbacks, their effectiveness was largely discussed, and in addition, the person in charge of UNAIDS shared with all representatives the importance of control of the spreading of AIDS and all relevant effective preventive measures. The Commission also discussed the project of the reduction of drug demand guidelines. Besides, representatives worldwide gave reports, opinion exchanges on the implementation of community anti-drug abilities. On that occasion, the Secretary of the Commission presented several of the latest and important reports including the Situation on Global Substance Abuse, the International Situation

on Drug Trafficking, and the Improvement on Drug Message System. Furthermore, by the request of the United States on the focus of the discussion on drug courts, specific talks were given to share the experiences and results on this related subject. Regarding judicial cooperation measures, the combating of money laundering, extradition, judicial assistance and training were on the program of discussion as well.

(Related information can be referred to the United Nations Office of Drug and Crimes Website: <http://www.unodc.org>)

2. The International Conference on the Combat of Substance Abuse

From 23rd till 26th of February 2005, the International Conference on the Combat of Substance Abuse took place at the Hong Kong Medicine Institute with the collaboration of the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong S AR and the Narcotics Control Committee. The theme was the New Developments on International Combat of Substance Abuse, with the objective of providing opportunities for drug control workers worldwide to exchange and discuss their experiences on related domains, as well as the exploration of new work directions..

Representatives at that occasion also discussed the situation of substance abuse, and shared their research results. For the Macao delegation, representatives from the Social Welfare Institute and drug control departments attended the meeting. Hon Wai, Chief of the Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse shared Macao's actual drug treatment services and development directions with other delegates. Meanwhile, visits were arranged to enable participants to know better the related services in Hong Kong, as well as enhancing experience exchange.

3. The 21st IFNGO International Conference

The 21st IFNGO-International Federation of Non Governmental Organization for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse was held from 21st till 24th August 2005 in Mauritius. Members of the Macao delegation including Ip Peng Kin, President of the Social Welfare Institute, Vong Yim Mui, Chief of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWI, Nuno Jorge, President of the Committee of Asia Pacific Family Organization, and its members, Ung Chun Chou, Ma Kin Wa and Lo Ke Lap, as well as a representative of the Macao Government Tourist Office, 夏文迪.

IFNGO was founded in 1981 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and has 39 existing country members of a total of 83 members from Asia, Europe, America and Africa. The objective

of IFNGO is to connect drug control organizations of different regions, to study jointly and to promote the work on substance abuse prevention and treatment so as to strengthen regional, and even global drug control results, and with the long-term target for drug-free cities. IFNGO organizes regional conferences and workshops every year, and every two years an international conference allowing members to exchange and share their experiences and latest strategies on drug treatment and prevention. The theme of the 21st IFNGO was Using Community Mobile Resources for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment. On that occasion, Nuno Jorge, President of Commissioner of APFO was elected as President in waiting for 2005-2007, and it was agreed that the 22nd IFNGO would be held in Macao in 2007, while the 23rd edition will take place in Brunei in 2009.

4. The 4th Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Seminar and The 8th National Meeting Substance Dependence

So as to increase the influence and academic level of the Conference, with the agreement of the Hong Kong Social Service Association, the China Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Association, The Social Welfare Institute of Macao SAR, the Beijing University China Substance Dependence Research Institute and the China Toxicology Association Substance Abuse Toxicology Committee, that the two Conferences mentioned above would be held together with the theme; All about Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Work - Multi-Methods, Same Importance in Prevention and Treatment, Reduce Demand and Coordination between East and West. This pre-arrangement will avoid conflicts and resources being doubled, and will allow an increase in the number of participants, and will make the Conference more representative.

The Conference discussed substance abuse issue through different phases, including the Triple Drug Control Strategy, models and methods on prevention and treatment, fundamental research on substance abuse and dependence, new drug treatment medication clinical trial reports and fundamental particle biology research. Apart from discussion, participants visited the Hong Kong substance prevention and treatment service as well which strengthened the substantial exchange and cooperation. Over 250 specialists and scholars attended the Conference, with more than 100 theses received of which 33 were presented on that occasion. There were 35 representatives from Macao, from governmental and non-governmental drug treatment organizations, including the Unitary Police Service, the Social Welfare Institute, the Health Bureau, the Macao Prison and six non-governmental drug treatment organizations and other social service organizations. Six theses from the Macao delegation were presented on that occasion with subjects on New Thinking and Methods on Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Drug Treatment

Experiences, and clinical trial reports on the prevention of relapse, as well as measures on reintegration assistance to rehabilitated addicts. The closing ceremony was on 21st of October, with the new title for next edition chosen to be a National Substance Abuse Seminar and which will be held in Macao.

5. The 29th Asia Pacific Anti-Drug Department Head Conference

The Conference took place in Hanoi, Viet Nam from 7th till 11th November 2005. Representatives from Macao including the Assistant to Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service, Inspector Mario António Lameiras, the Interpol China Chief of the Macao Branch, Ho Hou Hon, the Deputy Inspector of the Judicial Police Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division, João Monteiro, the Customs Affairs of Macao Customs, Li Ngan Fai and the Chief of the Department for Prevention and the Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWI, Vong Yim Mui.

The Meeting went through the following subjects: 1) Strategies for focusing on heroin regional trafficking, 2) Measures for the combating of the use of technology for drug trafficking groups and related organized crime groups, 3) Tackle threads caused by regional production of phenylalanine stimulant, 4) The preparation of legal settlement for addicts contaminated by HIV virus/AIDS. Several agreements were made on that occasion. (Related information can be referred to the United Nations Office for Drug and Crime Website: <http://www.unodc.org>)

6. Trans-regional Co-operations, Exchanges and Inspections

(1) Administrators and Committee members of the China Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Association visited Macao

The China Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment third Administration Board, China Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Magazine and Drug Control Forum took place in Zhuhai from 27th till 29th March 2005. In order to better understand the related work of Macao, on 31 March 50 Administrators and magazine editorial members made an inspection and exchange trip to the territory. Places visited on that day were the Drug Treatment Complex Center and the Healthy Life Education Center. Such visits strengthened exchanges and experiences shared on related work.

(2) Guangdong 26th of June, the International Anti-Drug Day Charity Evening Show

The cooperation of anti-drug units among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao has been

tightened in the last few years and every year, the three regions will respond to related activities on that day. Once again, Macao was invited by the Guangdong Narcotics Control Commission to attend the 6.26 International Anti-Drug Day Charity Evening Show – Involvement in Drug Combat to Build A Harmony Society. The show took place at Dong Kun City, Hu Men.

Participants on that day included important leaders on drug control of the three regions, namely the Director of Guangdong Narcotics Control Office, Chen Shao Bo, the Vice President of the SWI of the Macao SAR, Yong Kon Yue and the Commissioner of the Narcotics Control Office of Police of the Hong Kong SAR, Rosanna Ure. The show took place in the main street of Hu Men which attracted thousands of spectators and which was recorded by Guangdong Television and was broadcast in Guangdong Satellite Television, as well as Hong Kong Fong Huan Satellite Television. The activity mobilized a huge number of citizens to support and take part in drug control and at the same time strengthened the cooperation and exchange of related units among three regions, as well as their determination to combat drugs.

(3) The Inspection of Substance Abuse Prevention Education in Hong Kong

To strengthen and improve substance abuse prevention work of Hong Kong and Macao, on 30th of June 2005, staff from the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWI went to Hong Kong for a one-day visit and inspection. They first visited the Hong Kong Cheung Kuon O Christian Primary School for one substance abuse talk for Primary One students. Then they visited the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug Info Center to understand its operation, as well as its facilities. Through the inspection, the visitors not only experienced the actual situation of drug prevention work of both regions, but also strengthened the connection and cooperation of related work.

(4) The Exchange of Hong Kong and Macao Healthy Life Education staff

In order to improve the quality of life education course, on 25th and 26th of July 2005, the Healthy Life Education Center of the SWI collaborated with the Hong Kong Life Education Activity Project in an exchange on related subjects. The person in charge and staff of the Hong Kong delegation visited Macao students having healthy life education classes, and they also exchanged teaching skills and discovered new teaching ideas with instructors. In addition, they visited the Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education and Drug Treatment Complex Center of the SWI, in order to better understand the prevention of substance abuse and related treatments in Macao.

(5) Exchange with Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Unit

On 3 September 2005, staff from the Youth Substance Abuse Counseling Center of Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Unit visited Macao and had an exchange on drug prevention education with personnel of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWI.

The principle vocation of the two Youth Substance Abuse Counseling Centers is to provide treatment and rehabilitation service for related people, to organize substance prevention education for students studying in the district, and to provide assistance and professional training for parents as well.

(6) The Hu Bei Province AIDS Prevention and Treatment Commission visited to Macao

So as to strengthen the understanding of AIDS prevention and treatment, as well as the making of related measures, and to study the management system of AIDS and important behavior intervention methods, on 10th September 2005, about 30 people from the Hu Bei Province AIDS Prevention and Treatment Commission visited Macao. They made an exchange and inspection to the Drug treatment Complex Center of the SWI, the Chief of the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation, Hon Wai explained the prevention and treatment of AIDS, as well as its facilities. Discussion was also held on healing and medication for addicts. Such visit has a positive effect on the development of related work for both regions.

(7) Attendance at the Hong Kong Pui Hong Self-Help Association 38th Anniversary Celebration

For tightening the connection and cooperation between local and Hong Kong self-help drug treatment organizations, on 29th September 2005, the Chief of the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation, Hon Wai, together with three representatives of the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association attended the Hong Kong Pui Hong Self-Help Association 38th Anniversary Celebration/Central Commission Execution Ceremony. On that occasion, rewards were given to rehabilitated members who maintained good behavior. The Pui Hong Self-Help Association is a drug treatment self-help organization for helping rehabilitated addicts to rebuild a normal life and to better mingle into society. The establishment and operation of the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association has been receiving technical assistance from the Pui Hong

Self-Help Association, and therefore, both associations have been in close relationship, working together for the same target.

(8) Visit to the Young Men's Christian Association Snow Ball Project

In order to reinforce the professionalism and skills of youth substance abuse outreach work, on 30 September, staff of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWI made an inspection trip to the Hong Kong Young Men's Christian Association for its Snowball Project. One of the services of this project is to have a counter in discotheques providing blood pressure measurement, and fat and lung activity tests. By means of instant body checks to spread the message of harm reduction, as well as to have the contact with substance abuse teenagers, allowing a reduction of the danger caused by overdoses in such places. Staff of the SWI and outreach social workers from Hong Kong inspected discotheques and nocturnal entertainment places to see how to intervene with these teenagers. The trip was impressive and useful.


Appendix
























Relevant Drug-Prohibition Institutions in Macau Service Directory

| Governmental Departments | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Name | Type of Services | Address | Tel. | Fax. |
| Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of Social Welfare Institute | | Drug Treatment Complex Center of Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation | Treatment of drug addicts and social aid services | Estrada Nova | 714088 Hotline: 358844 | 715204 |
| | | Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse | Education in prevention and publicity work | Rua Sanches de Miranda, no. 5, 1st floor | 781718 Hotline: 781791 | 781720 |
| | | Healthy Life Education Center | Prevention and Education of the child for a healthy life | Rua Francisco H. Fernandes, no. 11, 2 nd floor AK1, Macau | 225778 225779 | 225780 |
| | | Resource Center for Anti-Drug Education | Education and Prevention service | Rua Sanches de Miranda, no. 7 | 781791 | 781720 |
| Health Bureau | | Disease Prevention and Control Center | Education in health | Estrada Nova, no.5, R/C | 533525 | 533524 |
| | | Public Health Laboratory | Laboratory work related to health | Estrada dos Parsees | 530291 | 530294 |
| | | Pharmaceutical Affairs Department | Supervision of over medicine | Av. Sidónio Pais, no.49-51, Edf. China Plaza, 1 st floor | 5983521 | 524016 |
| | | Treatment of Mental Illness | Treatment of mental illness | Complexo Hospitalar Conde de S. Januário, r/c | 3908868 | --- |



| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|--|---------|--------|
| | Social Affairs Division | Medical social work | Complexo Hospitalar Conde de S. Januário , 1 st floor | 313731 | --- |
| Judiciary Police | Forensic Laboratory | Drugs and controlled medicine analysis | Rua Central, n.º 1 | 3967376 | 370560 |
| | Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division | Criminal investigation | Rua do Minho, Edf. Hung Fat, Block 2, 2 nd floor, Taipa | 3967709 | 839496 |
| | Treatment and Rehabilitation Group of Macao Prison | Drug treatment and rehabilitation | Rua de S. Francisco Xavier S/N, Coloane | 881211 | 882431 |

| Website and E-mail of governmental Departments | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Name of Department | Website | E-mail |
| Social Welfare Institute | http://www.ias.gov.mo Anti-drugs website http://antidrugs.gov.mo | dep@ias.gov.mo |
| Health Bureau | http://www.ssm.gov.mo | info@ssm.gov.mo |
| Judiciary Police | http://www.pj.gov.mo | nar@pj.gov.mo |
| Macao Prison | http://www.epm.gov.mo | info@epm.gov.mo |

| Non-Governmental Institutions / Organizations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Name | Type, Nature and Object of Service Rendered | Address | Tel. | Fax | Responsible Persons |
| Christian New Life |  | Av. de Artur de Tamagnini Barbosa, Bairro Tamagnini Barbosa, Block C, R/C, A,B,G,H Email: newlife@macau.ctm.net | 457495 455576 | 457219 | Ku Chan Kuong |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|---|------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | Outreaching Unit under the Rehabilitation Center* |    | Istmo Ferreira Amaral No. 2-10, Edf. Fai Yi. R/C | 435563 | 457400 | Yu Cheok Nam (Pessoa de contacto) |
| | Chong Kong Midway Residence * |   | Travessa da Louça, no. 4 | 933662 | 933672 | Ieong Sio Peng |
| | Smart Youth* |    | Est. Marginal Areia Preta 549, R/C Block 6, D, Edf. Kwong Fok On Garden Email: smart823@macau.ctm.net | 470802 470803 | 470809 | Ng Ho Wai |
| Teen Challenge | Male Section * |    | Vale de Benção, Coloane/ Coloane PO Box no. 25 Email:tcmacau@macau.ctm.net | 636000 9 | 965515 | Chan Chi Neng |
| | Female Section * |    | | 660274 4 | 965515 | Chu Iok Keng |
| | Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao * |   | Estrada do Campo, no.16, Coloane Email:artm@macau.ctm.net Website:http://www.artm.org.mo | 870117 | 870118 | Augusto Nogueira |
| | <i>St. Stephen's (House of Promise)</i> |     | Mercado Vermelho PO Box no. 6613 | 345026 | 345026 | Ilona Miler |
| | Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association * |    | Rua dos Hortelãos, no. 514, Edf. Mei Lin, Block 2, Sobreloja Email:aram@macau.ctm.net | 474065 | 474348 | Chan Man Ioi |
| | | | Rua do Matapau, n.º 87, 2.º floor AB, Macau | 572929 | 572929 | Au Hon Sam |

*Receiving financial aid from the Social Welfare Institute.

Service Method :  Hospitalize Treatment  Gospel  Mid-way dormitory

 Mutual-Assistance  External Service

Object of Service:  Male  Female

Report on Drug Control in Macao 2005

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
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