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Organização das Famílias da Ásia e do Pacífico

The Organization of the Families of Asia and the Pacific

UNODC: Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)**61st Session***12th – 16th March 2018, Vienna***Report***Opening Remarks*

The Organization of the Families of Asia and the Pacific (OFAP) has the honor to attend the 61st Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). Mr. Nuno Maria Roque Jorge, the OFAP President, and Mr. Augusto Nogueira, the OFAP Vice-President, attended the CND Conference in Vienna, Austria on 12th – 16th March 2018.

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the central UN policy-making body on drug-related matters. The CND meets every year to discuss the global state of drug control and to adopt resolutions to guide the way forward.

Side event:***World Drug Report: Latest trends and addressing users' needs***

- ❖ *Organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Research and Trend Analysis Branch*

This event reviews the current issues on drug demand and drug supply that characterize the world drug problem and the way in which they are currently addressed in the World Drug Report. It will provide an opportunity to review



*Mr. Nuno Jorge (L) and Mr. Pedro Luis Almeida
Portugal Ambassador (R)*



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the needs of the multiple audiences of the Report and discuss options to increase its usefulness and use by all stakeholders.

Presentation of the World Drug Report:

- to provide a baseline for monitoring and to provide analytical insights into a range of issues producing global and regional data provided by member state
- data on prevalence of drug use and data on problematic drug use
- data on the prevalence of people who inject drugs - people with Hepatitis C, HIV or both
- data on deaths caused by drug use
- data on the cultivation and production of opium poppies and coca bushes
- monitor global seizures of drugs
- reporting on NPS – new substances, allows us to look at what kind of substances are growing on the market
- produce maps on trafficking routes and flows
- mobilize the number of healthy lives that are lost through drug use
- show what we looked at with drugs and the darknet

Side event:***Modernizing drug policy: What helps and what goes against it—case studies*****Portugal: (by Mr. Jose Queiros, APDES)**

- Open drug scenes were quite widespread in Portugal during 1990's
- Prisons were overcrowded
- Had really high HIV rates (above 40% among people who use drugs)



Mr. Nuno Jorge at the Conference

Problems:

- There was a “social urgency” to act.
- It was a very cross-cutting issue in society
- Many had experiences in exile during youth
- People are very active in fighting dictatorship

Solutions:

- They invited people, visited local associations and communities, asked what they thought about different strategies.
- The resulting policy is decriminalisation and very important, harm reduction
- Nice, structured, balanced laws are a positive development
- And to strengthen civil society action.



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*Jean-Luc Lemahieu, UNODC Director of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
and Mr. Nuno Jorge, President of OFAP*

Canada: (by Mr. **Richard Elliott, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network**)

- In the 1990s, the introduction of a new framework for drug prohibition in Canada. It was presented as health legislation
- But there are some resistance from the courts and communities that challenges this framework.
- In the 1990's, there were a surge in overdoses and HIV transmissions in Vancouver, this crisis led to community organising and a shift by local decision-makers.
- Then comes the series of prohibition exceptions and carve-outs: a regime for prescribing controlled substances like medicinal cannabis.

Belgium: (by Mr. **Sebastien Alexandre, Fedito BXL**)

- In terms of drug policies, this requires coordination.
- The legal framework from Brussels was designed to limit opium consumption - the law forbids places "facilitating drug consumption"
- But was modified to allow for methadone, but it still criminalises: safer consumption sites, HAT, drug checking, and possession.

Side Event:

Drugs and the Darknet

- ❖ *Organized by the Government of Bulgaria and the European Union*

The Government of Bulgaria and the European Union hosted the event to discuss connection between drugs and darknet, a largely anonymous platform for trading a range of illicit goods and service. Mr. Svetoslav Spassov, the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the UN introduced the issue reminding participants that it is estimated that around 2/3 of the offers on darknet are drug related. The accessibility and quick adaptability of on-line markets pose a growing threat.

Mr. Alexis Goosdeel, EMCDDA Director presented facts from the recent report which shows extreme growth of criminal actions on Internet and darknet especially. They discovered in

several cases that what was sold was what was promoted. Most of the products are non-cocaine stimulants and new psychoactive substances.

Due to darknet, regular post package services grew significantly in recent years. Most of the EU countries don't have a specific darknet investigation team

Peter Mihoc from the European Commission added that one of the main issues is the knowledge gap.

Another is lack of equipment needed for operations of law enforcement agencies.

Drug Control in China:

❖ By WU Hao (Office of China National Narcotics Control Commission)

- Reduce drug supply & Combat drug manufacturer
In 2017, 597 drug manufacture cases were cracked, 317 drug clan labs were destroyed, 1826 suspects were arrested, around 23.3 tons of drugs seized



IFNGO & CADAPT Special Event

Special Event:

Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment

- ❖ Event organized by The International Federation of Non-Government Organization for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO) and CADAPT – China Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment, China
- This event aims to highlight how China had develop lately in the field of the Prevention and Treatment



Mr. Wei Hao (CADAPT President), Mr. Nuno Jorge (OFAP President),



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- The public health concern in China is the increased of drug abuse and risk of HIV/AIDS
- China is also struggling to solve the complex problems through improving care systems and policies toward drug abuse treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention

Drug Abuse Treatment and HIV Prevention in China:

- ❖ *By In Zhao, M.D. & Ph.D., Professor (Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment)*

Drug Abuse in China:

- In China, registered drug users about 4 millions (2.5 current users, 1.41 abstieners) and it estimated 1400 million existed
- Synthetic drugs such as ATS (amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy) are the most popular illicit drug since 2014
- 73.2% of new drug users are ATS users in 2016

Drug Abuse Treatment in China:

- Voluntary drug treatment settings: 123 (47 centers)
- Community rehabilitation centers: 29,000 (304,000 persons)
- Compulsory drug treatment settings in each provinces (430+360 justice system): 357,000 persons
- Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) (about 780): 148,000 persons in treatment

Drug dependence was regarded as chronic disease:

- Individuals with drug dependent should be treated
- Patients are encouraged to voluntary treatment
- Compulsory drug rehabilitation have clinic to provide treatments
- Treatment should be available to the individuals with drug dependence in prison or detention
- Social support should be offered to the drug dependence individuals in community and discrimination are prohibited

Multi-system and departments work together closely for Drug Abuse prevention and treatment:

- Health departments (voluntary drug abuse treatment, guidelines, professional support)
- Public security system (drug control and identify drug users, compulsory drug dependent treatment)
- Justice system (compulsory drug abuse rehabilitation)
- Community (social support, community drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation)
- NGO, professional associations ...
- Preventions: all related system and department



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Speakers and moderator of the CADAPT Special Event

From Left: Mr. Wei Hao (CADAPT President), Mr. Nuno Jorge (OFAP President), Mr. Augusto Nogueira (IFNGO President), Ms. Zhao Min (CADAPT Vice-President), Ms. Li Jing (CADAPT Vice-President) and Ms. Wu Hao (Officer of International Cooperation Department, China National Narcotics Control Commission)

Drug abuse treatments are offered by a variety of professionals by work closely:

- Medical doctors
- Psychiatrists
- Psychologists
- Certified drug abuse counselors
- Social workers
- Nurses
- Case managers
- Other related professionals

HIV/AIDS reports in China:

- Increase HIV/AIDS related knowledge
- Decrease risk behaviors
- Decrease HIV infection rates among drug users

HIV/AIDS prevention in China mainland:

- Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT): started in 2003 and 773 MMT clinics by the end of 2016
- Needle and Syringe Exchanging Program (NEP)
- Free HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) in centers for disease control and prevention (CDC), hospitals and MMT centers since 2004
- Free antiretroviral therapies for drug users who had AIDS through referral linkages between MMT clinics and CDCs

HIV/AIDS prevention in China:

- Education: laws and regulations related to anti-drug law, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, HCV and syphilis treatments and prevention
- Consultation: Psychological Counseling, psychological rehabilitation therapy and behavior modification
- Testing: HIV/AIDS, HCV, syphilis



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- Follow-up, treatment and referral: cooperating with communities and Medical institutions
- Monitoring: working with FDA to monitor the situation of drug abuse

Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS treatment in Community:

- ◆ Focusing on general health including HIV/AIDS
 - ✓ Guiding patients mainly focusing their own health
 - ✓ Health examination including HIV testing is offered for free to drug abusers
 - ✓ Patients are encouraged to participate these free examination

Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS treatment in voluntary center:

- ◆ Shanghai drug treatment center was established in 1997
- ◆ The only government supported voluntary drug treatment center functions as clinical, training and research center in Shanghai
- ◆ Outpatient and inpatient treatment for all kinds of substance use disorders
- ◆ The only center for UNODC treatment project in China

Drug and HIV/AIDS treatment in Compulsory Center

- Treatment and rehabilitation oriented and the drug dependents is regarded as patients, as well as victims and law-breakers
- Staged based evaluation and individualized intervention
- Professional training and collaborated with health and other related system are highly stressed
- Evidence based intervention is stressed
- Comprehensive rehabilitation to address the individualized treatment needs, such as psychiatric comorbidity, HIV/AIDS, physical health
- Medical, psychobehaviour, psychosocial, intervention, vocational training, etc.

(Right) On-going discussion during the Conference

**Issues and Challenges:**

- Drug use is still increasing, especially ATS, without medication treatment
- The VCT is needed to expand to reach maximum benefits
- MMT attending and retention rate is needed to improving
- Comprehensive service need to be integrated into MMT/NEP, and other drug treatment to meet multiple treatment needs
- Multi-disciplinary, professional are needed to work together to address the complex problems, and service capacities need to be improved
- More research are needed to meet the above mentioned challenges
- International collaboration is very important to reduce drug abuse and HIV/AIDS



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