Report-back on 22nd IFNGO International Conference

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Methamphetamine pills in the region 1997-2004



What is ATS ?

- Stand for Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)
- Powerful effects on the central nervous system (CNS)
- Psycho-excite, happy, fever, blood pressure elevated, both hands jitter, etc
- Research demonstrated strong physical & psychological dependency
- Cause brain damage and cardiac disease
- Example : Amphetamine, methamphetamine (ice), MDMA (Ecstasy), by swallowed or smoked
- Estimated to affect approximately 25 million people worldwide
- More than 60% abuse in East and Southeast Asia.

ATS Situation in the region 2005

	Methamphetamine		Ecstasy		Heroin		Cannabis	
Country	Trend	Ranking	Trend	Ranking	Trend	Ranking	Trend	Ranking
Australia	\leftrightarrow	3	↑	2	\leftrightarrow	8	↓	1
Brunei	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	2
Cambodia	1	1	↑	5	1	3	\leftrightarrow	2
China	^	3	↑	2	1	1	\leftrightarrow	7
Indonesia	1	5	↑	4	1	6	1	1
Japan	↔	1	↑	4	↔	5	1	3
Lao PDR	◆	1	*	*	▲	3	\leftrightarrow	2
Malaysia	•	4	↑	8	1	1	1	3
Myanmar	1	3	*	*	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	2	\leftrightarrow	5
Philippines	\leftrightarrow	1	*	*	*	*	1	2
Singapore	1	3	¥	6	\bullet	7	\mathbf{h}	5
Thailand	•	1	↔	6	►	8	V	2
Viet Nam	1	2	↑	3	1	1	*	*

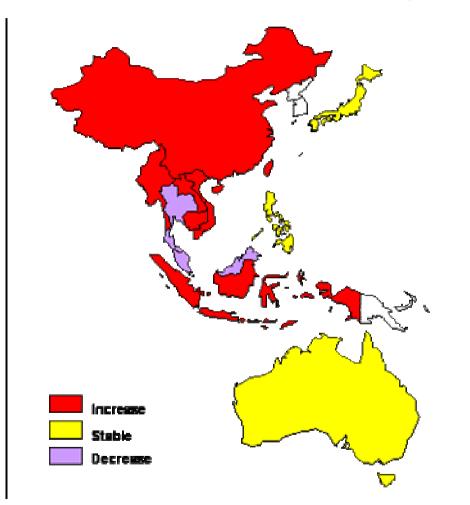
* Not ranked as a drug of abuse in 2005

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	Methamphetamine		Ecstasy		Heroin		Cannabis	
Country	Trend	Ranking	Trend	Ranking	Tren d	Ranking	Trend	Ranking
Australia	¢	3	+	2	¢	8	•	1
Brunei	^	1	*	*	*	*	•	2
Cambodia	^	1	1	5	1	3	\leftrightarrow	2
China	^	3	1	2	1	1	\leftrightarrow	7
Indonesia	^	5	1	4	1	6	^	1
Japan	\leftrightarrow	1	1	4	¢	5	1	3
Lao PDR	^	1	*	*	1	3	\leftrightarrow	2
Malaysia	•	4	1	8	1	1	•	3
Myanmar	^	3	*	*	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	2	\leftrightarrow	5
Philippines	\leftrightarrow	1	*	*	*	*	^	2
Singapore	^	3	¥	6	\mathbf{A}	7	V	5
Thailand	•	1	¢	6	\mathbf{A}	8	V	2
Viet Nam	^	2	1	3	^	1	*	*

* Not ranked as a drug of abuse in 2005

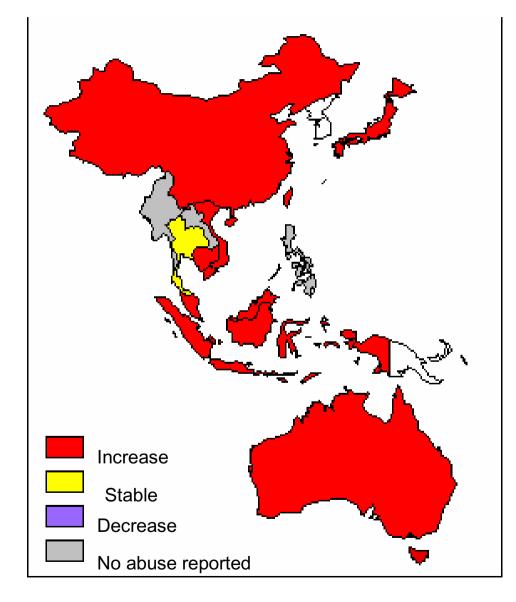
Methamphetamine abuse trend in the region 2005



Methamphetamine abuse has increased in a majority of the countries in the region. The exceptions are Australia and the Philippines, which reported stable trends, and Malaysia and Thailand which reported decreasing trends.

www.apaic.org/

Ecstasy abuse trend in the region 2005



Ecstasy abuse is increasing in urban areas. There is confusion around terminology and also composition of ecstasy leading to possible misreporting.

www.apaic.org/

ATS trend in the region 2005

- Methamphetamine and ecstasy abuse continued to dominate the region
- 8 of the 13 countries reported an increasing trend in methamphetamine abuse
- 6 of the 13 profiled countries ranked methamphetamine as the primary drug of concern
- 7 of the 9 countries which ranked ecstasy as a drug of concern reported an increasing trend of abuse

Reported drug abuse in China 2005

Rank	Drugs abused in the past year	Drug abuse trend	Main route of administration
1	Heroin	1	Smoked
2	Ecstasy	\uparrow	Swallowed
3	Methamphetamine pills & crystal	1	Swallowed
4	Opium	1	Smoked
5	Ketamine	1	•
6	Cannabis	\leftrightarrow	Smoked

Report Drug Trend in China, 2005

- The trend in the abuse pattern for all drugs is reported to be on the increase, with cannabis being the only drug whose abuse trend is stable.
- Main route of ingestion of heroin and the crystal form of methamphetamine is smoking, injection as the secondary route and is increasing.
- potentially growing reservoir for HIV and other infectious disease transmission.
- Gender : Male 88%
- Average age : Heroin 32; ATS 22

Patterns and Trends in ATS in East Asia and the Pacific 2005

People using drugs



What do they deserve?

- In Thailand
- Poor, uneducated, 17 years old, lives on the street
- Being looked down upon
- Beaten, put in jail
- Sexually abused
- Refused medical treatment
- HIV positive?

Street Children in India



What do they deserve?

- More than 11 million street children in India
- In Cambodia, one third drug abuse is age 15 to 25, young people (street children) who are increasingly drawn into drug use
- In Malaysia, homeless drug users living with HIV and AIDS
- In Indonesia, many drug abusers are sex workers and staying in sex villages

In Summary

- Stigmatization
- Marginalization
- Criminalization
- Discrimination
- Alienation



Supply reduction

- Catch as many drugs producers / traffickers as you can (the legal approach)
- Limitations :
 - Part of illegal drugs will always evade capture (profits)
 - Cost-effectiveness??
 - Availability??
 - Prisons
 - HIV / AIDS, TB, Hep B & C

Gerard de Kort, AHRN, Thailand

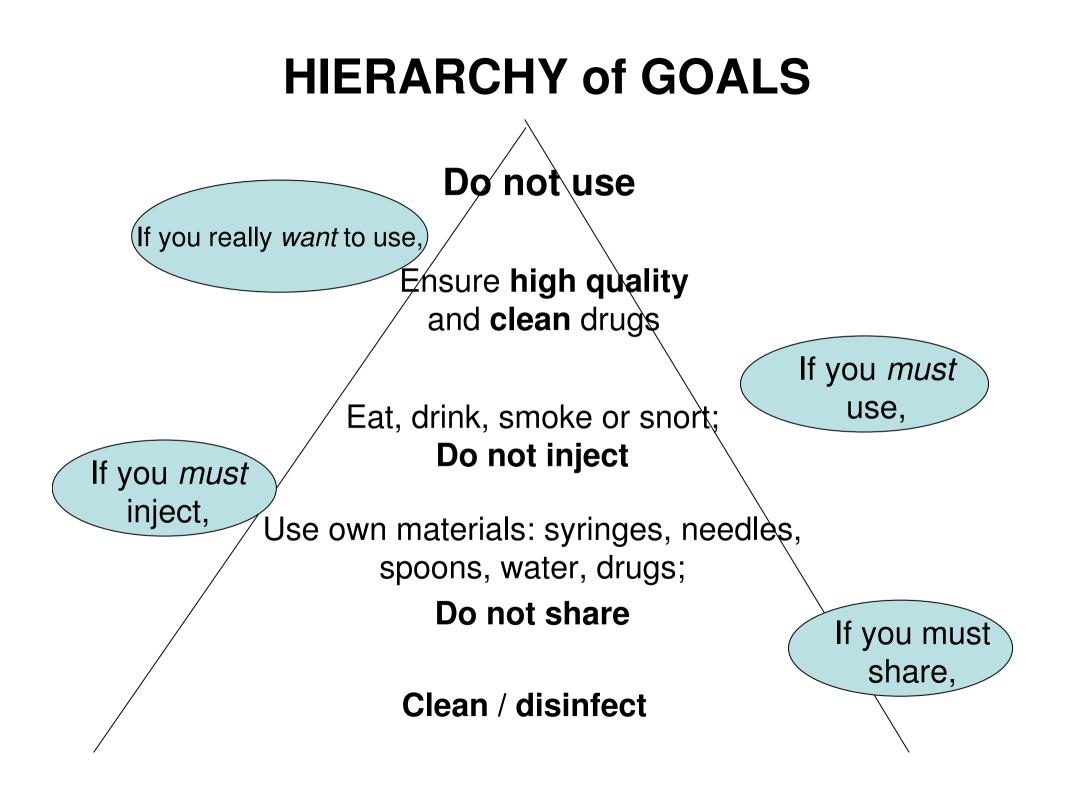
Demand reduction

- Just say 'No'
- The educational approach
- To incarcerate offenders for drug use and dependence is not an effective prevention or treatment strategy
- Limitations :
 - Not everyone is reached
 - Not everyone is able to resist drugs
 - Relapse rates tend to be 70 90%

Gerard de Kort, AHRN, Thailand

Harm reduction

- Health promotion for those who cannot (yet) say no to drugs (the health approach)
- Some people may use drugs for personal, social, economical reasons
- Harm reduction strategies meet drug users "where they're at", non-judgmental, humane
- Evidence-based
- An emergency response in the global response against HIV and AIDS
- Limitations : Contextual factors.....



Contextual factors

- High availability of drugs
- Impoverished countries, communities, families
- Poor health care & education standards
- Severe poverty; high unemployment
- Harm reduction aims to reduce drug use related health and social harms and risks
- Harm reduction is a set of *practical* strategies that reduce negative consequences of drug use, incorporating a *spectrum* of strategies from "safer" use, to "managed" use, to "abstinence" (hierarchy of goals).

Poverty & Drug use in Scotland

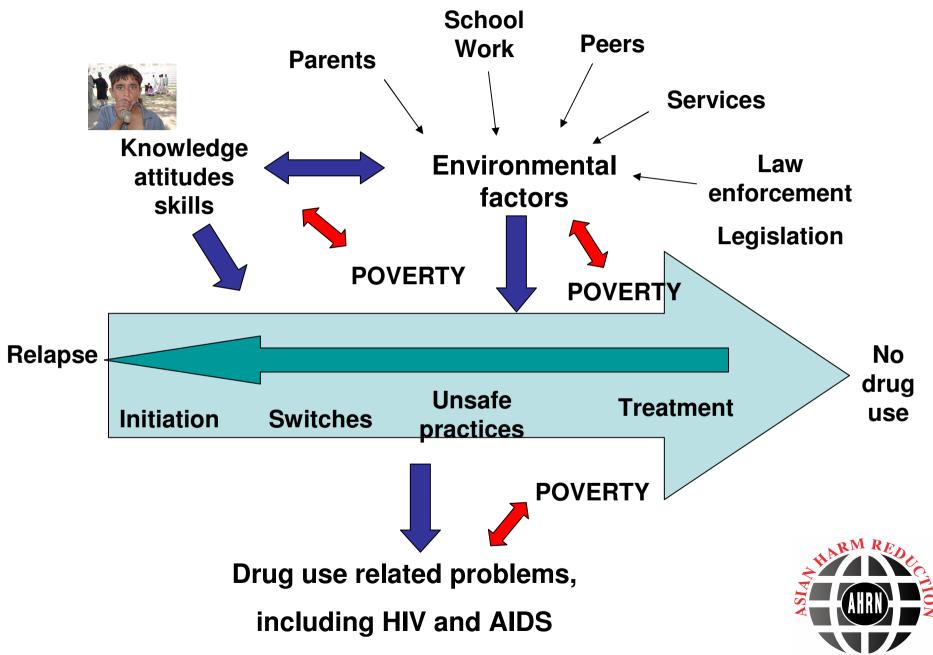
- Edwards (2004) : deprivation was a strong relevant item
- Weak family & social bonds
- Psychological discomfort / personal distress
- Low employment opportunities
- Few community resources

Drug use among student survey 2004

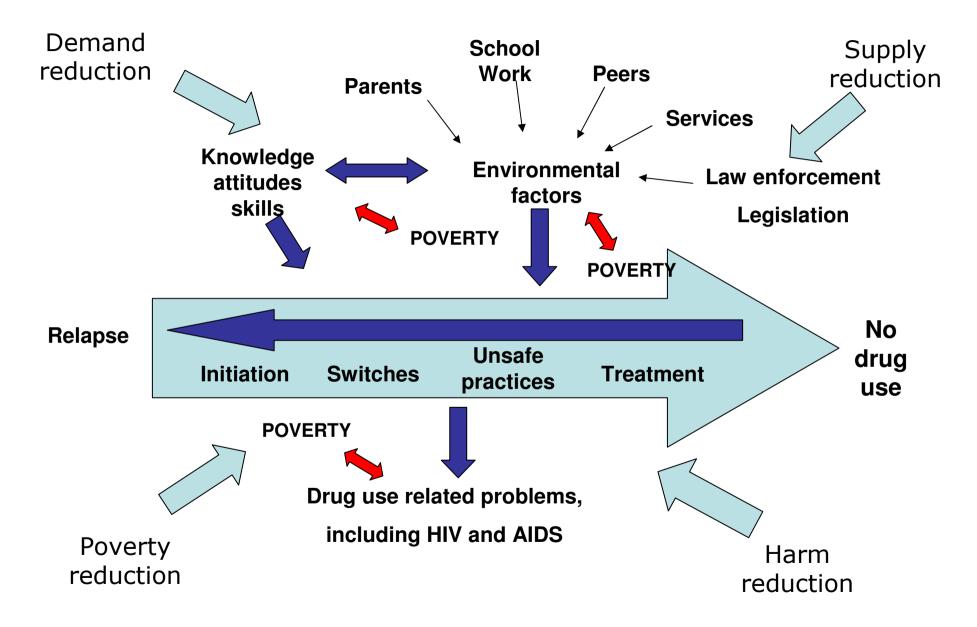
- 表 4.11 家庭每月總收入
- Table 4.11 Monthly family income

	2004						
家庭每月總收入 Family's monthly household income	濫用海洛英者 Heroin users (%)	濫用精神藥物者 Psychotropic substance users (%)	不曾濫用 藥物學生 Non-drug- taking students (%)	所有學生 All students (%)			
\$5,000以下 Below \$5,000	8.7	6.3	4.2	4.3			
\$5,000 - \$19,999	28.0	32.9	38.6	38.4			
\$20,000 - \$49,999	13.0	15.0	14.7	14.7			
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	10.4	10.3	5.4	5.5			
不知道 Didn't know	39.9	35.5	37.1	37.1			
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
註釋:百分比是以提供有關資料的 基礎而計算的。	」各組別學生為 No	ote: Percentages are respective grou information.	calculated based on ps who had prov				

COMPREHENSIVE MODEL



COMPREHENSIVE MODEL – 4 Reduction



People using drugs are....

PEOPLE.....

They deserve a healthy, meaningful life

THE KEY TO THE SOLUTION!

Reference

- www.ahrn.net
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- Gerard de Kort, AHRN, Thailand
- Fung Alex & Chan Jenny. (2005). The 2004 survey of Drug use among students – commissioned by Narcotics Division, Security Bureau. Hong Kong Baptist University.
- Dr Chin et al. (2004). The Harm Reduction Manual. HKCSS.
- Glasgow Caledonian University (2007). Drugs and poverty : A literature review.