5. Destruction of Seized Drugs

(1) In 2013, the Investigations Bureau was responsible for the storage of 372,785.8 g of drugs in a total of 4,015 cases from various law enforcement departments. The total amount of drugs now in storage is at 1,802,353.44 g in a total of 27,131 cases.

(2) In order to completely ensure transparency in reporting all drug-related evidence, the 14th "Evidence Processing Supervisory Meeting" was held at the Investigations Bureau on April 9, 2013, at 2:30pm, where confirmation for a total of 449,030.51 g from 6,552 cases of narcotics offenses were disposed of. In this meeting, representatives from the John Tung Foundation, the Foundation for Poison Control and the Consumers' Foundation were invited to take part in the supervision of destruction. Members of the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office conducted the listing, sealing and registration of drugs for destruction on April 17. On May 3, destruction was conducted at Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant, where Commissioner Tseng of the Ministry of Justice hosted the ceremony (Figure 5-29, Figure 5-30).

Figure 5-29 Minister Tseng of MOJ, Director General Wang of the Investigation Bureau and Director Wu of Taipei City Government's Department of Environmental Protection Started The Destruction of Drugs In The Ceremony

Figure 5-30 Seized Narcotics Incineration Procedures of 2013

6. Statistic Data of National Drug Crime

(1) Termination of Drug-related Investigations

Among drug crackdown cases at local district prosecutors offices in 2013, 40,305 people were prosecuted, 2,720 less than the number of prosecuted people in 2012. 29,075 people were prosecuted for drug use only, accounting for 72.1% of all prosecuted people. Observing drug crackdown and prosecution of drug abuse in recent five years revealed that the number of people being prosecuted for using category 1 narcotics has been dwindling year after year from almost 10,000 people more in 2009 to 15,429 people in 2013. These are the results of the Ministry of Health and Welfare's implementation of alternative therapy for heroin addicts in 2006 and legalization of harm reduction therapy in 2008. The number of prosecutions associated with category 2 drugs increased more drastically in 2010, although it has evidently stabilized over the last 3 years. The number of prosecutions from category 3 drugs seems to have continuously increased over the last few years. Compare with 2012, the number reached to 3,517 in 2013. This therefore led the NPA and other law enforcement departments to call for joint investigative efforts and data compilation in small/medium drugs circles. "Nation-Wide Synchronized Investigations

of Category 3 Drugs" was implemented on December 7, 2012 as a result.

In order to consolidate drug-harm reduction strategy, the government amended article 24 of the "Narcotics-Hazard Prevention Act" on April 30th, 2008, where addicts of category 1 and 2 narcotics may be subjugated to deferred sentencing and receive rehabilitation. Prosecuting officials are now given more choices for the treatment of drug users, providing legal and therapeutic methods, as well as second chances. In recent five years, the number of drug addicts under a deferred prosecution agreement at a local district prosecutors office has been slightly declining since 2011 (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1 Statistics of Drug Case Investigation and Prosecution

Unit: person

Category	NO. of Suspects Prosecuted									Deferred Procecution
	Total	Drug Users Only	Schedule 1	Drug Users Only	Schedule 2	Drug Users Only	Schedule 3	Schedule 4	Others	
2009	40,443	32,947	25,437	22,249	13,639	10,698	1,303	52	12	2,153
2010	43,694	34,280	21,338	18,150	20,429	16,130	1,823	88	16	2,825
2011	42,960	32,356	19,337	15,986	21,202	16,370	2,313	96	12	4,457
2012	43,025	32,535	18,783	15,774	21,520	16,761	2,603	89	30	3,925
2013	40,305	29,075	15,429	12,694	21,297	16,381	3,517	50	12	3,228
Percentage Compared to Last Year(%)	-6.3	-10.6	-17.9	-19.5	-1.0	-2.3	35.1	-43.8	-60.0	-17.8

Source: Ministry of Justice (http://www.moj.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=274451&ctNode=2816 6&mp=001)

(2) Sentencing of Drug-related Crimes

In 2013, the number of prosecutions that were deemed guilty by law enforcement departments totaled 36,096 cases, which is 314 cases less compared to 2012. Of that number, 13,592 offenses (37.7%) were

associated with category 1 drugs and 9,796 offenses (54.8%) were associated with category 2 drugs. A total of 27,705 guilty cases were from users (76.8%), a slight decrease compared to 2012 (3.0%). On the other hand, 4,867 guilty cases were from distributors (13.5%), also a slight decrease compared to 2012 (2.0%).

Observations based on types of drugs show that in 2013, 13,592 offenses were associated with category 1 narcotics; 19,796 offenses were associated with category 2 narcotics, which increased by 1,238 from 2012; 2,629 offenses were associated with category 3 narcotics, which increased by 606 from 2012.

Observations based on nature of crimes show that in 2013, 4,867 offenses were of distribution, which decreased by 99 from 2012, a new low in the last 5 years; under the current system of drug-harm reduction, a gradual decrease can be observed in the number of offenses for drug use (Table 5-2).

Table 5-2 Statistics on NO. of Convicted Suspects

Unit: person

Category	Total	Narcotics Classification					Usage			
		Schedule 1	Schedule 2	Schedule 3	Schedule 4	Others	Manufacture, Sales or Transportation	Manufacture, Sales or Transportation and Use	Drugs Users Only	Others
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	591	36	3	2,129	4	32,046	2,579
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	1,136	44	10	3,470	3	29,428	2,559
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	1,747	57	15	4,514	4	29,351	2,571
2012	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	69	7	4,966	7	28,553	2,884
2013	36,096	13,592	19,796	2,629	68	11	4,867	1	27,705	3,523
Percentage Compared to Last Years(%)	-0.9	-13.7	6.7	30.0	-1.4	57.1	-2.0	-85.7	-3.0	22.2

Source: Ministry of Justice (http://www.moj.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=274451&ctNode=28166&mp=001

(3) Quantity of Confiscated Drugs

In 2013, there were 3656.5kg of drugs after purification in the forensic process, an increase of 1034.1kg from 2012. Of this, 288.5 kg of category 1 narcotics were confiscated, mainly due to a sizable arrest made on November 17, 2013, by the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor Office, the NPA, the CA, Taipei City Police Department and New Taipei City Police Department, where 173.2 kg of heroin was confiscated. On the other hand, a total of 838.2 kg category 2 drugs was confiscated in 2013, an increase of 694.4 kg compared to 2012. Finally, a total of 2,421.8 kg of category 3 narcotics were confiscated, 99% of which were ketamine.

In terms of sources, most of the drugs came from China, 1,954.2 kg (~53%) in 2013 alone. Of this, the category 3 narcotics ketamine totaled 1,686.5 kg. The largest increase in smuggled narcotics was from North Korea (listed under 'Others') due to the apprehension of the frigate "Jinhongchun #6" carrying 490.4 kg of the category 2 narcotics amphetamine.

In 2013, the category 3 narcotics ketamine still remains the largest in distribution amount, taking up 65.5% of the total drugs confiscated. Since more than 70% of ketamine is smuggled in from China, it is imperative to suppress the amount of drug trafficked into Taiwan from across the strait (Table 5-3, Table 5-4).

Table 5-3 Statistics of Drugs Confiscated-by Weight after Purification in Forensic Process Unit: kg

Category	Total	Schedule 1 drugs		Schedule 2 drugs					Schedule 3 drugs		Schedule 4 drugs			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudo ephedrine
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
2010	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
2011	2,340.1	17.8	17.8	166.9	23.9	1.6	140.6	-	1,436.0	1,371.9	719.4	4.9	87.3	329.3
2012	2,622.4	159.7	157.9	143.8	5.7	14.4	119.3	-	2,233.5	2,111.1	85.4	5.2	7.5	35.6
2013	3,656.5	288.5	288.3	838.2	20.4	35.7	775.8	0.1	2,421.8	2,393.3	107.9	0.6	101.9	4.3
Percentage Compared to Last Year(%)	39.4	80.7	82.6	482.9	257.9	147.9	550.3	100.0	8.4	13.4	26.3	-88.5	1,258.7	-87.9

Source: Ministry of Justice (http://www.moj.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=274451&ctNode=28166&mp=001)

Table 5-4 Origins of Drugs Confiscated

Unit: kg

Category	Total	Schedule 1 drugs		Schedule 2 drugs					Schedule 3 drugs		Schedule 4 drugs			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudo ephedrine
Taiwan	338.9	4.3	4.3	59.2	5.5	11.0	39.5	-	267.4	251.2	7.9	0.1	3.2	4.3
China	1,954.2	0.1	0.1	168.1	-	-	165.2	-	1,688.7	1,686.5	97.2	-	97.2	-
Hong Kong	174.3	-	-	66.4	-	-	66.4	-	108.0	108.0	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13.5	11.5	11.5	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,045.0	259.7	259.4	513.8	0.0	23.3	490.4	-	271.4	271.3	0.1	-	-	-
Uknown	130.6	12.9	12.9	29.4	14.9	0.1	14.3	0.1	86.3	76.3	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.0

Source: Ministry of Justice (http://www.moj.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=274451&ctNode=28166&mp=001)

(4) Drug Offenders after Prosecutions

In 2013, a total of 26,779 individuals were sentenced through drug-related offenses, 45.7% of which are currently incarcerated. Of these, 53.8% were tried for distribution only, 40.9% for personal use only. An analysis of types of prosecutions over the last 5 years indicate that the percentage of drug-offenders incarcerated for distributions gradually increased from 29.6% in 2009 to 53.8% in 2013, while the percentage of those incarcerated for personal use decreased from 63.3% in 2009 to 40.8% in 2013. The reason for this shift may be that, under strengthened investigations for narcotics production, distribution and transportation, the number of confirmed drug-offenders under extensive investigation in the past few years also show signs of steady increase. At the same time, due to long-term incarceration (see Table 5-2), even though the number of offenders has decreased by 537 compared to 2012, the number of incarcerated offenders still continues to increase. On the other hand, under various rehabilitation policies, the number of drug-users and addicts under therapy has continued to steadily decrease over the past 5 years. (Table 5-5)

Table 5-5 Summary of Inmates Imprisoned for Drug-Related Crime

Unit: person

Category	Inmates					New Inmates			New Inmates for rehab	
	Total	Manufacture, sales or transportation	Manufacture, sales or transportation and use	Drug Users Only	Percentage of Incarcerated	Total	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Probation rehab	Compulsory rehab
2009	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	42.8	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
2010	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	42.9	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
2011	25,257	10,503	337	13,197	43.9	11,474	5,544	5,205	8,565	1,094
2012	26,326	12,643	267	12,141	44.9	10,971	5,083	5,023	6,969	793
2013	26,779	14,411	211	10,947	45.7	10,434	4,775	4,789	6,700	664
Percentage Compared to Last Year(%)	1.7	14.0	-21.0	-9.8	{0.8}	-4.9	-6.1	-4.7	-3.9	-16.3

Source:Ministry of Justice

III. Future Perspectives

1. Strengthen International and Cross-strait Investigative Collaboration

Approximately 90% of the confiscated drugs came from overseas and a large portion were from China. It is, therefore, imperative to facilitate international and cross-strait investigations. In recent years, many cross-border drug-trafficking operations have been disintegrated as a result of close international and cross-strait judicial exchanges and platforms. At the same time an “Investigative Collaboration Supervisory Task Force” will begin to archive both domestic and international drug-related information. In turn, each law enforcement department will encourage active exchanges with their counterparts abroad, to be able to eliminate production of drugs in its infancy and reduce smuggling.

2. Strengthen Investigations at Borders and Customs

As international commerce becomes more convenient, and the customs clearance procedure becomes simpler, more drug-smugglers attempt to bring illegal goods through customs. Customs work is now facing unprecedented challenges. Without staggering international commerce, the CA, through better use of information, must conduct more thorough risk-assessment, filter for suspects, work closely with law enforcement departments, and efficiently

utilize x-ray equipment, drugs/explosives detection instruments and drug dogs. In the future, customs offices will continue to implement a "Radio Frequency Identification Electronics Monitoring System" to ensure cargo transfer, establish a personal and vehicle database with Taiwan International Ports Corporation and encourage international cargo handling standards with the World Customs Organization.

3. Complete Integration of Drugs Investigative Collaboration

Domestically, the law enforcement authorities for drugs include the MJIB, the NPA, the CGA and the MPC. The various departments often face overlapping cases that require mutual assistance and coordination from district prosecutors offices. In order to strengthen mutual assistance, "United Investigation - Distribution of Tasks Based on Efficiency Assessment of Contributing Departments" must be thoroughly implemented to ensure exchanges and joint-investigations. To crack down on small to medium-sized drug dealers, each local district prosecutors office set a drug information database in 2013, which is expected to assist juridical bodies to have a better command of the drug-dealing network and effectively crack down on drug-related crimes by means of integrating and analyzing information from diverse sources.

4. Continue to Promote Addict Rehabilitation through Judicial Assistance

The MOJ has entrusted the research of "Viable Decriminalization for Drug-users" to National Taipei University. The study indicates that the current module of "guilty without sentencing" has won popular support in academia, and the public generally does not support complete decriminalization of drug-users. The judicial authorities must formulate appropriate measures of treatment for addicts. According to studies abroad, judicial involvement in rehabilitation has proven effective. Domestically, both the observation/rehabilitation mechanism, initiated in 1998, and the deferred-sentencing/forced-rehabilitation program, initiated in 2008, is methods of judicial assistance in drug-offender rehabilitation. In the future, such efforts will continue to receive judicial, medical, and social support from the authorities in order to effectively lower drug-harm.

IV. Conclusion

In recent years, the frequent and diverse methods of international communications have also resulted in multifaceted and ever-evolving drug-related problems. Faced with the challenges of new types of drugs and drug-trade, investigative collaboration efforts must also continue to improve both externally and internally. All members of the initiative must continue to strengthen ties with international and cross-strait law enforcement authorities. Given the complex and complicated nature of drug abuse issues, collaborative strategies and efforts are needed to come up with effective countermeasures. In light of this, the collaborative law enforcement division plans to continue its seamless collaboration with the supervising drug prevention division, the drug resistance division, the drug rehabilitation division, and the international collaboration division under the agenda of the "Collaborative of the Drug Prevention, the Drug Resistance, the Drug Investigation and the Drug Rehabilitation" to jointly ensure social order and the health of nationals.

Part VI

Drug Rehabilitation

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I.Preface

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) "2013 World Drug Report" indicates approximately14,000,000 people around the world between the ages of 15 and 64 use injected drugs. Among these, approximately 1,600,000 infected AIDS. Although the number of injection drug users has decreased by 12% since 2008, and the number of AIDS cases has dropped by 46%, 210,000 people died from drug use. In addition, UNODC executive director Yury Fedotov pointed out in the United Nations General Assembly on June 26, 2012, "Every year, around 200,000 people die from the abuse of heroin, cocaine and other drugs, which lead to not only broken families and the suffering of millions of people, but also bad public security and the spread of AIDS. Before evaluating the global improvement of Millennium Devolopment Goal, we must consider these public health topics, such as prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and returning to society, as the main elements of strategy for reducing the global drug demand." Obviously, drug rehabilitation still needs to be continuously promoted by the whole society. It is not limited only to health service; it needs to integrate the judiciary, police service, labor service and society service together to help those addicts return to society, in order to comply with the goal of international drug control.

II. Current Development

1. Strengthen Rehabilitation System and Medical Services for Drug Addiction

In recent years, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has been continuously establishing rehabilitation system, expanding rehabilitation therapies and inpatient services for specific hospitals, as well as strengthening drug addiction education and training for medical professionals with help from designated psychiatric hospitals. In 2013, there were 153 drug rehab institutions specified by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, which consist of 21 core hospitals, 105 regular hospitals,

and 27 clinics. A total of 1,493 drug rehab practitioners included 354 psychiatrists, 291 pharmacists, 387 nurses, 167 psychologists, 146 occupational therapists, and 148 social workers. They provided the services including voluntary rehab or referral from other institutions, follow-up and referral for the individual out-patient cases, emergency, in-patient and discharged. Medicinal treatment and psychological counseling are utilized to help addicts find their regular lives and self-control, in order to prevent relapse. In addition, "Opiate Alternative Therapy Guidelines", "Category 2 narcotics Clinical Treatment Guidelines" and "Ketamine Clinical Treatment Guidelines" were published as references for medical professionals in order to strengthen quality of therapy.

In order to improve quantity of service for drug therapy centers, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has included all city/county drug therapy centers and hospitals as a part of the evaluation index. This implementation will encourage city/county governments to actively supervise municipal addiction therapy institutions under their rehabilitation services and thus increase the capacity of therapy.

2. Current Status of Alternative Therapy

In order to effectively control AIDS infection among needle-sharing drug users in Taiwan, the Ministry of Health and Welfare launched its "Pilot Program of AIDS Harm Mitigation for Drug Patients" after the British, Australian and Hong Kong. Alternative therapy is a crucial part of this initiative, providing long-term clinical substitutes for morphine, such as methadone and buprenorphine, in addition to health education, periodic mental/physical evaluation, blood tests and group therapy. Addicts are encouraged to gradually remove their cravings, maintain healthy routines and eliminate inclination for offense.

Currently, "Alternative Treatment Subsidy Program for Non-AIDS Drug Addicts" offers full subsidy for Opiates, which covers costs for the less addictive, safer and more convenient, alternative substances such as methadone and buprenorphine. It also includes health evaluation, therapy,

urine tests and other medicinal costs. By reducing the financial burden, addicts are encouraged to receive rehabilitative therapy.

Currently, with the exception of Lienchiang County, a total of 122 alternative therapy facilities include every city/county nationwide. Since the first use of methadone as alternative therapy, a total of 40,042 individuals have received treatment, for a total of 20,411,651 days, by the end of 2013. Of these, 10,733 alone were treated in 2013, where 85% were male and 15% were female. Figure 6-1 shows the progression of alternative therapy (Figure 6-1).

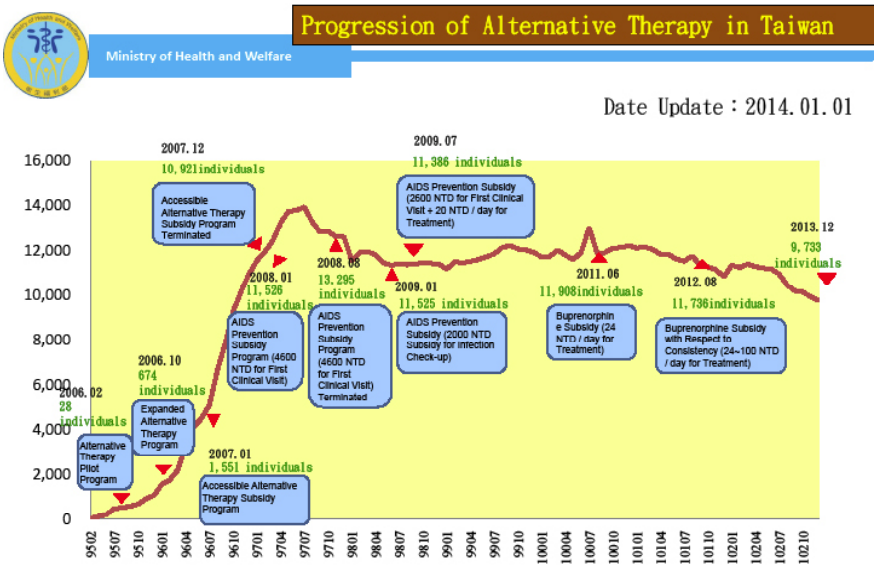


Figure 6-1 Progression of Alternative Therapy in Taiwan

In order to improve the convenience of alternative therapy, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has implemented an “Alternative Treatment Management System for Medical Facilities” for all 122 designated medical institutions offering alternative therapy. The system is able to identify patients through an intravenous recognition module and update treatment information without the restriction of location due to work, travel or residential changes. Patients can continue their treatment

from any medical institution in the country that offers alternative therapy, increasing the incentive for rehabilitation.

3. Current Status of Harm Reduction Program

The Harm Reduction Program is inclusive for individuals, families and society. Its missions are: (i) prevent AIDS carriers from sharing needles and using diluent; (ii) increase awareness for AIDS and the behavior of safe-sex through enhanced medical efficiency; (iii) subsidize alternative therapy, clinical inquiries and testing for AIDS, syphilis and tuberculosis; (iv) help AIDS patients receiving alternative therapy to increase their participation rate, decrease their dropout rate, and continue to receive medical treatment during transfers.

In consideration of limited the harm to individual, family and society, a "Pilot Program of AIDS Harm Mitigation for Drug Patients" was implemented on December 6, 2005, providing injection needles and syringes from a total of 409 paraphernalia machines and 876 AIDS Service Centers across 22 counties nationwide. Approximate 70,000 to 80,000 sets of clean drug paraphernalia are provided every week to prevent addicts from contracting AIDS through sharing needles and diluent. The program has successfully decreased the number of new AIDS cases from 72% in 2005 to 2% in 2013 (Figure 6-2).

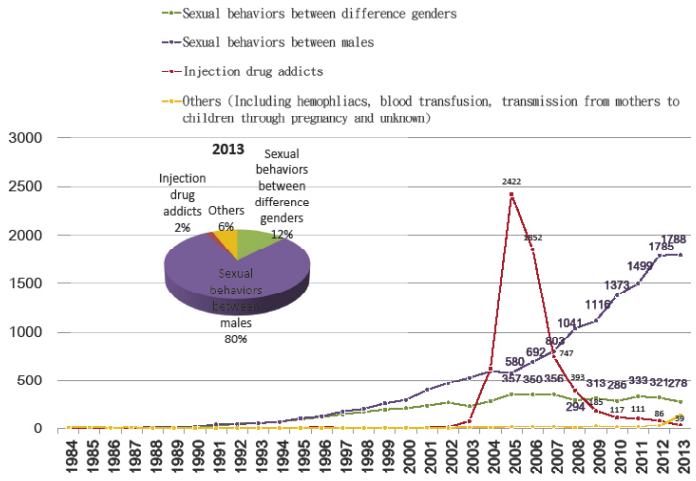


Figure 6-2 Statistics of HIV Carriers in Taiwan by Hazard Factors (1984-2013)

4. Current Status of Observation Rehabilitation and Forced Rehabilitation

(1) Observation Rehabilitation

i. Rehabilitation Centers

The Agency of Corrections commands the maximal medical resource and professionals for addiction therapy. It has appointed various correctional facilities as rehabilitation centers, including Xindian/Taichung/Kaohsiung Drug Abuse Treatment Centers, Taipei Women's /Taichung/Kaohsiung/Taitung/Hualien Detention Centers, Penghu/Kinmen Prisons, Taipei/Tainan Juvenile Detention Houses and Ming Yang High School.

ii. Status of Detention

In 2013, a total of 6,700 individuals began observation rehabilitation (5,531 male, 1,169 female), a 3.9% reduction compared to 6,969 in 2012. A total of 6,796 subjects successfully completed rehabilitation, while 653 (9.6% of total) continued to use drugs and were transferred to forced rehabilitation (583 male, 70 female). By the end of 2013, 727 individuals remained under observation rehabilitation (620 male, 107 female), an 11.7% reduction compared to 823 individuals in 2012.

iii. Period of Observation Rehabilitation

In accordance with the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, the period of observational rehabilitation must not exceed 2 months.

iv. Process of Observation Rehabilitation

According to "Act of Execution of Rehabilitation Treatment" and "40-Day Process for Observation Rehabilitation" implemented by Ministry of Justice, compliance with observation rehabilitation is divided into 4 phases: initiation, physiological detoxification, relapse assessment and completion.

v. Conditions for Observation Rehabilitation

a. Relapse Assessment

Psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers appointed by the rehabilitation centers, and/or medical institutions with psychiatry wards, will conduct interviews and clinical evaluations on subjects of observation rehabilitation to determine possible relapse based on individual cases (Figure 6-3).

Figure 6-3 Observation Rehabilitation Clinical Evaluation

b. Strengthen Drug Resistance and Drug Harm Awareness

Rehabilitation centers actively coordinate local medical, religious and social resources to provide subjects under observation rehabilitation with classes on religious counseling, life counseling, humanities education, legal education, rehabilitation methods and emotional management to help strengthen the awareness and self control for drug users (Figure 6-4).

c. Continuous Follow-up Counseling

In order to ensure successful rehabilitation and prevent relapse, each city/country drug abuse prevention center will transfer individual profiles and appoint a case manager for each subject under observation rehabilitation prior to leaving the rehabilitation centers to continue follow-up counseling, social rehabilitation and advocacy of welfare resources (Figure 6-5).

Figure 6-4 Observational Rehabilitation Drug Prevention Classes

Figure 6-5 Drug Abuse Prevention Center Follow-up Counseling

(2) Forced Rehabilitation

i. Rehabilitation Centers

The Agency of Corrections has appointed a total of 7 rehabilitation centers, including 3 women's detention centers and 4 independent rehabilitation centers in Xindian, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Taitung.

ii. Status of Detention

In 2013, a total of 664 individuals began enforced rehabilitation (591 male, 73 female), a 16.3% decrease compared to 793 individuals in 2012. A total of 743 individuals finished rehabilitation, 731 of which stopped receiving treatment, while 12 (1.6%) successfully completed treatment. A total of 474 individuals remained under rehabilitation by the end of 2013 (416 male, 58 female), a 17.1% reduction compared to 572 individuals in 2012.

iii. Period of Forced Rehabilitation

In accordance with the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, forced rehabilitation must be at least 6 months and must not exceed 1 year.

iv. Procedure for Rehabilitative Measures

According to "Act of Execution of Drug Abuser Treatment", there are three phases of rehabilitation: conditioning, psychological counseling, and social adaptation. The conditioning phase helps addicts develop physical and mental fortitude for rehabilitation. The psychological counseling phase stimulates motivation and determination for changes, reducing addicts' mental dependence on drugs. Finally, the social adaptation phase rebuilds social network and problem solving abilities in preparation for returning to the society. The subject must pass all three phases in order to complete the rehabilitation.

v. Conditions for Enforced Rehabilitation

a.Intervention Courses at Individual Stages

According to Rules of Rehabilitation and "Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Drug Addiction" enforced by the Ministry of Justice, rehabilitation centers organize various courses during each rehabilitative phase, including physical training (Figure 6-6), emotional adjustment, inquiries and counseling, (Figure 6-7), life education, health education, rehabilitation methods, career counseling and legal education. In order to maintain quality of rehabilitative processes, the centers conduct 1~3 evaluations for their teachers/coaches/counselors according to "Rules Governing the Selection and Assessment of Intructors in Rehabilitation Facilities"

Figure 6-6 Physical Training

Figure 6-7 Inquiries and Counseling

b. Enhance Effects of Psychosocial Intervention Service

In addition to the courses mentioned above, rehabilitation centers contract professional

psychologists and social workers is provided by case-specific management and evaluation for each patient, including the appropriate psychological therapy, counseling and social adaptation. As the World Health Organization has defined drug addiction as a form of chronic disease, each rehabilitation center actively localizes resources for therapy, increasing both the accessibility and capacity of services, to help patients' willingness and motivation for rehabilitation.

c. Multiple Rehabilitation Counseling Programs

Rehabilitation centers approach therapy from the body, the heart and the spirit by combining resources from religious groups, social groups, academic and governmental departments. Diverse small-group rehabilitation programs involving Buddhism, Christianity, Catholicism, computer engineering, baking, religious literature study, calligraphy, arts and music are all a part of self-development counseling (Figure 6-8, Figure 6-9).

Figure 6-8 Group Artistic Therapy

Figure 6-9 Career Fair

d. Expand Family Support Program

Studies show that family and social acceptance/care/assistance can play significant roles in motivating patients under

rehabilitation; therefore, rehabilitation centers have expanded their services to include health seminars and support groups to families of addicts. Themed and focused activities can enhance interactions between patients and their families; while family education and parenting education can strengthen family acceptance, companionship and assistance for patients under rehabilitation. These efforts teach family members the right attitude towards drug addiction and increase the likelihood of success for socialization (Figure 6-10 to Figure 6-13).

Figure 6-10 Health Inquiry Room for Family Members

Figure 6-11 Health Seminar for Family Members

Figure 6-12 Parenting Activities

Figure 6-13 Family Groups

e. Follow-up Counseling

In order to continue treatment post-release, rehabilitation centers have established cooperative mechanisms with city/county Drug Abuse Prevention Centers to continue counseling outside of the facilities. Information regarding each patient is transferred to nearby Drug Abuse Prevention Centers in order to allow follow-up rehabilitative service and avoid relapse.

5. Current Developmentand Reviews for Deferred Prosecution Subjects on Rehabilitation

Since the amendment of article 24 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in 2008, the Ministry of Justice has legalized deferred prosecution for rehabilitative therapy. In 2012, the ministry further implemented an "Integrative Program for Drug Prevention/Resistance/Investigation", based on the carrot and stick theory, allowing prosecutors to offer drug users the opportunity for rehabilitation. If agreed, the individual will be evaluated at rehabilitation centers. One copy of the evaluation will be sent to the prosecutor as proof of process, another to the assigned counselor or social worker, who will supervise the drug users to receive Methadone alternative therapy or rehabilitation therapy until completion. If the counselor finds the drug users failing to seek/continue rehabilitative therapy or relapsing, he/she will notify the prosecutor, who will then revoke the deferred prosecution and appeal to the court for incarceration (at least1 year) as a form of forced rehabilitation. In 2013, 794 category 1 narcotics abusers were received deferred prosecution and rehab treatment, comprising 9.3% of the total 8,574 abusers of the same level drug who were either prosecuted or deferring prosecuted. The Ministry of Justice would keep requiring the prosecutors to defer the prosecution for some particular cases, so that the professionals could treat those drug abusers effectively, and resolve the problem of recidivism because of the inability to eliminate their addiction.

On June 26, 2013, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health and Welfare amended "Enforcement Rules Governing Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Treatment and Criteria for Accomplished Treatment" by making category 2 narcotics users have eligibility for deferred prosecution. In 2013, the number of category 2 narcotics users receiving rehabilitative therapy was 1,968, 15.3% of the total 12,890. Out of those, 963 people were revoked of deferred prosecution for failure to comply with the conditions, 48.9% of the total, which is much lower than the revocation rate of 78.6% for offenders of category 1 narcotics. In the future, district prosecutors

offices will continue to work together with local Drug Abuse Prevention Centers and medical institutions in enforcing rehabilitation through the judicial system.

6. Reviews for Rehabilitation of Ministry of Education

In recent years, the Ministry of Education and student extracurricular counseling boards have urged the importance of drug abuse recognition by teaching staff. Meanwhile, checklists for high-risk and special personnel have been meticulously reported in order to strengthen counseling. According to the Campus Security Report Center, the number of student drug abuse cases has increased gradually over recent years, indicating more cooperation from schools to file related Reports. Over the last years, preventative efforts for the level 1 and level 2 by the Ministry of Education has made apparent progress. Since 2009, the ministry has also increased counseling initiatives. In compliance with "Procedure for the Counseling Process for the Three-level Drug Abuse Prevevtion among Students" and "Implementation Strategy for Preventing Drugs from Campus", the Ministry of Education has increased preventative measures for the level 2, conducts urine screening test and combines counseling services with teachers, parents, student in school and Chunhue counselors (3 months as a term) for students under drug abuse. These efforts aimed to discourage novice/curious drug users from developing physical or mental addiction. In 2013, a total of 1,068 students completed Chunhue counseling. Those who continue to experience drug abuse after a 3-month term will continue to receive counseling or be transferred to rehabilitation institutions appointed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare if deemed necessary by guardians. In 2013, 109 people for a total of 397 man-days were sent to drug rehab institutions or clinics by all school levels.

Due to an insufficient number of counselors, related counseling knowledge and attendance from troubled students, in addition to social issues that often accompany drug abuse, schools often lack the resources to effectively provide assistance. In response, the Ministry of Education

began dispatching members of the substitute services draftees to school with successful Chunhue programs. In 2012, a total of 94 members of the substitute services draftees joined the program and 103 individuals in 2013. These members receive training in anti-drug knowledge, assist the faculty to counsel individual students, special personnel and high-risk groups, help with diverse education and other Chunhue administrative tasks. The Ministry of Education also promotes volunteer programs, recruiting compassionate and patient citizens or college students to become Chunhue volunteers. In 2013, a total of 725 volunteers were recruited to counsel 788 students.

In August, 2011, the Ministry of Education followed amended article 10 of Primary and Junior High School Act in order to subsidize district government in terms of drug prevention and assigned counselors to elementary/high schools with more than 55 classes. In 5 years, the subsidy will increase to all elementary/high schools with more than 24 classes, along with seminars for drug abuse preventative knowledge.

In order to further assist counseling programs for drug abuse in schools, the Ministry of Education began a promotion for "Professional Inquiry Service Program for Student Drug Abuse" in 2010, inviting expert scholars, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, counselors, social workers and Chunhue counselors to assist with preventative efforts of level-2 and level-3. The program has been implemented in 13 cities and counties in 2013, including New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Taichung City and Pingtung County in 2011, and Kaohsiung in 2012. The above cities/counties also combine help from volunteers to provide counseling for students with severe drug abuse. Taichung City student extracurricular counseling board collaborates with the Association of Taiwan Clinical Psychologists, Chiayi County with the Department of Counseling and Inquiry from National Chiayi University and Miaoli County with the Department of Health Care and Social Work from Yu Da University

of Science and Technology. Other cities/counties are assigned various preventative programs, according to demand and capacity, such as exploratory education, adventure therapy, career exploration, counseling (including family consultation), medical rehabilitation, case study reports and visitation services among others. These programs are led by ice-breaker activities, followed by volunteer companionship to provide effective concealing, diverse learning initiatives and correctional efforts to help students stay free of drug harm (Figure 6-14 to Figure 6-17). Implementation of the program is as follows:

Figure 6-14 Medical Rehabilitation

Figure 6-15 Case Study Seminar

Figure 6-16 Family Consultation

Figure 6-17 Group Counseling

(1) Individual Counseling

Chunhue individual case meetings and seminars for junior and senior high school were held to help conduct case-by-case evaluation and carry out family consultation or medical rehabilitation if necessary.

(2) Career Exploration

Diverse skill-developing classes were held (includes catering, baking, hairstyle, car repair…etc) to help individuals under

rehabilitation improve adaptation and willingness to learn for future educational and occupational choices (Figure 6-18 to figure 6-20).

Figure 6-18
Career Exploration of Car Repair

Figure 6-19
Career Exploration of Catering

Figure 6-20
Career Exploration of Baking

(3) Explorational Education or Therapy through Hiking Adventures

Students recovering from drug abuse are encourage to surpass themselves, create new heights in experiences, accomplishments and efficiency as well as ability to face, learn and solve problems by developing trustful relationship with counselors (Figure 6-21 to Figure 6-26).

Figure 6-21 Explorational Education

Figure 6-22 Explorational Education

Figure 6-23 Therapy through Hiking Adventures

Figure 6-24 Therapy through Hiking Adventures

Figure 6-25 Around the Island Cycling

Figure 6-26 Experimental Learning

(4) Follow-up Counseling

Counselors, volunteers and consultants conduct follow-up counseling and periodically hold group meeting. Schools are asked to share learning conditions of rehabilitating individuals until they graduate.

(5) In the future, Ministry of Education hopes to counsel individuals under rehabilitation by integrating counseling/medical resource of each city/country through long term care, interest development and self-control measures (Figure 6-27 to Figure 6-29).

Figure 6-27, 6-28, 6-29 Holiday Companion Care

7. The Current Status of Rehab Treated by the Ministry of Defense for Military Officers and Soldiers

With compliance to "Rules Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Sample Screening for Military Force" and "Procedureof Urine Testing for Sepcified Personnel", Ministry of National Defense conducted urine tests for military officers and classified test subjects into 7 types. They are Type 1: new recruits; Type 2: inmates of military prisons; Type 3: officers, NCOs and soldiers who have a record of violating the "Drug

Control Act"; Type 4: drivers and pilots of military aircrafts, ships and vehicles; Type 5: air traffic control staff; Type 6: personnel in charge of drug testing, research and investigation; Type 7: those who are suspected of drug use.

Military departments transfer samples that test positive to district military hospitals for second testing. If the samples test was positive again, it will be sent to military police command or Tri-Service General Hospital (urine test institution approved by Ministry of Health and Welfare) for final confirmation. Subjects that test was positive for all levels of screening will be transferred to judicial authorities and their supervising departments notified.

Currently, Ministry of Health and Welfare has designated 8 drug abuse rehabilitation hospitals, providing therapy services for addicts, including: Tri-Service General Hospital, Kaohsiung/Taichung/Taoyuan/Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital and Zuoying/Gangshan/Beitou branches.

In 2013, a total of 586,342 urine screening tests were conducted military officers, with 930 preliminary positive tests and 460 confirmed tests (0.078%). The results indicate effective preventative measures.

8. Ministry of the Interior's Drug Rehabilitation and Counseling Current Tasks of Substitute Services Draftees

In compliance to nationwide anti-drug policies, National Conscription Agency implemented Executive Yuan anti-drug assembly in 2006, actively establishing warning and counseling mechanisms for the drug-abuse issue of substitute services draftees. Servicemen are encouraged to request for therapy in order to receive rehabilitative help.

(1) Encourage Servicemen to Actively Ask for Therapy

National Conscription Agency encourages servicemen with positive urine test results or confess to involvements with drugs

to actively request for therapy. They will be profiled as "Special Personnel" and receive case/environmental management as well as irregular follow-up tests every 2 to 3 months. If test results indicate involvement with category 1 and 2 narcotics, the subject will be transferred to judicial authorities. If test results indicate involvement with category 3 and 4 narcotics, the subject will be transferred to local police departments. If test results indicate negative involvement with drugs, Conscription Department will remove the subject from "Special Personnel" list and conduct irregular tests until decommission.

(2) Transfer to Therapy and Counseling

In order to provide efficient counseling transfers, National Conscription Agency has designated various rehabilitation hospitals for servicemen under drug abuse: Taipei City Hospital Beitou Branch, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center, Taichung Veterans Hospital Chiayi Branch, Cishan Hospital, Taitung Hospital and Yuli Hospital.

(3) Assist High-risk Servicemen with Transfer to City/County Drug Abuse Prevention Centers

A total of 173,338 substitute services draftees have received mandatory urine screening tests on the second day of service since class 46 in 2006. National Conscription Agency has established records of servicemen suspected of drug abuse in order to assist in consultation transfer and follow-up counseling. Servicemen nearing decommission are encouraged to continue receiving assistance from city/county drug abuse prevention centers.

In order to expand consultation services for servicemen under drug abuse, more rehabilitative hospitals will collaborate in efforts to conduct follow-up counseling, prevent drug abuse and avoid relapses. Supervising officers for substitute services draftees will be responsible for consolidating management and counseling for servicemen involved in drug abuse and create a healthy environment.

9. Ministry of Labor Assists Addicts with Occupational Counseling and Matching

Due to personal disadvantages, stereotypes, labeling, personal records and unwilling employers, addicts under rehabilitation are less adapted or ideal for the job market, which results in negative influences to make resocialization extremely difficult. Public services and resources are imperative to employment prospects of addicts. As successful drug rehabilitation is closely correlated with the patient's treatment, counseling and employment conditions upon completing therapy, Ministry of Labor's occupational institutions assisted with re-employment and re-socialization:

(1) Information Exchange Mechanisms for Addicts' Information were Established between Workforce Development Agency and District Correctional Facilities, Prosecutors Office and After-care Establishments.

(2) Conduct Occupational Service and Training in Collaboration with Correctional Facilities and After-care Establishments.

i. Imprisonment Advocacy

a. Promotional Activity for Establishing Employment Preparation with Proper Connection between a Proper Concept of Work and The Occupational Market.

Preparation and advocacy for employment efforts include the establishment of good occupational understanding, mental awareness, application techniques, entrepreneurship, job training.

b. Group Activity for the Development of Employment Adaption Ability

Employment adaptation activities aim to improve self-recognition, self-control, emotional management, confidence, career exploration and market trend under group settings.

ii. Follow-up Occupational Service upon Release from Incarceration

a. Establishing Referral Channel to Help Ex-convicts Accept Employment Service

Transfer mechanism for addicts' after-care service and employment assistance are conducted through judicial authorities (correctional facilities and district prosecutors offices) or after-care groups.

b. Individual Cases Managed by Appointed Man

Public employment service institutions provide case-to-case and professional occupational management services.

c. Providing Employment and Job-related Information

Information regarding job market, employment application, professional training, skill certification and labor law are provided to help preparation for re-employment.

d. Arranging Job Hunting Activity and Improving Job Seeking Skills

Employment seminars offer preparation for job application (including job market conditions, interview skills, resume writing, career plan and work ethics awareness, confidence building and related knowledge) while also providing basic information for employers and self-evaluation for better matches.

e. Helping On-site Hiring Activity and Job Matching

In order to minimize criminal records exposure, applicants are encouraged to attend various publicly held employment fairs. Businesses that are willing to employ from ex-convictswill also be invited to the fairs for face-to-face interviews. Agency of Corrections assisted in holding 13 "A New Life, A New Dream" employment expositions, servicing 1,435 participants.

iii. Case Collaboration with Public Authorities

a. Ex-convicts who completed methadone alternative therapy are offered employment transfer services.

b. Ex-convicts under after-care association can apply for "After-Care Entrepreneurship Loan" and "Small Entrepreneurship Loan"

(3) Helping Ex-convicts Find a Job Using Employment Facilitating Tools

i. Encouraging Employers to Hire Ex-convicts

Employers who hire ex-convicts are encourage by 10,000 NTD subsidy per month for each new hire, up to a maximum of 12 months.

ii. Enhancing Ex-convicts to Obtain Jobs

a. Employment Commuting Subsidy

Individuals who are hired through public employment services, and live more than 30 km from work, may receive 500 NTD in subsidy. Under special circumstances, the individual may receive up to 1,250 NTD in subsidy for no more than 4 times a year.

b. Temporary Job Allowance

Temporary jobs acquired through emergency employment services are subsidize for 115 NTD/hour, up to 176 hours a month. The maximal duration of the subsidy is 6 months.

c. Diverse Employment Development Programs

Providing various work opportunities; paying the worker 115-125 NTD/hour based on the type of work and job requirements. Working time should be 20-176 hours /month; providing subsidy according to the total work hours of every month.

d. Occupational Learning and Readaptation Program

In order to help disadvantaged individuals, businesses or private groups offering occupational training and readaptation programs may receive a 6-month minimal wage subsidy every 2 years for each individual.

iii. Occupational Training for Ex-convicts

a. Ex-convicts applying for job training through employment services, and are eligible based on level of education, will be prioritized for the program.

b. Ex-convicts and other disadvantaged individuals may attend all-day occupational training for free and receive basic allowance for the duration of training. The individual is also eligible for future occupational counseling and matching events.

c. Due to limited resource, after-care associations conduct occupational training by utilizing local assistance. Workforce Development Agency offer self-use, contracted and subsidized classes for establishments interested in holding occupational training. Localized locations make it more appealing for ex-convicts to attend.

d. In 2013, city/county drug abuse prevention centers had transferred a total of 1,306 ex-convicts from rehabilitation to public employment institutions. Of which, 394 successful employment were made and 274 ex-convicts attended occupational training.

10. Subsidize Private Establishments and Groups for Rehabilitation and Re-socialization

In order to encourage social groups to become involved with rehab services, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Labor, etc. invested many resources into drug rehab services, religious mental support services or rehab guidance services. They encouraged the addicts to return to the community smoothly, established the complete rehab model, and enforced the effect of drug control.

In order to maximize the central government's resources, Ministry of Health and Welfare has conducted inventory for all city/county drug prevention efforts in both the pirate sectors and religious groups. The

inventory indicates a total of 196 institutions and groups in 2013. Of which, Kaohsiung City, Taichung City, New Taipei city and Hsinchu City have the most private rehabilitative institutions and groups; whereas, New Taipei City, Taichung City and Hsinchu City provide the most diverse resources. In terms of types of services, the most common ones are mental support, life counseling and anti-drug advocacy programs, while the less common are occupational training, addict support groups, medical referral and volunteer/counselor training. A summary of rehabilitative resources in the private sector can be found in Figure 6-30. This inventory helps the central government identify where subsidy is most needed, and allocate resources in terms of categories, locations and quantity.

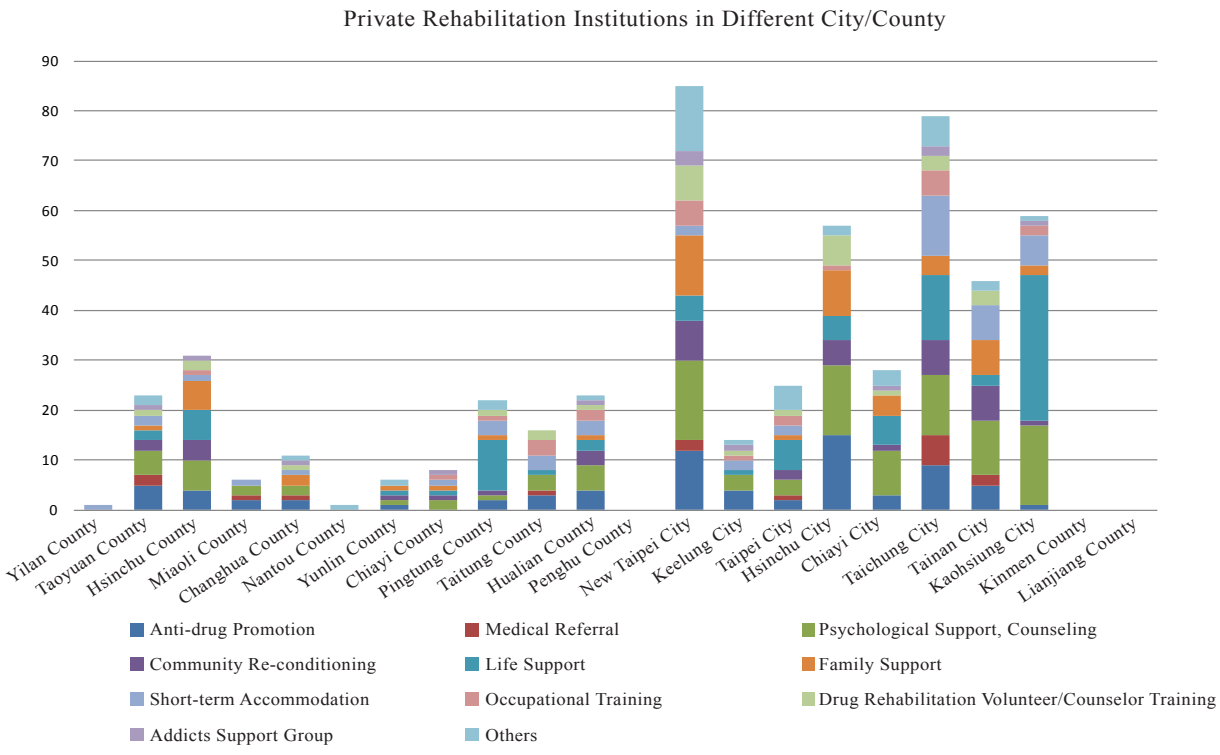


Figure 6-30 Private Rehabilitation Institutions in Different City/County

In order to complete the network of nationwide rehabilitative help, Ministry of Health and Welfare has implemented "Subsidy for Rehabilitative Programs in the Private Sector" for where the inventory indicates a shortage in services. A total of 5,267,000 NTD were allocated to the following 11 subsidy programs: "Appointed Rehabilitation Centers Collaborating to Provide Addicts with Counseling, Urine Tests and Other Transferrable Medical Services", "Alternative Therapy Service for Opiates Addicts", "Occupational Training and Employment Matching Platforms for Addicts", "Rehabilitative Care and Counseling Mechanisms through Social Welfare Authorities", "Rehabilitative Training for Volunteers, Professional Counselors or Supervisors" and "Addicts Support Groups". The rehabilitation and resocialization performances from private institutions and groups are as follow:

(1) Operation Dawn Taipei

Operation Dawn focused on the blessing treatment method to help drug abuser rebuild their lives. The main courses include spiritual course, knowledge course, practice course, career course. During rehab, the addicts were required to stay in the guidance village for one and half years, and receive complete recovery guidance for their physical, emotional, spiritual and social behaviors (Figure 6-31, Figure 6-32). Operation Dawn's performance for 2013 are as follow:

Figure 6-31, Figure 6-32 Comprehensive Rehabilitative Counseling and Education

i. Counseling Hotline

A total of 2,583 people received the service.

ii. Admittance of the Rehabilitated for Counseling

In 2012, a total of 150 addicts resided in Operation Dawn's village, 232 new arrivals began lifestyle rehabilitation, 174 departed without completing therapy and 38 successfully complete their term (every term is 1.5 years).

iii. Peer Professional Training

Training 20 guidance professionals who are the same generation as those addicts.

iv. Occupational Training

A total 16 students received training.

v. Halfway House

Halfway houses are set up for individuals who completed their terms in order to continue receiving occupational assistance and life counseling. A total of 18 availability helped 20 individuals throughout the year.

vi. Family Support Group Activities

47 activities were taken place; participants were 647, average 14 people per week.

vii. Anti-drug Promotion

Subjects of promotion	Number of Occurrences
Anti-drug promotion at schools	51
Public anti-drug activities	51
Witness in prisons	39
Witness at churches	89
Media interviews	8
Reception of visitors at the villages	50

viii. Publication

"The legend of fatty man treasure hunting"

(2) Agape House Christian Counseling Center

The mission of Agape House is to provide spiritual counseling and companionship for addicts during rehabilitation. It is a temporary settlement for addicts without shelter, and a platform for occupational training and employment matchmaking for those are not financially independent. Agape House helps addicts find self-worth, social-value, and better relationships with family members. Through family support and self-recognition, addicts are given second chances to return to the society. Rehabilitative services in 2013 are as follow:

i. Arranging Guidance Place, Board and Lodging, and Spiritual Instruction

a. Agape House (rehab for males)

A total of 42 new patients, where 7 found employment opportunities (Good Neighbors Human Resources).

b. Esther's Halfway House in Hualien (rehab for females)

A total of 15 new arrivals, where 4 found employment opportunities (and remained employed for at least 4 months).

c. Victory Song Garden Youth Halfway House

A total of 24 new arrivals, where 15 found employment opportunities.

ii. Anti-drug Promotion

a. Group advocacy in prisons takes place 3~4 times a week to promote the 12 rules of rehabilitation and conduct private counseling. A total of 173 sessions were held, benefiting 2,325 participants (Figure 6-33).

b. A total of 23 anti-drug promotions were held at elementary schools, high schools and college campuses in Hualien, benefiting 2,085

participants (Figure 6-34).

c. By combining local resources, two anti-drug community galas were held to benefit over 1,000 participants.

d. In collaboration with entertainment establishments, a drug prevention promotional team was formed while holding a drugs seminar, inviting 38 businesses (Figure 6-35, Figure 6-36).

Figure 6-33 Hualien Prison Rehabilitation Class

Figure 6-34 School Campus Promotion

Figure 6-35 Anti-drug Seminar for Business Owners

Figure 6-36 Anti-drug Singing Competition

iii. In order to Lower Relapse Rate, "Stable Employment" Is the Key Index of Success. The Following Were Implemented in 2013

a."Occupational Classrooms"

Classes such as computer software application, drink-making and Chinese cuisine were held.

b."After-Care Markets"

Patients are given the opportunity to experience with entrepreneurship and social interaction.

c. "After-Care Flea Market"

Well-composed patients are ask to help with flea market set-up. Commission made from the event will be deposited in designated account for future life development and after-care programs (Figure 6-37).

Figure 6-37 After-Care Flea Market

(3) The House of Grace Pingtung

For the last 21 years, the House of Grace has decreed to commit to rehabilitation service through 'Love of the Christ'. The organization now has three rehabilitation villages for male, female and youths. It has helped over 800 addicts and 800 families rekindle normal lives. In 2013, the House of Grace continues to help drug abusers through anti-drug preventative promotions and rehabilitative service:

i. Telephone Consultation

a. 296 rehabilitative consultations.

b. 207 males callers (70%) and 89 female callers (30%)

c. Reasons for consultations: 47% for alcohol, 25% for ketamine, 12% for Amphetamine, 7% for Heroin, 9% for others (includes beetle nuts, cigarettes and other substances). Summary by types of drugs: 17% for category 1, 27% for category 2 and 56% for category 3.

d. Summary by age: 35% between aged 26~35, 30% between aged 36~45, 16% between aged 46~55.

ii. Anti-drug Promotions

43% for community (schools, public offices, private institutions); 40% for religious gathering (the House of Grace services); 17% for correctional facilities. A total numbers of 109 promotional events were held, benefiting 9,219 participants.

iii. Rehabilitative Services

a. Bethel's House (male): accommodates 19; 17 people per month on average.

b.Dorcas's House (female): accommodates 6; 5 people per month on average.

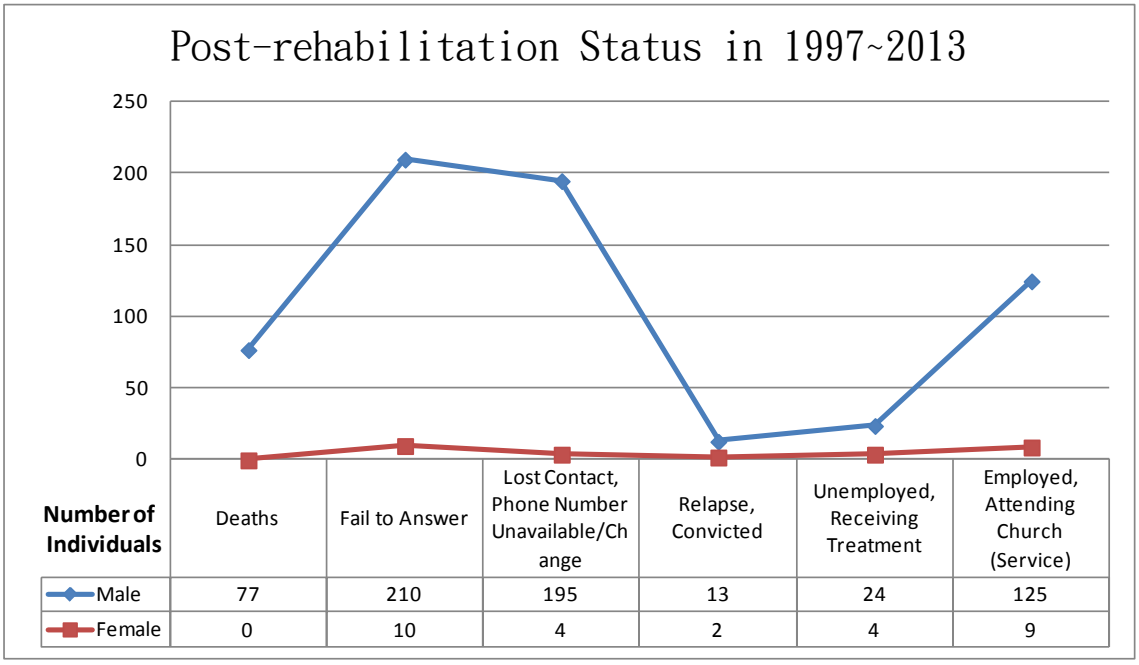
c. Adam's House (youth): accommodates 32; 19 people per month on average.

iv. Summary of Rehabilitation

a. The average age for drug (alcohol) abuse in Bethel's House is 18. The most common reason for abuse is 'emotions' followed by 'curiosity and friends'. The most common reason for failed rehabilitation is 'lack determination" followed by 'enjoys drugs (alcohol)'.

b. The average age for drug (alcohol) abuse in Dorcas's House is 20. The most common reason for abuse is 'curiosity' followed by 'drugs (alcohol) dependency' and 'friends'. The most common reason for failed rehabilitation is 'lack determination and friends' followed by 'boredom'.

c. Between 1997 and 2013, a total number of 676 individuals have departed from the House of Grace, 134 of which (17%) have stable jobs and continue to attend services. 75% of the rehabilitates have completed their courses at the House of Grace, indicating a higher potential for stability for those successfully completing their courses.



Number of Individuals	Deaths	Fail to Answer	Lost Contact, Phone Number Unavailable/Change	Relapse, Convicted	Unemployed, Receiving Treatment	Employed, Attending Church (Service)
Male	77	210	195	13	24	125
Female	0	10	4	2	4	9

(4) Libertas Educational Foundation

Due to the immeasurable damage brought to families and the society by drug abuse, Libertas Foundation continues to hold "life education", "self-exploration" and "family connection" courses at correctional facilities to help detainees find their directions in lives. The foundation also provides visitation services, employment and social networking, relapse care and referral and support groups for individuals leaving correctional facilities. In response to new emerging drugs and the proliferation of ketamine use, the foundation not only exercises anti-drug advocacy, but also invites successful rehabilitated individuals to share their past experiences with youths and help them stay free of drug harm. Drug rehabilitative tasks conducted in 2013 are as follow:

i. Weekly Education at Correctional Facilities

A total of 62 life/career planning classes were held in Xindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center, benefiting 4,254 participants.

ii. "New Life Experience Camp" for 3 Days in Correctional Facilities

The camp was held 3 times, benefiting 1,085 participants from Taichung Women's Prison and Taoyuan Women's Prison (Figure 6-38, Figure 6-39).

Figure 6-38, 6-39 New Life Rebuilding Experience Camp

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare Subsidized for "A Seamless Return - Homecoming Service" in Xindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

Services such as small group counseling, family seminar and individual consultation are provided to detainees within 6 months of release. In the whole year, 98 people/1,433 total man-days services were provided including visiting after out of jails, social group connection, emergency aid, company and referral for the relapse, group meeting for the support development (Figure 6-40, Figure 6-41).

Figure 6-40 Individual Counseling Courses at Xindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

Figure 6-41 Community Counseling Courses at Xindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

iv. Ministry of Health and Welfare Subsidizes Taoyuan Woman's Prison's "Pre-release Development Courses - Homecoming Service"

Services such as new life experience camp, small group counseling, family seminar and individual consultation are provided to detainees within 6 months of release. In the whole year, there were 123 people serviced including visiting after out of jails, social group connection, emergency aid, company and referral for the relapse, group meeting for the support development (Figure 6-42, Figure 6-43).

Figure 6-42 Taoyuan Woman's Prison Pre-release Development Courses

Figure 6-43 Taoyuan Woman's Prison Family Seminar

v. Groups and Individual Counseling for Youth Correctional Institutions

Life education, self-exploration courses, along with individual counseling, are held at Taipei Juvenile Detention House, Taoyuan Reform School and Hsinchu Cheng Jheng High School, helping 938 individuals in the last year

vi. New Taipei City Organizes "Post-Judicial Follow-up Counseling for Youths"

In the whole year, 103 people/264 total man-days services were provided including receiving the referral from New Taipei City Hall Social bureau Department of Child and Adolescent; arranging guidance for those adolescent treated based on the

adolescent incidence policy; or those adolescent and their family treated by correctional institutions.

vii. Anti-drug Promotion on Campus

A total number of 91 anti-drug promotional events were held at elementary, middle, high and occupational schools, benefiting 19,408 participants.

viii. The Life Education Course for Campus High-risk Classes

A total number of 30 sessions of life education were held in middle, high and occupational schools, benefiting 157 participants.

ix. High-Risk Families and Youths in Residential Communities

Family visitations, individual consultations, luncheons, support groups and summer camps were delivered to 61 families and 80 youths in Wenshan District's Ankang community, benefiting 5,094 participants.

(5) Prison Fellowship Taichung

The Prison Fellowship of Taichung is mainly responsible for setting up women's halfway house, conducting post-release counseling, isolating environmental temptations and helping addicts of the category 3 narcotic, ketamine, understand the harmful effects of the drug so they may receive proper treatment. The program's halfway houses require that every individual follows a uniform code of conduct as a group, while volunteers, social works and counselors provide individual counseling and life education/management. The program also tailors religious and spiritual development courses for each individual, aiming to help then find self-worth, self-appreciation, temptation resistance and eradicate addiction through betterment, goal-setting and personal achievement.

The rehabilitation tasks for each category of drug in 2013 are as follow: 55 rehabilitation phone inquiries, 35 new arrivals, 288 individuals served in halfway houses. Of which, 191 individuals

were involved with category 1 and 2 narcotics; 51 individuals were involved with category 3 and 4 narcotics; and 46 individuals were involved with other substances. A total number of 360 individuals were hospitalized with assistance. 4 individuals completed culinary training, while 8 completed care-service training. A total number of 134 individuals are currently employed.

(6) Taiwan Lourdes Association

Due to a lack of social support system, addicts who contracted AIDS are often the most disadvantaged demographics when faced with employment struggle, hospitalization, families and settlements. This phenomenon leads to a 9.7% higher relapse rate for addicts with AIDS. Taiwan Lourdes Association offers a 3-phase service based on Harm Reduction Theory, which are separately "Correction and Counseling", "Routine and Recovery" and "Long-term Life Rebuild". Various harm reduction awareness and services (such as case management, halfway houses, Zhaolu farm natural rehabilitation, group counseling, information exchange, AIDS awareness…etc.) aim to help addicts with AIDS find stable lives, care for their health, resist relapses and reduce drug harm.

Volunteers and social workers periodically conduct visitation services and emotional support during the "Correction and Counseling" phase. In 2013, a total number of 225 prison visits and 269 mail consultations counseled 4,339 individuals. In addition, 2,000 copies of newsletter are distributed, covering topic such as "Guidelines for Pre-release Preparation" and "Guidelines for Health Maintenance". During the "Routine and Recovery" phase, the program helps individuals find accommodations in halfway houses, as well as employment support plan through working at Zhaolu farm. In 2013, a total number of 45 visitations from 104 individuals visited the farm for 85 different classes in development of skills and confidence.

Furthermore, harm reduction group meeting is held every Wednesday. A total number of 6 employment discussions and seminars were held, benefiting 94 individuals. These meetings, in addition to interview preparation, help patients learn about the potential obstacles and issues they may experience while attempting to re-join the workforce. Gradual conditioning help addicts make small steps to return to the society and avoid relapses.

III. Future Perspectives

Due to the limited rehabilitative resources domestically, horizontal integration is the key to successful and comprehensive anti-drug policies. Through strategic collaborations with district drug harm prevention centers, local private sectors and medical rehabilitation institutions combine resources to provide approachable therapy, occupational training and employment matchmaking services for addicts. These efforts contribute to their resocialization, and recovery of self-worth, in order to return to the workforce and social stability.

Part VII

International Collaboration

Chief Editor: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Associate Editor: Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Health and Welfare
Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan
Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

I. Preface

The drug problem is an international problem that requires close international collaboration through strategic anti-drug alliances, warning mechanisms, intelligence exchange, regulation gathering and many other forms of interaction. To great effect, the EU has made considerable efforts in this regard and has gradually established a joint drug prevention network among member countries that has reduced the gaps between borders.

Taiwan is in a delicate situation due to the realities of international politics, which prevents us from being a signatory to international conventions that fight drugs, money laundering and organized crimes. However, be strictly following the requirements and contents of international conventions, Taiwan is still attempting to sign bilateral cooperation agreements or memorandums of understanding on the exchange of anti-drug intelligence with foreign law enforcement agencies. We continue to collaborate with amicable countries in the region based on practical needs.

II. Current Development

1. Mission of the International Collaboration Division

Determined to eliminate the drug problem, the Executive Yuan established the cross-agency Drug Prevention Meeting, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the leading agency in the International Collaboration Division. This division consists of the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF); and is established to promote international and regional anti-drug strategies while seeking the development of anti-drug agreements with countries like the US, Japan,

Australia and Southeast Asian countries for the enhancement of Taiwan's international anti-drug performance.

2. Strategies of International Cooperation

According to drugs investigative analysis of recent years, China has gradually replaced other countries in the Asia Pacific region as the main source of drugs. In order to successfully prevent the infiltration of drugs across borders, Taiwan must continue to establish efficient cross-strait communications with efforts under the 2009 "Cross-strait Agreement on Crime Fighting and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" and continue to strengthen collaborations and intelligence exchange with nations such as Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, Korea, the U.S., Canada, Australia, etc. These efforts will help Taiwan realize the goal of "Keep drugs off-shore, intercept drugs at ports, and sweep drugs in the country."

3. Current Situation and Preventative Effectiveness for International Collaborative Anti-drug Investigation

(1) International or Domestic Academic Drug Prevention Conferences and Results

i. The Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare (FDA) jointly held a "2013 International Substance Addiction Prevention Conference" with the National Health Research Institute and UCLA from April 17 through 19, 2013. The Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Dr. Nora Volkow, and the Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Dr. Gilberto Gerra, each delivered keynote speeches on topics of "Challenges and Strategies Against Substance Abuse" and "How to Formulate Diverse Strategies for Substance Abusers". In addition, more than 40 substance abuse experts and 20 other scholars from the U.S., Canada, Austria, Australia, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia and India shared discussions on

drug-abuse prevention, epidemiology, therapy and AIDS in front of more than 300 international experts in the field.

ii. In order to eradicate fake and counterfeit drugs, the Customs Administration, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection and the Pharmaceutical Security Institute jointly hosted a "2013 Counterfeit Drugs Identification Seminar" from September 23 to 26, 2013. The seminar featured discussions and exchanges of risk management from U.S. Customs, as well as drug brand identification from the Drug Safety Institute. The participants of this seminar included customs officers, the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, the Food and Drug Administration, the Investigation Bureau, the Intellectual Property Office, the National Police Agency and the Coast Guard Administration. These discussions were expected to strengthen counterfeit drug knowledge of customs officers and largely improve investigative efficiency of import/export of counterfeit drugs.

iii. On December 11 and 12, 2013, the Customs Administration held a "2013 Taiwan-U.S. Anti-smuggling Information Exchange Seminar" and invited experts from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, the Drug Enforcement Administration and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs to conduct lectures of exchanges on world drugs trends, information analysis, intellectual property protection and cigarette smuggling. The participants of this discussion panel included customs officers, the Investigation Bureau, the Coast Guard Administration and the National Police Agency. Through exchanges conducted at the seminar, Taiwan can continue information and knowledge

exchange, as well as establish mutual cooperation with U.S. customs and the Drug Enforcement Agency.

iv. In 2013, the Coast Guard Administration attended international drug investigation conferences such as the "10th International Conference on Asian Organized Crime and Terrorism" to better understand current drug-crime trends and conduct exchanges of useful experiences.

(2) 2013 International Drug Investigation Efforts

i. On October 18, 2013, the National Police Agency searched a suspect's residence in Wanhua District based on intelligence provided by the Drug Enforcement Agency in April, 2013. The operation resulted in the apprehension of 3 offenders and confiscation of the category 2 narcoticss Ecstasy (1,746 g) and amphetamine (58.5 g), the category 3 narcotics ketamine (1,015.5 g), ketamine mixed with coffee powder (15.5 g), ketamine mixed with MDMA (76 g) and a possible aphrodisiac (2 g).

ii. The National Police Agency extradited a total of 12 wanted drug-offenders (including: 1 Vietnamese, 1 Malaysian, 1 Cambodian, 1 American and 8 Chinese).

iii. In 2013, the Coast Guard Administration, the Hong Kong Office of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, the Immigration Department and Customs Enforcement (Department of Homeland Security) at the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong, as well as the Australian Federal Police, conducted exchanges and cooperation in drugs investigations. The coalition assisted in the mutual provision of drug-crime intelligence and visited Japan and Vietnam, among other countries, to understand their coast guard operations and potential for future collaborations.

iv. Through previously established investigative collaboration mechanisms, the Investigation Bureau was able to assist Thailand's Office of the Narcotics Control Board in the investigation of "Jiang's Smuggling Operation" and apprehended 3 Taiwanese and 1 Thai drug offenders, along with 233.8 kg of heroin, in Bangkok on August 8, 2013.

v. The Investigation Bureau and the National Anti-drug Agency (Royal Malaysian Police) collaborated in the apprehension of 5 Chinese-Malaysian suspects on August 29 2013 and confiscated 1 kg of the category 3 narcotics ketamine in Kuala Lumpur, in addition to 11.15 kg more in the state of Johor.

vi. The Investigation Bureau and the National Anti-drug Agency (Royal Malaysian Police) collaborated in the investigation and apprehension of 5 Chinese-Malaysian suspects, along with 40.47 kg of the category 1 narcotics heroin, 209.96 kg of the category 2 narcotics amphetamine, and 26.85 of MDMA in Kuala Lumpur and the state of Selangor.

vii. The Investigation Bureau and Thailand's Office of the Narcotics Control Board collaborated in the investigation of "Cheng's Smuggling Operation". This cooperation led to the arrest of 1 Taiwanese and 2 Thai suspects, along with 15 kg of the category 1 narcotics heroin (41 bricks), on November 11, 2013, in the Chiang Rai region of Thailand.

(3) Customs, Airport and Border Drug Investigative Collaborations

i. In light of the mutually beneficial international intelligence exchange and joint investigation mechanisms, the Customs Administration has established direct communications with

customs offices in the Asia-Pacific region through e-mail contacts and the CAPERS system, which will contribute to accessing the latest updates in methods of drug-trafficking around the world and obtaining more wholesome investigative data. In addition, Taiwan has also signed agreements of immediate and mutual exchange of drug investigative intelligence with the U.S., Canada, Italy, the Republic of Poland, the European Anti-fraud Office, Germany, Israel, India, the Philippines, Australia and Vietnam, while established direct communications with customs offices in more than 10 countries, including the U.K., Belgium, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Macau, India, Indonesia and China.

ii. In 2013, the Customs Administration was notified of a total of 26 drug-related crimes by the Investigation Bureau and the National Police Agency. Of these, 15 cases were from Taipei's customs office, 5 from Taichung's customs office, 3 from Kaohsiung's customs office and 3 from Keelung's customs office. In terms of the types of drugs, heroin composed 349.5 kg, while (meth)-amphetamine composed 106.7 kg, ketamine 1,375.4 kg and Ephedrine 20 kg of the 1,851.6 kg of confiscated drugs in total.

iii. In order to strengthen social order and economic prowess, the Customs Administration has prioritized inspections at airports and seaports over the last few years. According to the Investigation Bureau's recorded cases of drugs seized over the last few years, the main source of heroin is from countries in Asia-Pacific, while the main sources of amphetamine and ketamine are from China. Common methods of smuggling include air transport, courier service, traveler's luggage, express mail, sea cargo and fishing ships. In 2013, offices under the Customs Administration recorded a total of 78 drug-trafficking cases seized and transferred to the Investigations Bureau or the National Police Agency. These cases have proven that customs officers can closely cooperate with law enforcement departments to successfully achieve the goal of "Intercept drugs at ports".

(4) Anti-drug Advocacy for Foreign Nationals through Local Recreational Activities

i. Taoyuan County set up anti-drug promotional booths at "Indonesian Cultural Day" on October 13, 2013, to advocate a drug-resistance and rehabilitation hotline "0800-770885" to foreign nationals. The initiative offered information and resources for both employees and employers(Figure 7-1).

Figure 7-1 Anti-drug Promotion at Taoyuan International Airport

ii. Due to a high concentration of foreign laborers in Taoyuan County and the large number of establishments catering to service for workers from Asia-Pacific countries, local drug abuse prevention centers have made anti-drug promotional material available in Thai, English, Vietnamese and Indonesian for distribution at the Labor and Human Resources Bureau, district employment centers and other consultancy firms(Figure 7-2).

Figure 7-2 Multilingual Promotional Material

4. Cross-strait Collaboration on Illicit Drugs

(1) Cross-strait Criminal Dynamics and Features

As cross-strait trade becomes more frequent through the amplification of globalization, more channels of drug-trafficking also become available in communications, as well as transportation by air, sea and land. Law enforcement departments have adopted meticulous cross-strait strategies in the investigation of drug-related crimes, causing a dispersal of drug-trafficking organizations into other Asia-Pacific countries. A summary of this complex network of international drug production/distribution activities follows:

i. Cross-strait Exchange and Dispersal of Drug-related Crime

Since the opening of cross-strait visits in 1987, exchanges of goods, human resources, capital, information and technology between Taiwan and China have increased drastically. Drug syndicates have also taken advantage of this trend in globalization to expand cross-strait criminal activities.

ii. Drug Production and Distribution Integrated across Borders

Taiwan began its “war on drugs” in 1993, first targeting the

distribution of amphetamine, forcing many drug cartels to relocate to, and operate from, the South-East coastal provinces of China. These criminals' organizations have since worked with local drug-syndicates to produce drugs in China, then smuggle the products cross-strait. In recent years, as China has also begun active investigations of drug-crimes, the cartels are once again force to relocate. While some organizations have returned to Taiwan, others have spread throughout other Asia-Pacific countries, making the drug problem in Asia more complex and diverse than ever.

iii. Increase in Drug-trafficking

In recent years, the rising abuse of ketamine has fueled a complex network of cross-border drug-crimes between Asia-Pacific countries. Taiwan not only categorized ketamine as a category 3 narcotic since January, 2002, but also began the regulation of its precursor ingredient, Hydroxyzine Imine, in 2007. In China, the Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have declared the smuggling, distributing, transporting, producing and using of ketamine to be subject to criminal laws. However, due to the severe regulation of Hydroxyzine Imine in Taiwan (category 4 narcotics) and cross-strait geographic convenience, criminals find it profitable to produce ketamine in China and smuggle it to Taiwan by means of fishing boats, cargo containers and/or postal services.

iv. Correlations of Cross-strait Drug-related Crime

According to records from the Ministry of Justice, in the last 8 years (2006-2013), domestic law enforcement departments have seized a total of 15,810 kg of attempted smuggled drugs, 9,144 kg (57.84%) of which were from China. This indicates a large correlation of cross-strait drug-related crimes and begs for a strategic approach by law enforcement authorities.

(2) Cross-strait Collaborations

i. On February 27, 2013, a cross-strait police collaboration investigated Chou's drug production operation and apprehended 10 suspects.

ii. On April 23, 2013, a cross-strait police collaboration investigated Lin's drug production operation and apprehended 5 suspects.

iii. On May 8, 2013, a cross-strait police collaboration investigated Yan's drug-smuggling operation, apprehended 3 suspects and confiscated 450 kg of Ketamine.

iv. On May 31, 2013, Fujian Province Border Protection arrested 4 suspects (3 Taiwanese) and confiscated 143 kg of Ketamine in Quanzhou City.

v. On August 7, 2013, Fujian Province Border Protection arrested 8 suspects (2 Taiwanese) and confiscated 241 kg of Ketamine, 1 pistol, 19 bullets, 1 seized boat and 4 vehicles in Fuzhou City and Zhangzhou City.

vi. On September 13, 2013, Fujian Province Border Protection arrested 4 suspects (1 Taiwanese) and confiscated 260 kg of Ketamine in Zhangzhou City.

vii. On September 27, 2013, Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office leading the Coast Guard Administration, the Southern Mobile Unit of the Investigation Bureau, Guangdong Public Security, Fujian Drug Control and other Border Protection departments (a total of more than 500 police forces) investigated and seized a Panamanian cargo ship carrying 500 kg of ketamine.

viii. On October, 12, 2013, Fujian Province border Protection arrested 4 suspects (2 Taiwanese) and confiscated 32.5 kg of amphetamine in Xiamen and Zhangzhou City.

ix. On November 17, 2013, Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office's 3rd Investigation Unit, with intelligence provided by Chinese law enforcement authorities, and seized 600 bricks (229 kg) of heroin in a shipment arriving at Taoyuan International Airport, the largest attempted smuggling operation of heroin to date.

x. On December 20, 2013, Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office led the Investigation Bureau's Kaohsiung Office to apprehend 4 suspects attempting to smuggle 231 kg of Ketamine in a cargo container from China.

xi. On December 31, 2013, a cross-strait police collaboration seized Lu's drug-trafficking operation and confiscated 44.7 kg of ketamine.

III.Future Perspectives

1. Closer Cooperation with Anti-drug Law Enforcement Agencies of the U.S., Japan and Southeast Asian Countries

(1) Through direct contact with dispatch officers, international law enforcement collaboration can be strengthened in order to obtain immediate drug crime intelligence and efficiently prevent smuggling.

(2) In order to strengthen the prevention of cross-border criminal activities, Taiwan signed a "Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Transnational Economic Crime and other related crimes" Against Cross-border Economics and Other Criminal Activities" with Thailand on January 17, 2013. Through this agreement, police forces in both countries can directly communicate and collaborate in anti-drug investigations without the need for political/diplomatic platforms.

2. Actively Utilize Advanced Instruments and Sniffer Dogs to Improve Effectiveness of Inspections

(1) Inspections of traveler luggage, air mail, standard mail, and express mail and cargo containers will be strengthened with the continuous training of outstanding sniffer dogs. In 2013, two batches (5 teams) of sniffer dog training courses were completed (currently 42 teams are active). A total of 935 kg of drugs (31 cases) were seized by sniffer dogs this year, and significant improvement in performances has been realized.

(2) Inspection efficiency of suspicious cargo can be improved through the use of advanced mobile x-ray instruments to detect drugs and explosives, coupled by risk-assessment filtering mechanisms. By targeting high-risk flights and conducting non-intrusive inspections, efficient customs clearance can be achieved.

(3) A total of 3 mobile sea-cargo detection instruments were procured, separately situated at Keelung, Taichung and Kaohsiung ports, to perform effective and efficient non-intrusive import goods clearance inspection.

3. Strategies for Flighting against International Drug-related Crime

By integrating domestic drug-crime intelligence, any cross-border drug-organization will be collaboratively investigated through direct contact with dispatch officers stationed in law enforcement departments of other countries.

4. Strengthen Cross-strait Collaborative Mechanism against Drug-related Crime

Since the signing of the "Cross-Strait Joint Fight against Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement" on June 25, 2009, police departments from both sides have conducted 7 law enforcement management executive meetings to discuss task management, information

exchange, case studies, collaborative investigations and performance evaluations. Taiwan's Criminal Investigation Bureau and China's Drug Control Bureau have also established direct communications in order to conduct exchanges of drug-crime information as well as collaborative investigations.

IV. Conclusion

Anti-drug authorities in Taiwan have made much progress in terms of international collaboration and collaborations. Future goals will focus on horizontally-integrated communications to achieve effective execution of tasks across all departments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will invite Governments overseas embassies and representative offices to establish effective communicative mechanisms, especially with those neighboring Asian countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. The anti-drug strategic alliances and collaborative anti-drug memorandums will be helpful for promoting exchanges of drugs data. In the future, these efforts will contribute to the mobility and effectiveness of collaborative anti-drug strategies.

Part VIII

Drug Abuse Prevention Center by Each City/County Government

Chief Editor: Each Government of City/County

Associate Editor: Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health and Welfare

I. Preface

Since 2006, each city/county began to to set up the Drug Abuse Prevention Center one by one. At first, It focused on providing category 1 and 2 narcotics users services including addiction treatment and follow-up counseling. The center offered follow-up counseling services such as home visits, phone counseling, rehabilitative therapies, social assistances, livelihood assistances, occupational trainings, employment matchmaking, drug abuse urine test and so on.

On November 20, 2009, the "Seminar for Uniform Punishment for Drug Harm Incidents" was enacted. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center began to provide a variety of services to individuals suffering from category 3 and 4 narcotics. These services included diverse activities, awareness seminars, and follow-up counseling.

It has been 7 years since establishment of the first Drug Abuse Prevention Center. In compliance with international definition, the word "patient" has quickly begun to replace the concept of "criminal" when referring to addicts. Drugs addiction is now considered as a chronic disease. Central government departments continue to promote drug prevention efforts through the Drug Abuse Prevention Center by expanding their services to family support, volunteer companions and performing the golden triangle program. Existing case managers now actively conduct follow-up counseling and localized volunteer companion programs to help addicts.

Under the supervision of central govemment, local governments have become more aware of drugs harm preventions. So far, there are 7 local governments which have established their special task division to oversee drugs prevention initiatives, including New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu County, Taichung City, Chia-yi County, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City.

II. Performances and Results

1. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taipei City Government

On November 24, 2010, Taipei City Government adjusted the organizational structure of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taipei City Government, in order adapt to the drugs prevention strategies. Also, it retiled its name as a council. The council horizontally integrates departments each other in order to enhance the performances of drugs prevention. On November 5, 2013, the "Taipei City Government Drug Abuse Prevention Council Act" was announced. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taipei City Government acts as an administrative department under the council. The objective of the center is that "keep citizens free of drugs, help addict's recovery, assist family member with support".

Tasks completed by the center are as follows:

(1) To Held Anti-drug Advocacies through Lecturers at the Center

The center established drug abuse prevention lecturers and propagating resources which could offer various public departments to use. In 2013, a total of 881 anti-drug advocacies were held. There were 63,648 participants. Survey showed that each satisfactory score was above 85.05. The scores about the assists of these advocacies were 84.47. It indicated that it could enhance the anti drug sense of the public.

(2) To Combine Resources from Both Public and Private Sectors, Provide Addicts and Their Families Social Support, Legal Services, Protection and Accommodation, Crisis Management and Family Support

Through home visits, evaluation and follow-up counseling by professional social workers, there were 112 addicts and families who were serviced and 7,113 person-time of service in 2013.

(3) To Perform Diverse Occupational Programs to Encourage the Addicts' Employment Willingness, Stability of Livelihood and Re-employment

It was evaluated for addicts to fit their need and ability. It also encourages their employment willingness. In addition, the "Taipei City Unemployed Special Targets Re-employment Subsidy Program" was announced. It provided 5,000 NTD/month for an addict who holds stable jobs for more than a month. The Taiwan Lourdes Association was also subsidized for holding the "A Day's Income" occupational training program and counseling 33 person-times. The Taiwan AIDS Foundation was assisted to hold diverse employment development programs. There were 58 participants hired in the programs. In collaboration with the Taipei Prison, the "Diverse Employment Matchmaking Seminars for Inmates" was held. There were 126 work opportunities offered and 74 inmates participated. A total of 61 positions were occupied, resulting in an 82% match rate. In addition, employment opportunity at clinics could be conveniently offered to the addicts who were enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment. There were 15 person-time of service. 4 people among them held stable positions.

(4) To Allocate Resources at the Taipei City Hospital for Addicts to Have a Better Rehabilitative Service

Treatment referral platforms for addicts were established to enhance horizontal integration and to promote rehabilitation complete rates. Through proper therapy programs, addicts were encouraged to receive methadone maintenance treatment regularly and relapsed into using heroin and other narcotics. In 2013, a total of 568 out of 633 patients (89.7%) continued to receive alternative therapy at the Taipei City Hospital (Kunming, Yangming and Songde branches), the Tri-Service General Hospital central and Beitou branches.

(5) To Implement Anti-drug Strategies Including "Cut Off Supply" and "Reduce Demand"

Due to collaboration the police strength, it effectively prevented heroin smuggling, status of emerging drugs abused and the ratio repeated offenders. In order to defend public security of Taipei City and prevent addicts reusing drugs, the police departments keep a close eye on high-risk people as well as perform the drug abuse urine tests. In 2013, there were 4,747 drugs-related cases investigated, 5,176 suspects arrested and 213,141.84 grams drugs confiscated. Besides, 3,294 punishment cases of category 3 and 4 narcotics were investigated and 4,876 cases were prosecuted. A total of 5,954 person-times were conducted out of the 6,839 person-time were notified to take drug abuse urine test. The conducted ratio was 87%.

2. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, New Taipei City Government

Tasks completed by the center are as follows:

(1) Drugs Investigations

New Taipei City implemented the "Enhanced Drug Raid Program" and conducted at least one citywide drugs raid every month, specifically targeting high-risk venues such as discos, pubs, karaokes, concerts, internet cafes and so on. Intensified patrol and inspections are scheduled for high-frequency locations.

(2) Drugs Rehabilitation

i. In 2013, 9 hospitals in New Taipei City offering methadone maintenance treatment served 1,104 addicts and also provided psychological, parental, and group counseling for 556 individuals who used the category 2 or 3 narcotics.

ii. In response to the issues about teenagers use drugs, the high-risk reporting center was established in 2013, helping a total of 48

young drug users to receive non-heroin rehabilitative treatments. In addition, counseling, adventure therapies, occupational training, employment encouragement programs and prison counseling were offered to high-risk students, individuals under observations and incarcerated young adults (Figure 8-1 to Figure 8-4).

Figure 8-1 Occupational Training Courses

Figure 8-2 Juvenile Detention Center Group Counseling

Figure 8-3 Employment Encouragement Courses

Figure 8-4 Adventure Therapy

iii. In 2013, 7 halfway houses provided accommodation services for 41 addicts.

iv. Chunhui volunteers are recruited to comply with the Ministry of Education (MOE) drug use student counseling programs, the medical rehabilitation programs and companion counseling. A total of 56 individuals were served and 48 Chunhui events were held (Figure 8-5).

春暉媽媽關愛 吸毒少年回頭

盼將毒品趕出校園

（記者韋俊／新北報導）「麗麗媽媽，我本來很想再碰（毒品），但是腦海中浮現你的臉，我就放棄了」，但是腦海中浮現你的臉，我就放棄了」，一名曾經吸食毒品的國中生，這樣告訴新北市負責輔導吸毒學生的春暉志工媽媽麗者麗，今她覺得安慰，麗麗媽媽承吸毒者能夠回頭是岸不容易，但春暉媽媽抱著「救一個、算一個」的心態持續努力，盼能將毒品趕出校園，還給孩子乾淨的教育空間。

校安中心教官張加慧說，新北市目前共有廿四名春暉志工媽媽和爸爸，輔導六十七位毒癮學生，其中有專業背景的志工媽媽比例高，除了要用比熱心、耐受性等專業培訓，才能提供戒癮學生足夠的支柱及心理輔導，所以每個都是精挑細選，未來希望有更多優秀人才投入。

陳實原本是快樂媽媽，兩個子女因為家庭經濟與校園家長會會長乖巧又成績好，而有行為偏差，抱著不能讓善甘工行列。

時時關心誘

陳實密說，她國中、小階段經的父親終日與酒養，兄妹倆受品，所幸，師長及由春暉志工定期

麗麗媽（左）與陳實密熱心投入春暉志工媽媽行列。（記者韋俊攝）

Figure 8-5 Liberty Time Reporting on “Chunhui Moms Care for Young Drugs Users”

v. A total of 18 addict family support seminars were held, inviting author of the book “Knowledge”, Wang Qianqian, to share her experiences about accompanying family members through rehabilitative process (Figure 8-6).

Figure 8-6 Family Support Seminar

(3) Drug Resistance

i. Combing the efforts of MOE, Ministry of Justice(MOJ), district representatives and private groups, events for the “Echinacea Champaign” and the “Friendly Campus Week” were held to strengthen anti-drug awareness of students (Figure 8-7, Figure 8-8).

ii. In 2013, superintendents from elementary/middle/high schools visited Investigation Bureau(MJIB) and a total of 1,524 teachers and students visited 6D anti-drug movie events. Both aimed to strengthen their awareness of drug abuse prevention (Figure 8-9).

iii. The MOJ, the Ministry of Health and Welfare(MOHW), the National Conscription Agency, the MOE and the Tzi Chi Foundation jointly held the firstly nationally anti-drug professionals training, inviting 1,300 participants (Figure 8-10).

iv. A total of 557 anti-drug promotional campaigns were held through integrating with the New Taipei City Yulon Dinos basketball team, the Ho-Hai-Yan Gongliao Rock Festival, karaokes, colleges and corporation groups (Figure 8-11).

Figure 8-7, 8-8 Anti-drug Promotional Events

Figure 8-9 6D Movie Experience

Figure 8-10 Anti-drug Professionals Training

Figure 8-11 Ho-Hai-Yang Gongliao Rock Festival Anti-drug Promotion

3. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taichung City Government

According to survey held by MOHW in 2009, 1.43% of the people between ages 12 and 64 have experiences with drug abuse, which indicated potentially more than 30,000 drug users in Taichung. In 2013, 82% of the 2,554 category 3 and 4 narcotics offenders are under aged 30. Of which, more than 90% used ketamine. In addition, average age of the 3,000 recorded category 1 and 2 narcotics users have dropped from 37.7 in 2010 to 30.81 in 2013, indicating the status of drug users becoming younger. Taichung City Government collaborates with related authorities to form "Drug Resistance, Drug Investigation, Drug Rehabilitation" anti-drug alliance in order to create the "Drug-free Greater Taichung Area".

(1) To Hold Professional Forum to Revise Prolicies

Since 2011, professional and international drug rehabilitation forums have been held by inviting scholars from abroad to share their experiences. In addition, the Yale University, the University of Pennsylvania, the Taiwan Normal University and the Taichung Veterans Hospital also cooperated to provide addicts the Behavioral Drug and Risk Reduction Counseling (BDRC), which provided 11 sessions of 45~60-minute intervention and comparison interviews in the duration of 6 months in order to prevent addicts relapsing and/or contracting HIV (Table 8-1).

(2) The Number of the Drug Rehabilitation Facilities Was the Highest in the Nation

Taichung currently has 19 medical facilities that provide drug rehabilitation services and has been the highest in 6 metropolises for 3 consecutive years since 2011. These facilities provide convenient and approachable rehabilitative therapy, with an increasing detention rate about the addicts attended the methadone maintenance treatment that climbed from 71% to 79% (Figure 8-12).

Table 8-1 Analysis of Addicts' Behavioral Drug and Risk Reduction Counseling in Taichung City

	Control Group (n: 27)		Experimental Group (n: 24)		Note
	Before Counseling	After Counseling (3 months)	Before Counseling	After Counseling (3 months)	
1.Relapse (positive rate for the drug abuse urine test)	100%	72.11%	100%	28.62%	Over half of the control group continue to test positive
2.Average Attendance Rate	84%	79.15%	85%	90.45%	
3.Detainment Rate	66.67%		77.78%		
4.Positive Rate for HIV Screening Test	HIV screening test positive rate: 0%				

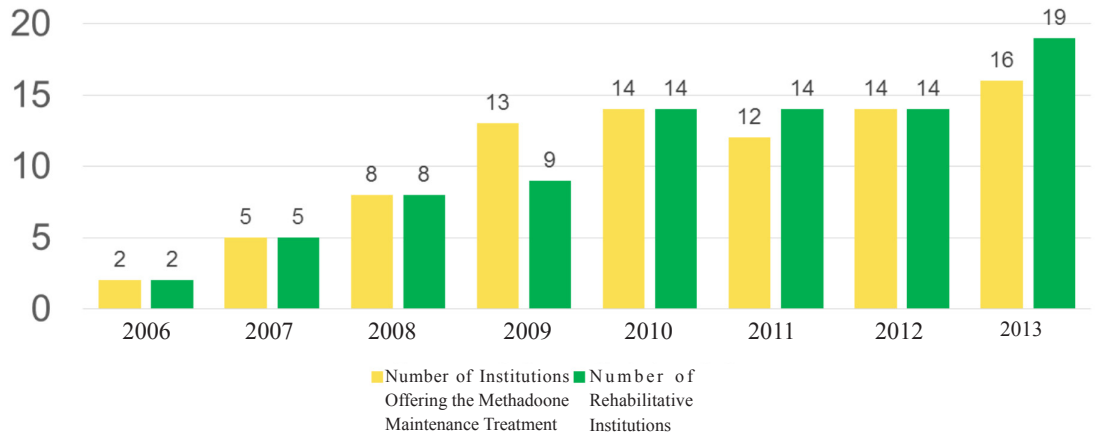


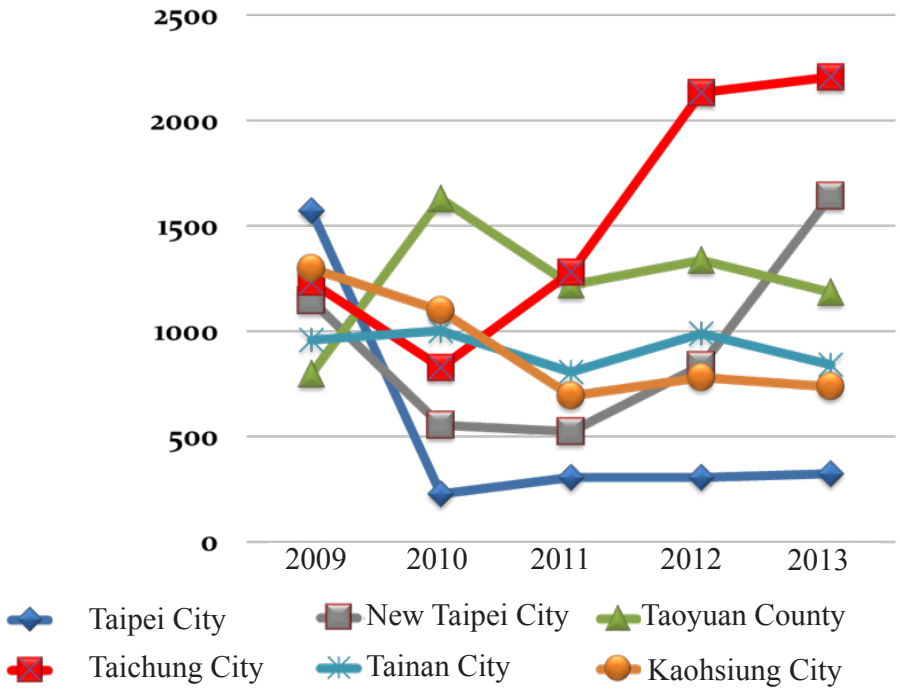
Figure 8-12 Number of Medical Facilities Provide the Methadone Maintenance Treatment and Rehabiliation in Taichung between 2006 and 2013

(3) Category 1 and 2 Narcotics Users Relapse Rate was Below the National Index

The case managers service in the center build trusting relationships with cases prior to release in order to provide assistance and care. In 2013, the "One Year Drug Relapse Rate" for category 1 and 2 narcotics decreased from 19.15% in January to 17.84% in December, much lower than the national index of 25.54%.

(4) The Highest Traffic on Drug Rehabilitation Hotline in 6 Metropolises

The drug rehabilitation hotline, 0800-770-885, of Taichung had the most traffic serviced in the same time in 6 metropolises in 2011 (Figure 8-13).



Source: Ministry of Justice

Figure 8-13 The Amount of Drug Rehabilitation Hotline Services in the Same Time in 6 Metropolises.

(5) The "Reach a New High, Resist K" Program

The Taichung District Prosecutors Office offered 3 million NTD in subsidizing to help youths under 18 to receive rehabilitation services from the Chinese Medical University Hospital, the Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, the Taichung Veterans Hospital and the Tung's Taichung Metro Harbor Hospital. The program has helped 150 young addicts return to their families (Figure 8-14).

Figure 8-14 The "Reach a New High, Resist K"

(6) The "Sunny Doing Talk" Drug Harm Seminar

In collaboration with the Asia University, participants are invited to learn about how to deal with pressure and drug through "small group" discussions instead of "classes".

(7) The Integrated Comorbidity Service

In order to establish cooperative mechanism and share resources, each team under the Health Bureau of Taichung City Government of the Mental Health Division (psychiatry, suicide, domestic violence) cross check records and find comorbid patients in order to provide appropriate services and counseling, as well as the proper treatment plans.

(8) Awarded the First Place in Group One of the "Ketamine Abuse Prevention Promotion"

Both public and private medical hospital/clinics under the jurisdiction of the Health Bureau of Taichung City Government have fully committed to the making of ketamine prevention promotional material such as posters, slogans, marquees, videos, web links and so on.

(9) The After-care Story Books and DVDs

i. The "Turn Around and Find Love" after-care story notebooks were published.

ii. The after-care promotional DVDs about the "Do Do's Sky", as well as the "Love, Starts with Saying No to Drug" were issued.

(10) The Creative and Divers Anti-drug Marketing

i. "War on Drugs, Family Defensive" Press Conference

In collaboration with the Taichung District Prosecutors Office, press conference for "War on Drug, Family Defensives" were held, inviting celebrities as spokespersons to promote 6 ways to say no to drugs.

ii. The School Drug Prevention Seminar

Anti-drug promotion for schools was advocated while establishing report mechanism between investigative, police and education authorities. The seminars aimed to improve related working efficiency for superintendents and to train staff through a total of 3 sessions, inviting 1,440 participants.

iii. The Sunshine Owl Program

The "Completely rehabilitated individuals" were invited to high-risk high/occupational schools to share their experiences and to promote drug abuse awareness for students.

iv. The Echinacea Campaian

High-risk students embarked on cycling and hiking events around Taiwan to promote Echinacea Campaian.

v. The Taichung Drug-free Day

Led by prosecutors of The Taichung District Prosecutors Office, the Taichung Police Department and the Department of Health, anti-drug advocacies were conducted at motels and daily-rental apartments.

vi. The Taichung Echinacea Movement - Movie "Drug Abuse"

Through movie sharing, city authorities, school superintendents, district officials, union leaders, teachers and students were invited to understand drugs in a recreational fashion.

vii. The Writing Competition for Rehabilitation

Case managers or addicts from the Taichung rehabilitation centers were encouraged to participate in writing competitions, sharing their experiences and encourage others.

viii. The Anti-drug Video Competition

Inviting the creative talents of Taichung occupational schools, students are asked to make videos about drugs temptation and harm.

ix. The Press Conferences and Promotional Events

The press conferences and promotional events for "Anti-drug Alliance" and "Drug-free Taichung Area" were held and testimonials about completely rehabilitations were shared to help the public to understand drug harm.

4. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Tainan City Government

Due to Tainan City mayor, deputy-mayor and commissioner for the Bereau of Health all came from medical backgrounds, the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Tainan City Government is especially aware of the importance of anti-drug efforts the policies. They often attended and hosted anti-drug promotional events, creating a close-knit network in drug prevention. Tasks completed by Tainan City are as follows:

(1) To Establish Drug Harm Prevention Network

The center combines a total of 24 departments including the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Labor Affair Department, the Police Bureau, the Bureau of Education, news and international relations offices and so on. The drug abuse prevention network stretches between industry, public offices and academia. It acts as a comprehensive advisory unit and collaborates with rehabilitation facilities, methadone maintenance treatment institutions and pharmaceutical establishments. The drug abuse prevention periodically holds network conference to establish cooperative models with other departments in order to efficiently implement drug prevention initiatives and evaluations (Figure 8-15, Figure 8-16).

Figure 8-15 The Ministry of Justice and Advisors Supervising Tainan

Figure 8-16 Drug Abuse Prevention Center Network and Consulting Conferences

(2) To Strengthen Individual Case Management through Application of Social Resource Preventative Network

A total of 5,579 addicts were on record by case managers to conduct periodic follow-up counseling and family supports. Volunteers also made irregular phone calls for psychological consultation. A total of 19,053 calls and 1,413 home visits were made.

(3) To Referral for Social Resources

The center provided addicts with social resources such as medical referrals, social assistances, legal counseling, educations, temporary accommodations, crisis managements, psychological counseling, employment opportunities and so on. 150 individuals were referred for employment opportunities and 56 were successfully occupied. 27 individuals applied for social assistance and 8 were successful. 200 individuals were subjects to police search and 74 were recovered. 844 individuals were referred for the MOHW non-AIDS alternative therapy subsidies and 824 were successfully referred and granted a total of 5,809,925 NTD. 756 individuals applied for Tainan City methadone maintenance treatment subsidies and 756 were granted a total of 6,875,848 NTD.

(4) The Drug Rehabilitation Services

Tainan City has a total of 11 rehabilitative facilities, 11 methadone maintenance treatment facilities and 8 methadone pharmaceutical locations (Jiali district, Guanmiao district, Chigu district, Jiangjun district, Dongshan district, Guantian district, Yangshui district, Yujing district), providing diverse, time-flexible and regional rehabilitative treatment. Communications were established between each service platform and responsible for medical professional in order to offer the most conveniently and timely supply of medical care.

(5) The Diverse Anti-drug Promotion

Diverse promotional materials were made through a variety of channels, including posters, spreads, slogans, publications, media, electronic marquees, radio, the Line, facebook and a total of 11,250 anti-drug events were made (Figure 8-17, Figure 8-18).

Figure 8-17 Anti-drug Campus Theater Competition

Figure 8-18 Held the "Basket Your Curiosity, Away from the Ketamine Ballpark"

5. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Kaohsiung City Government

The center was established in 2007 as "Kaohsiung City Government Drug Abuse Prevention Consultation Board", led by the mayor and composed of integrated services from a total of 13 of the medical, police, social affairs, labor, education, among other departments. A total of 6 categories are included in the service including rehabilitation, comprehensive planning, harm prevention, protection and assistance, employment counseling and prevention promotion. As both Kaohsiung city and county jurisdiction merged on December 25, 2010, in order to provide wholesome drug prevention services, community health centers were established along with the "Substance Abuse Prevention Division". Under this framework, anti-drug efforts were conducted in the areas of "Drug Resistance", "Drug Rehabilitation", "Drug Investigation" and "Drug Eradication".

(1) The Convenient Medical Service, Avoid Relapse

After both Kaohsiung city and county merged under on jurisdiction, the administration actively established drug prevention network through "Love, Teamwork and Diligence". Reach had indicated that methadone maintenance treatment can

improve addicts' quality of life during rehabilitation. Therefore, aside from establishing 10 medical facilities to provide such services, other medical institutions under the jurisdiction have begun to provide the necessary medicine to increase detention rate and decrease addict counts. Follow-up counseling over 3 years has reached 90% (Table 8-2). As drug abuse issue becomes more drastic in school, aside from overall anti-drug efforts, medical institutions have set up clinical service for youth addicts.

Table 8-2 The Efficiency of Follow-up Counseling of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Kaohsiung City

Item	2011	2012	2013
Reported Individuals (person)	9,540	8,763	8,616
Follow-up Counseling Rate (%)	90	92.7	96.4
Methadone Maintenance Treatment Detainment Rate (%)	70.51	72.89	77.20
Methadone Maintenance Treatment Attendance Rate (%)	82.86	85.82	87.34

(2) To Service with Care, Counseling Inside and Employment Outside

In case of financial dependency leading to higher relapse rate, the center provides employment matchmaking services such as hospital employment inquiries. In 2012, employment matchmaking activities were implemented to assist addicts return to the workforce upon release. In addition, occupational trainings were also provided to help inmates to find stable employment opportunities. In 2013, employment rate has climbed to 52% (Table 8-3).

Table 8-3 The Efficiency of Employment Services of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Kaohsiung City

Item		2011	2012	2013
Hospital Employment Services	Sessions	16	32	16
	Person-time	35	1433	753
Correctional Facility Employment Services	Sessions	N/A	4	6
	Person-time	N/A	986	524
Micro Skill Set Training Participants		N/A	16	31
Stable Employment Rate (%)		39	42	52

(3) To Create a Drug Free City

Since drug investigation was the first line of defense, on November 2, 2009, Kaohsiung City Government Criminal Police Command firstly established an investigative unit dedicated to drugs crimes (Team 6). As a result, Team 6 held the highest record for amount of narcotics seized in 2011. In addition, the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office committed to the investigation of drug crimes and drastically decreased the amount of robberies in 2012. Drug investigative performances in the last two years were as shown in Figure 8-19. Other active commitments to drug prevention such as the "Summer Youth Protection Program" have been placed at the Number 1 on MOHW assessment ranking for the last 5 years since 2008.

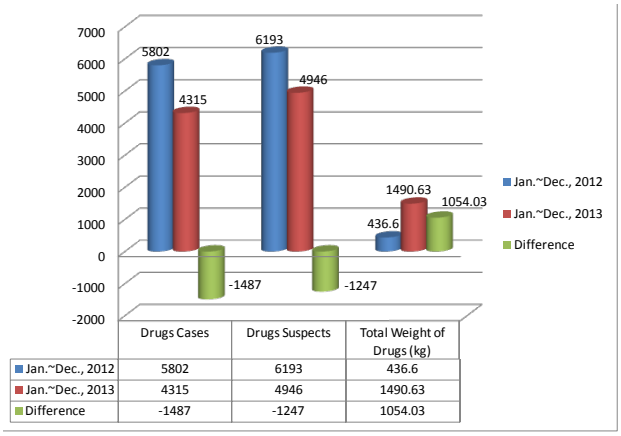


Figure 8-19 The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Kaohsiung City Government Investigative Performances

6. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Keelung City Government: Sincerity, Perseverance, Love and Diligence

"Sincerity, Perseverance, Love and Diligence" is the motto of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Keelung City Government as it commits to "Drug Prevention", "Drug Investigation", "Drug Rehabilitation" and "Drug Resistance". According to studies, between 2007 and 2013, the number of new drug users recorded by the center has decreased over the years (Figure 8-20). However, the number of users under 20 years of age has increased. The ratio between male and female drug users under the age of 20 is 2 to 1 (one female user in every three), a much higher ratio compared to adults (6 to 1). It indicated the drugs status has extended to youth. It needs more studies to find out if same generation could affect drug use rate in youth. In terms of anti-drug strategy, each department complements the efforts of one another (Figure 8-21).

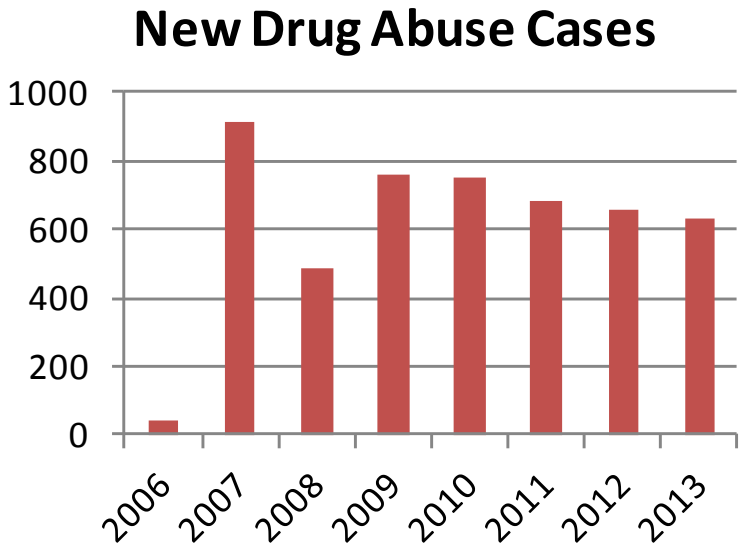


Figure 8-20 New Drug Abuse Cases in Keelung City between 2006 and 2013

Figure 8-21 Our Service

(1) Referral and Rehabilitation Service

Aside from providing employment, social welfare, psychological and rehabilitative services, the center also offers religious counseling and skill training referrals in order to stabile addicts' livelihood (Figure 8-22, Figure 8-23). In 2013, the city included one more rehabilitation hospital. Both methadone maintenance treatment detention rate and attendance rate increased to 75.08% and 86.24%.

Figure 8-22 Completely Rehabilitation People

Figure 8-23 Keelung City Religious Groups

(2) Home Visits, Phone Counsels, On-site Interview Services

Counseling services include family members and multiple convenient means of contact between the center and addicts. Through a close communication between the center, individuals, families and societies, a companion relationship between the center and addicts would be set up by mutual trust.

(3) Volunteer Care Service

The utmost important conditions for volunteers involved in anti-drug efforts are compassion, love, and to give addicts a positive attitude. Aside from assisting anti-drug advocacies, volunteers are also asked to conduct home visits and interviews (Figure 8-24). A diverse volunteer program, supported by necessary resources, will ensure addicts never along on the road of recovery.

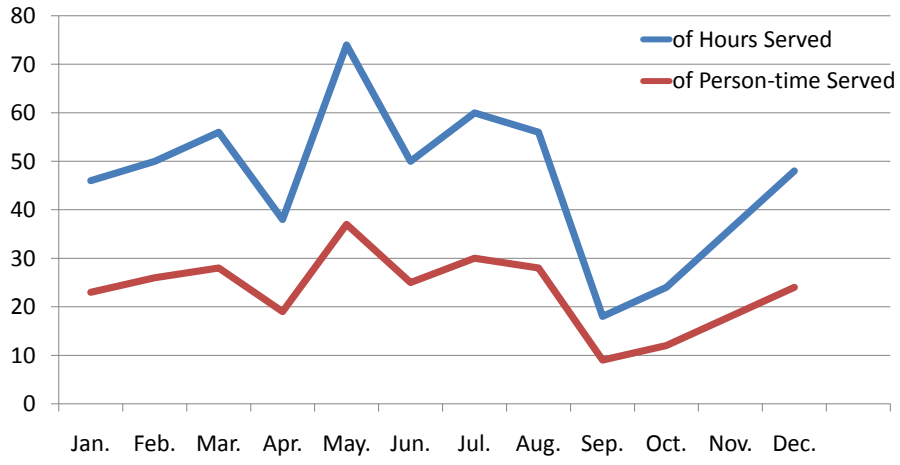


Figure 8-24 The Service Amount of Volunteers in Keelung City in 2013

(4) Social Welfare Inquiries

Employment services and social welfare informations are periodically provided through a uniform contact. A total of 25 people were served in 2013.

(5) Post Release Services

After-care association helps addicts who were just released from correctional facilities to adapt to normal/family life. A total of 174 individuals were served in 2013.

(6) Drug Rehabilitation Hotline

The hotline by providing psychological supports was the main among "Other Services". Most of the calls came from individuals currently on rehabilitation. It indicated a good relationship between the center and addicts (Figure 8-25, Figure 8-26).

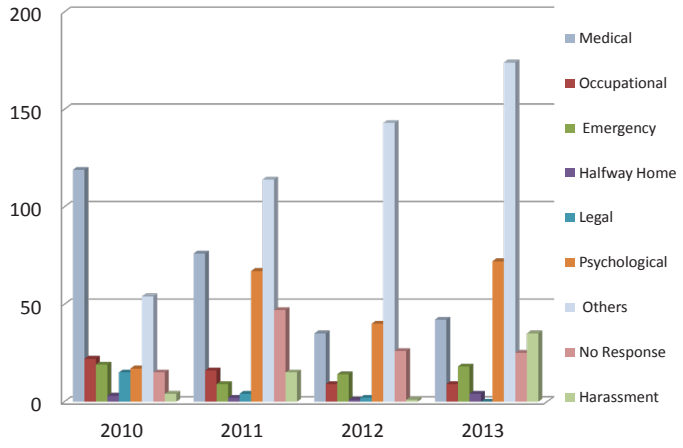


Figure 8-25 The Analysis of the Drug Rehabilitation Hotline between 2010 to 2013

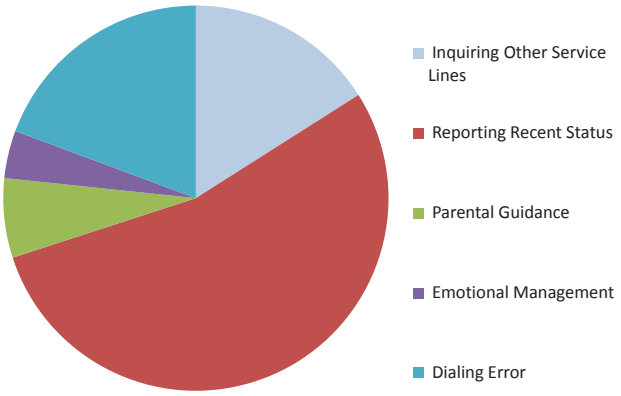


Figure 8-26 Analysis of "Other Services" for Drug Rehabilitation Hotline

(7) Anti-drug Advocacy

There were regular promotions and anti-drug advocacies were held in conjunction with festivals. Besides, religious groups and completely rehabilitated individuals were invited to give lectures on the harm of category 3 and 4 narcotics. These events, which won the second place in group three of the "Ketamine Abuse Implementation Plan" in 2013 were presented in a diverse format to help addicts to self-evaluate and to self-correct.

7. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taoyuan County Government

The center has long promoted drug harm prevention tasks. It combines the resources from several cross-departmental efforts, including the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, counseling association the Extramural Guidance Association for Students and the private sectors. Excepted following the policies made by the MOJ, the center also drawn out the policies to suit the measure to local conditions. Tasks completed by Taoyuan are as follow:

(1) Drug Abuse Prevention in Youth Group

In 2013, Taoyuan County gained the first place in conducting The Summer Youth Protection Program, Chunghue project and got the perfect score in each grade of the drug abuse preventions.

In collaboration with the Taoyuan Pharmacist Association, the center conducted drug knowledge competitions, promoted safe use of medicine on campus as well as established taking medicine correctly and anti-drug awareness of students and parents. These were received positive responses from all departments.

(2) Family Support

In 2008, the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office collaborated with MJIB to implement addict family support programs. The

programs helped family members to understand addiction, to learn to care for addicts, to share experiences. Further, it would help drug abusers to recovery. In 2011, the programs established the first addict family private group, "the Warm Hearts Family Association" to assist the center on promotion and charity events. Since 2013, the association has located to the center, and begun the tasks of home visits, telephone counseling and family reunions.

(3) To Realize Drug Free Community

By combining resources between medical institutions and religious rehabilitation groups in the private sectors, the community actively supports addicts to receive appropriate treatments. In addition, the center also encouraged them to establish drug rehabilitation center. With the help from the Department of Social Welfare, the Labor and Human Resources Bureau and the Workforce Development Agency's Taoyuan/Hsinchu/Miaoli employment service centers, addicts are encouraged to make use of employment counseling and social welfare programs to recovery. Meanwhile, anti-drug advocacies and drug awareness programs are strengthened. The medical, rehabilitative and social resources in Taoyuan County are responsible to "Lower Demand" while law enforcement authorities achieve "Suppress Supply". A tertiary prevention implementation strategy was launched to create a drug-free circumstance into the " Drug Free Healthy Taoyuan" program. It was awarded the fifth place Innovative Award for the Healthy Friendly and Elderly City.

(4) Addiction Case Management

The center was established in July, 2006. The center served 9,971 individuals. 3,241 individuals of them were continuing to be serviced now. Most of the addicts were referred from correctional facilities, district prosecutors' offices and private groups such as the Taoyuan 1995 Lifeline, the Teacher Chang Foundation and the

Homeless Foundation. The center mainly serves category 1 or 2 narcotics users in areas of employment, rehabilitation and financial supports. In the last 7 years, the center has promoted alternative therapies and reduced the cases of AIDS caused by sharing injection devices from 405 in 2005 to 12 in 2013.

8. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hsinchu City Government

The mission of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hsinchu City Government is "Free Drug Abusers from Addiction and Fill Their Families with the Power of Support." Aside from drug harm awareness, the center provides psychological counseling, legal counseling by telephone, referrals to medical or religious platforms, employment assistances or occupational trainings, social welfare program inquiries, HIV screening tests inquiries, the Harm Reduction Program, advocacies of crime prevention and family support (Figure 8-27, Figure 8-28). Tasks completed by the center are as follows:

Figure 8-27 Category 3 and 4 Narcotics Legal Seminar - Group Classes

Figure 8-28 Category 3 and 4 Narcotics Legal Seminar - HIV Screening Tests

(1) The Drug Rehabilitation Hotline

The drug rehabilitation hotline offers public, addicts and their families needs and services from case managers, counseling or mental supports. Since its establishment, a large number of drug users and family members were benefit to inquire about assistance. It indicated that a significant outcome was shown.

(2) The Harm Reduction Program

The Harm Reduction aims to lower the risk of infection and allow for early treatments from medical teams. The center along with MOHW, implemented "the Non-AIDS Alternative Therapy" program. There are two medical institutions which offer alternative therapy in order to reduce infection and increase employment rate. In addition, the center also collaborates with the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Offices for subsidizing in deferred sentencing program, the "Campus Medical Rehabilitation", in order to offer students interventional therapy. On the other hand, the "Addition Group Therapy Courses" were implemented for category 1 and 2 narcotics users, inviting medical professionals, psychologists ad social workers to help them to find suitable measures of rehabilitation.

(3) Anti-drug Promotions and Advocacies

Through different venues and events, the center conveys the message of "Drug Prevention, Drug Resistance, Drug Rehabilitation" to every community and school in order to help students to say no to drugs. The center also applies for subsidizing in deferred sentence program to host the "Anti-drug Campus Theater Circuit Promotion". Thereby, let students to know harm from drugs. During summer vacations, as students visit more high-risk environments, the center in collaboration with the Hsinchu City Police Department hosted the "Secondary Presentation Implementation Strategy" and entered high-risk venues to conduct inspection and anti-drug awareness. The center also held the "Drug Prevention Seminars" at correctional facilities, inviting speakers to share their professional experiences in drug prevention work. The seminars are no longer simply lectures, but rather diverse and psychological discussions that can help addicts to re-evaluate themselves (Figure 8-29).

Figure 8-29 Anti-drug Campus Theater Circuit Promotion

(4) To Care and to Support

Studies to showed that while addicts have been previously referred to as "criminals", they should be correctly categorized as "patients". To provide medical treatments and psychology therapies must be integrated into the lives of addicts.

(5) To Care for Drug Abusers

The center collaborates with MOJ to provide case-by-case with employment informations, social welfare, and medial assistances by follow-up counseling programs and regularly conduct phone counseling as well as home visits. The center continues to provide phone counseling for drop-out students in order to understand their lifestyles and willingness to resume their studies. For convicts, the center provides one-by-one counseling, developing good relationship between case managers and their subjects. Consequently, it made them easier seek help post-release.

(6) To Support for Drug Abusers

The center actively applied for subsidized to hold the "Drug Abuser Family Support" events, helping family members to strength their support for rehabilitating addicts, and helping addicts to find their self-evaluation and self-expectation by professionals. The center also holds family support events at the Hsinchu Prison to actively conduct family and create relationship between case managers and addicts and/or family members in order to connect their support and resources (Figure 8-30, Figure 8-31).

Figure 8-30 Drug Abuser Family Support Event

Figure 8-31 Family Day at the Hsinchu Prison - Family Support

9. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hsinchu County Government

Hsinchu County is known for its population diversity, consisting of Hakka, Hokkien, indigenous (mainly Atayal and Saisiyat) and new immigrants. Of which, Hakka population is approximately 84%. Hsinchu County is composed of one city, three townships and nine districts, with a total population of 530,486 (271,904 male and 25,582 female) in December, 2013.

(1) Implementation of Regional Drug Rehabilitation Service

i. On July 4, 2006, the county established the first drug abuse prevention center nationally.

ii. On July 22, 2013, the county established the second drug prevention mental health ward which actively promoted drug prevent activities.

iii. With local resources, the Camellias volunteer team was established. 95% of the volunteer speak fluent Hakka in order to communicate with elders during telephone counseling and home visits .

iv. With local resources, community pharmacies and inquiry stations were set up to provide counseling and referral services.

v. Recorded cases received counseling on a basis of 5.3% visitation rate.

vi. Drug harm seminars for category 3 and 4 narcotics maintained a 72% attendance rate.

vii. Traffic for Drug rehabilitation hotline increased from 105 in 2011 to 234 in 2013, showing a growth of 122.9%.

viii. The center provided correction facilities with health advocacies. In order to increase awareness and establish trusting relationship between case managers and addicts, post-release follow-up counseling was conducted. The contact loss rate decreased from 18% in January, 2012, to 3.02% in December, 2013.

(2) Drug Rehabilitation Plan

i. Drug Resistance

By effectively combining local resources, an anti-drug network was set up and anti-drug awareness was enhanced.

ii. Drug Prevention

a. The center promotes community pharmacy inquiries and enhances drug abuse reporting mechanism.

b. The center combines community resources and enhances regional anti-drug strategic alliance in order to build a drug-free society.

iii. Drug Rehabilitation

a. The center strengthens rehabilitative medical resources within the jurisdiction and establishes cross-county rehabilitative collaboration as well as provides drug rehabilitation.

b. The center establishes collaborative referral mechanism with private rehabilitation institutions (departments) in order to reduce drug harm.

iv. Drug Investigation

The center continues to investigate and to enforce legal measures against high-risk locations in order to maximize judicial functions, to prevent public from drug harm as well as to build a high quality society.

v. To Create a Drug-free Surrounding

The center actively collaborates with national anti-drug policies and academic authorities to analyze drug abuse regions and patterns in Hsinchu County in order to tailor preventative models.

10.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Miaoli County Goverment

The logo for the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Miaoli County Government is shown as Figure 8-32. The advocacy team represents safety, prevention, education and nurture (green in the logo). The protection and assistance team represents sunlight and hope (yellow in the logo). The referral service team represents emergency, medication and passion (red in the logo).

Figure 8-32 The logos of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Miaoli County Government

The integrated planning team represents composure and positivity (blue in the logo). The investigation team represents the law and justice (black in the logo). Like a hand, the five teams achieve their mission "Anti-drug Efforts for a Healthy Society "through mutual assistance. Tasks completed by the center are as follows:

(1) The center found drug harm prevention theater troupes including the "Drug Resisting Gals Troupe", the "Zhuolan Studs Against Drug Troupe" and the "Guan's Sassy Anti-drug Troupe" which were led by local volunteers. These performances were targeted at middle and elementary school students to promote anti-drug awareness through vivid and fun presentations (Figure 8-33).

(2) The center holds the "County Middle and Elementary School Anti-drug Awareness Evaluation and Drug Knowledge Exam" every year and analyzes drug awareness index found in current curriculum, in order to utilize them efficiently during flexible study periods.

(3) In order to cleanse the soul and create a peaceful society, the Tzu Chi Foundation invited to host the "Buddha Day". It could purify the spirits through religious events. The addicts were asked to show gratitude for their parents in this action. Through interaction and affection, the event hoped to rekindle family connection and urge the parents never to give up supporting their confused children (Figure 8-34).

Figure 8-33 Anti-drug Theater – the Hegang Elementary School

Figure 8-34 The Buddha Day

(4) The center subsidized the "Addicts Emergency Assistance for Basic Expenditure" to assist addicts with willingness to find employment during after-care. After released from correction facilities, rehabilitated individuals were able to apply for basic allowance while looking for employment. In addition, category 1 to 4 narcotics users can also apply for the "Rehabilitation Subsidy" in order to receive clinical, inpatient, group, among other types of treatments.

(5) Addicts are offered the "Community Therapy Classes" to help them develop interests or find focus in life through learning a skill set or occupational adaptability. Qualification examinations are also encouraged (Figure 8-35).

Figure 8-35 The Level C Baking Class

11.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Nantou County Government

In order to let all rehabilitation institutions participate and provide localized drug prevention services, the center has four psychiatric hospitals (the Nantou Hospital, the Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, the Puli Christian Hospital and the Taichung Veterans Hospital Puli Branch) and 8 health clinics (the Guoxing, the Yuchi, the Zhushan, the Shuili, the Zhongliao, the Xinyi and the Renai) in its jurisdiction.

The Nantou District Prosecutor Office researched the "Drug Abuse Prevention Center Follow-up Counseling Performance" in 2012. The results were: (1) Rehabilitation could require discipline and flexibility, the carrot and the stick. (2)The drug abuse prevention centers must establish a reporting mechanism with district prosecutor office in order to allocate the resources and assistance of law enforcement. (3) With the additional company of probation officers and after-care counselors during home visits, the centers are able to help their subjects. (4) Home visits could be the best ways to observe and evaluate individuals to establish a cooperative relationship with their families.

In consideration of the difficulties of follow-up counseling, the center, with the help of district prosecutor office, makes identification cards for counselors and notifies police departments for immediate dispatch when a counselor need assistance. Starting in 2013, volunteers will receive basic visits allowance and insurance.

Starting in February, 2007, the Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, MOHW has collaborated with MOJ to construct the only one "Long Term Addiction Therapy Center - Jialao Village" in the country. It is a drug-free community where residents live together, face obstacles together, care for one another and support each other. The center helps addicts gradually rehabilitate through positive, composed and constructive manners. Besides, encourage them to recovery and to return to schools or workplace.

12. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Changhua County Government

Tasks completed by the center as follow:

(1) Monthly meetings are conducted by Changhua County secretary-general. The meetings invite the chief prosecutor and the chief probation officer who service in the Changhua District Prosecutors Office, the departments of the local government. The participation rate was 100%.

(2) The center enhance case managements through collaborative efforts between the center, rehabilitation hospitals and the Department of Health disease control team. In addition, through cooperation with the District Prosecutor Office, prior to completion of correctional terms or deferred sentencing, individuals are arranged to receive seamless after-care transition.

(3) Changhua County has unprecedentedly utilized the government fund to subsidize case managers' salaries to encourage continuous employment and motivation.

(4) Collectively, preventative promotion, protection/assistance, integrated planning/referral teams have 350 voluteers between the three major service sectors to implement the "Category 1 and 2 Narcotics Rehabilitation Therapy Group", the "Category 3 and 4 Narcotics Drug abuse Seminars", the " Addict Transition upon Parole", promotion for drug rehabilitation hotline, anti-drug promotional events, case-by-case counseling, telephone follow-up care, promotions for methadone maintenance treatment and home visits.

(5) Changhua County combined efforts from the district prosecutor office and professional resources from various departments to recruit anti-drug promotional team. The members of the team include prosecutors, police officers, doctors, pharmacists, lawyers and military instructors. The team which receives subsidy from the Changhua District Prosecutor Office deferres sentencing program and conductes anti-drug promotions through diverse channels. In addition, the only children theater troupe, the "Yellow Water Lily", contributed with a series of performances in 30 elementary schools.

(6) The "Rainbow Train" family support groups were held for encouraging family members to help addicts free from drugs.

(7) The "Completely Rehabilitation Counseling Program" was held for individuals who enter or released from correction facilities. The program provides addicts psychological and health counseling and encourages their volition to receive HIV screening test. More than 70% of the addicts outside correction facilities have received screening, while 100% of the inmates at correction facilities have received the test. AIDS prevention health promotion has resulted in more than 90% HIV screening rate. In addition, a social worker establishes communications to encourage the utilization of the "Drug Rehabilitation Hotline" for addicts and families.

(8) The Chunhui Program and its website, and the Tertiary Prevention Implementation Planwere performed in all grade schools to consolidate counseling network for the students who use drugs. Drug prevention seminars were held in high schools, middle schools, elementary schools and colleges in the county. Incorporation to the Extramural Guidance Association for Students, the circuit seminars about AIDS prevention were held in all schools. In addition, drug abuse urine tests were conducted for students of all grade schools under schools were asked updating list for the "Special Personnel".

(9) Counselors and volunteers from the center conduct phone counseling or home visit care as well as support individuals resources in need. There are social welfare inquiries, emergency assistances, life supports, legal consultations, psychological counseling. In addiction, family support groups, addiction rehabilitative lectures/promotions, family outdoor activities, and seminars are conducted.

(10)Training are conducted for case managers and volunteers to enhance their professional knowledge.

13. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Yunlin County Government

(1) Since its establishment, the center has committed to comprehensive advocacies and services including prison transfer counseling, in-

prison after-care awareness, educations about medical knowledge and drug abuse prevention as well as administrating methadone inside correction facilities. These efforts contribute to all demographics and results in trusting relationships with individuals.

(2) From 2010 to 2013, the traffic of drug rehabilitation hotline increased from 190 to 437, inquiry service rate increased from 31% to 88%.

(3) From 2010 to 2013, phone counseling increased from 2,165 to 7,180 while home visits increased from 165 people to 1,262. The amount of service increased year by year.

(4) 100% of the drug users were referred to take HIV screening tests. The detention rate and attendance rate for methadone maintenance treatment were separately more than 70% and 80%.

(5) The center established the "Sincerely Against Narcotics Theater" to promot drug prevention through lively short theaters and dance performances. Anti-drug short videos were held incorporating with the Information Services Department (Figure 8-36, Figure 8-37).

Figure 8-36 Promotional Event

Figure 8-37 Promotional Event

(6) Teenage cases follow-up counseling and advocacy program initiated in 2014. Ketamine urine screening test and the drug abuse reporting mechanism were conducted through the Yunlin County Government Department of Education, the Extramural Guidance Association for Students, juvenile probation team and police department juvenile affairs division. Besides, drug harm educations were conducted in juvenile detention centers.

(7) The center continues to conduct advocacy efforts on special occasions and targets high-risk demographics (including truck drivers, taxi drivers, employees at special facilities and temples).

(8) Post-release individuals, along with the golden triangle and category 3 or 4 narcotics users, will receive follow-up counseling (including home visitation, phone counseling and interviews). The drug rehabilitation hotline will continue to improve and become more efficient.

(9) The "Drug Prevention and Performance Inquiry Team" was established to help individuals to receive psychology treatments, care and family counseling as well as other evaluations and inquiries in order to enhance and consolidate the tertiary preventative implementation.

(10) The center invited traveling and entertainment establishments under the county jurisdiction to propose the "Drug Free Recreational Program" in order to provide consumers to have drug free and healthy creational venues.

14. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Chia-yi City Government

The center actively rallies social resources to build a localized anti-drug network in order to create a drug-free city. A total of 3,035 addicts were benefited from the initiative. Tasks completely by the center are as follow:

(1) To Establish Addict Family Support Service

The center actively finds out families that have addicts and expands its services. On collaborating with the Taiwan After-care Association, the addiction family support programs were held. In addiction, combining with the Chia-yi City Domestic Violence Prevention Center, the "Compassionate Thinking and Conduct" were implemented to prevent relapse or repeated offenders.

(2) Employment Referral

The center provides employment services, occupational evaluations and employment willingness enhancement through multiple methods. Before individuals are referred to employment services, they must take interviews with social workers to evaluate the need of the cases and their family, and their mental and physical status. When the cases take the first employment interview, social workers or cases managers will accompany them. It could be beneficial to follow-up the occupational status of cases. Through the "First Person Employment Event" and the "Employment Exposition", businesses are encouraged to participate in employment matchmaking activities and provided necessary information to expedite the process.

(3) Messages of Care in Correction Facilities

From 2011 to 2013, combining with the Chia-yi post offices, the Mother's day postcards for inmates were held. It let persons to deliver their blesses and concerns to their mothers through postcards which were supplied from the post office. The center conducted a total of 12 one-by-one interviews in 2013 with post-release individuals under counseling, allowing a better understanding of the services in need and establishing a trust relationship with subjects in order to decrease the contact loss rate. The center collaborates with the Chia-yi City Government Department of Education, the Department of Social Welfare and Department of Health to conduct drug abuse prevention advocacies in correctional facilities (Figure 8-38).

Figure 8-38 The Ceremony of "Messages of Care in Correctional"

(4) More Observational Care Program

In order to protect children from disadvantaged families, emergency accommodation program was launched by the Chia-yi District Prosecutor Office and the Taiwan After-care Association Chia-yi Branch. By subsidizing for deferred sentencing, the center combined the Chia-yi's nanny system, nurseries, and children welfare institutions to provide care for children under 12 years old whose guardians are incarcerated, under after-care or under drug/alcohol rehabilitations.

(5) Drug Rehabilitation Service

The center set up convenient treatment locations, treatment reminders, HIV screening test referral information and available free condoms at clinics which perform alternative therapy. From 2007 to 2013, 12 sessions in the "Group Rehabilitation Therapy Program" were held 2 to 3 times a year by the Taichung Veterans Hospital Chia-yi Branch.

(6) Horizontal Communication Integration

The Chia-yi police precincts hold safety meetings in each community, delivering detail reports of crimes in the area, in order to build trust relationships with local residents and to ask for feedbacks. A total of 58 meetings were held in 2013 and 4,713 participants inviting.

(7) Anti-drug, Anti-cigarette and Anti-beetle nut Advocacy

Anti-drug promotions were held for 21 folk/traditional performance troupes in Chia-yi City, educating harmful effects of cigarettes, beetle nuts and drugs. In order to strengthen awareness of legal and health consequences for category 3 and 4 narcotics, the use of "Free 24-Hour drug Rehabilitation Hotline-0800770885" was promoted.

(8) To Combine Professional Knowledge and Resource of Religious Groups

A total of 17 religious groups in Chai-yi City were rallied to contribute profession knowledge and resource to provide addicts with spiritual support, rehabilitative counseling, family care service and financial supports. The Chia-yi Life Lecture Hall was available for children summer/winter camps and events for disadvantaged families (Figure 8-39, Figure 8-40).

Figure 8-39 "Drug Harm" Movie Premiere with the Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation

Figure 8-40 Children Anti-drug Summer Camp at the Chia-yi Life Lecture Hall

(9) "Care Service E-online"

The center set up the "Drug-free Homeland" anti-drug fans page, rallying 368 'likes', actively linked to a multitude of other websites for a convenient access to drug abuse prevention knowledge for addicts, families and volunteers.

15.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Chia-yi County Government

The center provides professional, convenient and immediate help for addicts. As preventative work has become more labor intensive over the years with increased drug addicts, the Chia-yi County Department of Health organised the first special task force, the "Drug Harm Prevention Division", on August 1 2011. In December the same year, it has become an integrated platform between police, education, health, social affairs and private sectors.

By the end of 2013, the center has logged a total of 1,756 addicts. Due to the sheer size of its jurisdiction, the 18 townships/districts/cities are divided into four major areas for tertiary presentation implementation in the items of "Drug Prevention", "Drug Resistance", "Drug Rehabilitation" and "Drug Investigation". Tasks completed by the center are as follow:

(1) There are four rehabilitative hospitals in Chia-yi County: the Puzi Hospital, the Tzi Chi General Hospital Dalin Branch, the Taichung Veterans Hospital Wanqiao Branch and the Chang Gung Medical Foundation. Three of which are available for alternative therapy recognized by MOHW (the Puzi Hospital, the Tzi Chi General Hospital Dalin Branch and the Taichung Veterans Hospital Wanqiao Branch).

(2) Within the jurisdiction, there are 38 locations for clean syringes (including health clinics) and 12 clean syringe vending machines in order to prevent HIV infection. In December 2013, the Minxiong district health clinic established the "Chia-yi County Diverse Health Service Center" in order to provide psychological counseling.

(3) In 2012, the center roister the first anti-drug folk art, "Ga Yi Lion Dance". The members of the troupe were from high-risk students and logged addicts within the jurisdiction. Trainings sessions were held from December 27, 2012 to March 8, 2013. On March 12, 2013, the mayor, Helen Chang, officiated the performances troupe to attend various festivals and events, making anti-drug promotion to a total of 12,771 people (Figure 8-41).

(4) The center strengthens the power of faith and drug harm prevention knowledge of staff working at local religious hubs and temples. The program, "A Temple in Every District, A Spiritual Support in Every Heart" has rallied 22 temples in the jurisdiction until 2013, holds anti-drug information sessions and distributes promotional material in order to establish the anti-drug resource network in the community.

(5) In order to help cases to recovery and to become self-confident, the "Community Temple Labor Service" program was established in 2012, with the help of local volunteers, to assist addicts through rehabilitation. Labor services were offered at temples in 6 districts (Shuishang, Puzi, Yizhu, Liujiao, Budai and Minxiong). A total of 81 labor sessions were completed from 8 after-care cases with the company of 10 volunteers (Figure 8-42).

Figure 8-41 The Mayor, Helen Chang, Praised the "Ga Yi Lion Dance" Anti-drug Folk Art Troupe

Figure 8-42 Community Temple Labor Service

(6) The center began publishing the "Drug Resistance +1 Quarterly" in May 2013, which combined articles about completely rehabilitation, celebrity endorsement, comic strips, expert opinion and so on. Two more were published in August and November 2013 in order to provide anti-drug related knowledge with dynamic visual and literal presentation.

(7) Under the framework of the "Anti-drug Alliance" and the "Innovative Marketing", the center collaborates with MOJ, MOE, MOHW to hold 2013 "To Watch and to Show, Say No to Drugs" anti-drug education exposition and training camp. Four major themes outlined the day-long event, which included private establishment anti-drug promotion demonstration, Chia-yi County drug rehabilitation resources, the visitation in theNational Chung Chang University "Drug Abuse Prevention Center", anti-drug education performances,

addicts/supporter testimonials and the "Drug Out" arts exhibition. Actor and anti-drug ambassador Yan Zhengguo from the movie "The Kid" was also invited to raise anti-drug awareness (Figure 8-43). A total of 820 people participated.

(8) In 2013, the "Chia-yi County Council's Teenage Care Anti-drug Charity Theater" was held between December 16 and December 18 2013. The Paper Windmill Youth Theater performed anti-drug drama "Save Faust" at five middle schools and high schools in the county to help student to understand drug harm, benefiting a total of 4,695 participants (Figure 8-44).

Figure 8-43 The "To Watch and to Show, Say No to Drugs" Training at Chia-yi County Anti-drug Education Exposition and Training Camp

Figure 8-44 The Anti-drug Theatre "Save Faust"

(9) The Chia-yi County "Chulo Anti-drug Theater" troupe, composed of volunteers, logged individuals, high-risk students and staff members, performed anti-drug drama based on addicts' and personal experiences. A total of three performances were held at schools and communities, inviting 1,962 viewers (Figure 8-45).

Figure 8-45 The Chulo Anti-drug Theater Performance

(10) On November 16, 2013, rehabilitation family support exposition, the "Anti-drug, Anti-solitude", and professional focus seminars, the "Love and Share", were held in southern Yunlin and Chia-yi, with the help of social workers, case managers and drug rehabilitation professionals, in order to build communication platforms.

Since 2010, the center has received the first place award for 4 consecutive years, in group two of drug prevention performance, ranking the fourth place in the nation. In 2013, the center claimed two first-place honors and ranked the first place. The center stands by five principles in making Chia-yi County a drug-free environment. It included compassion, wholeheartedness, love, progress and faith.

16. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Pingtung County Government

Principles of the center are "Cut off Supply" and "Reduce Relapse" while it's general strategies outline two directions. It set four social indices (preventative index, investigative index, effective counseling index, recovery index) and six capmus indices (preventative index, investigative index, early screening index, effective counseling index, recover index, evaluation index). Social indices aim at reducing repeated offense, extending preventative efforts, improving education and other soft power (human resources, technology, service, quality) as well as strengthening valuable and sustainable rehabilitative recovery. On the other hand, campus indices focus on expanding drug abuse urine tests for special personnel, conducting irregular drug abuse urine tests, preventing narcotics distribution in campus and providing timely care and counseling.

(1) Social Sectors

i. To Care Efforts for User of Category 3 and 4 Narcotics

Due to the proliferation of category 3 and 4 narcotics among younger generations, 100% of individuals involved in drug abuse in 2013 will be logged and attend anti-drug seminars. A total of 768

adults and 26 students participated.

ii. The Self-Observation Program

In order to prevent relapse, individuals with less addiction problems will receive counseling to relief drug dependency from the Kaohsiung Rehabilitation Center and the Pingtung Detention Center.

iii. To Implement Comprehensive Community Care Network for Addicts

From case management to community care, the center targets high-risk district in Pingtung County and provides rehabilitative care. Professional case managers are assigned to increase phone counseling and home visits, providing psychological support and family assistances, in order to decrease relapse rate.

iv. To Implement Golden Triangle Plan

Since 2012, prosecutor offices and community family support network have implemented the golden triangle plan, increasing number of referrals from 191 cases in 2012 to 293 in 2013. Through multiple channels of counseling, addicts' relapse rate drastically decreased to 1% in 2013.

v. The Volunteer Companionship Program

The program was developed to enhance counseling and companionship for addicts.

vi. To Continue Self-Observation Program

The center will continue to perform the golden triangle program, category 3 and 4 narcotics care programs for drug users, volunteer companionship program and the "High-risk Community Care Network". The number of high-risk communities increased from 2 in the test phases to 6 in 2014. These efforts will contribute to create a drug free Pingtung.

(2) Campus Sector

i. Since 2012, the "Management Plan for Drug Free and Healthy School Campus" has been implemented to expand irregular drug abuse urine tests and log in order to decrease number of new addicts by intimidation. The efforts successfully logged a 103% increase in special personnel and tested 96% of the high-risk population in 2013. The program will be extended to high school and occupational schools in the future.

ii. In order to eradicate drug distribution in campus, Pingtung County began conducting the concern and established the first reporting process of the urine test positive cases by the end of 2012. The process faced many obstacles during its implementation. The deputy mayor held several related meetings and collaborated with district chief prosecutor and the Extramural Guidance Associations for Students, the Department of Education and the Juvenile Affairs Division (the Pingtung Police Department) in order to implement the "Standard Procedure in Reporting Drug Dealers in Campus". The initiative provides surveillance care for students whose urine contained drugs or confessed to drug use and apprehend campus drug dealers from their sources. Investigation success rate in 2013 was 100%.

iii. In order to make anti-drug advocacies more effective, renowned theater troupe "Windmill" was invited to perform the anti-drug drama "Save Faust". Students and teachers had the opportunity to learn about drug abuse through dynamic and vivid presentation. In 2013, a total of 10 performances were held through funds raised from the Taiwan Medical Association, the Taiwan Pharmacist Association, the Paolyta Charity Foundation, the International Commercial Bank of China Cultural and Educational Foundation and the District Prosecutor office. Every performance costed 160,000 NTD. For extra promotional effects, the Pingtung County Gym held two extra performances on December 10, 2013,

accommodating 5,500 students and teachers in the audience.

iv. The center will continue to implement the "Management Plan for Drug Free and Healthy School Campus," to perform drug abuse urine tests, to log special personnel, to conduct evaluation, to collaborate with law enforcement authorities to track drugs outside of campus and to consolidate informational reporting system. These efforts will contribute to eradicating drugs from campus while preventative initiative such as the Paper Windmill Theater troupe will continue to promote anti-drug awareness.

17. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Yilan County

(1) The center and Yilan District Prosecutor Office collaborated to defer sentencing for category 1 and 2 narcotics users. A total of 44 category 1 narcotics users and 82 category 2 narcotics users were referred for rehabilitative therapy. The Yilan District Prosecutor Office also provided interview services to strengthen medical, employment and social welfare referrals while the center implemented the "Anti-drug Golden Triangle Program" aside from rehabilitative deferred sentencing programs for category 1 and 2 narcotics users, referring a total of 364 individuals.

(2) By the end of 2013, a total of 1,014 individuals have been logged for drug use and 352 telephone counseling, 16 home visits, 30 in-person interviews and 201 other visits have been conducted for post-release individuals from correction facilities. A total of 32 individuals were benefit (after home visit) from medical referrals, employment referrals, halfway houses and other family re-building services.

(3) Yilan County has made it convenient for addicts to receive treatment by implementing the "Rehabilitation -Recovery" and assigned five rehabilitation and three alternative therapy institutions. In addition, multiple locations for methadone maintenance treatment have been assigned in collaboration with the Dongshan health clinics and the

Toucheng health clinics, providing alternative therapy, along with family support projects and community treatment. These efforts contributed to convenient community resources for rehabilitative and resulted in 93% detention rate (197 individuals) and 86% attendance rate in 2013.

(4) The Yilan Country Government Police Department reported a total of 565 category 3 and 4 narcotics users in violations of the Drug Harm Prevention Act, an increase coma red to 387 people in 2012. As a result, a total of 19 "Yilan County Drug Abuse Incidents Seminars" were held in 2013 to raise anti-drug awareness. In order to improve attendance rate, aside from enhancing course contents, organizers also scheduled, for the first time, there are also Chinese medicine treatment, holiday courses and text message/telephone follow-up services. In 2013, a total of 5 new category 3 and 4 narcotic users were added and 86 individuals received follow-up counseling in prevention of proliferating drug habits from category 1 and 2 narcotics.

18. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hua-lien County Government

(1) The center, in collaboration with the Pharmacists Association, the Hua-lien District Prosecutor Office and the Hua-lien Police Department held drug abuse seminars in community recreational spaces, along with the use of multimedia, to raise awareness for category 3 and 4 narcotic harm.

(2) Hua-lien County is popular for tourists in Taiwan. Thus, the center produced promotional material of completely rehabilitation to be posted in front of the renowned shops and temples for effective advocacies. LED marquees situated at tourism night markets also display ketamine harm and drug rehabilitation hotline in order to strengthen the effects of promotion (Figure 8-46)

Figure 8-46 Anti-drug Promotional Event

(3) Through the Community Development Association and Showtime Cinema, a total of 57 anti-drug events were held in 2013.

(4) The center continues to strengthen follow-up counseling for addicts and arrange home visits as well as local volunteer companionship. In the future, large anti-drug educational expositions and trainings will be held to extend the effects of drug prevention and recruit more volunteers.

(5) The center periodically holds drug prevention evaluations with related departments.

(6) Rehabilitation inquiry stations were set up to provide related knowledge in drug harm, methadone maintenance treatment, AIDS prevention and so on. (Figure 8-47).

Figure 8-47 Rehabilitation Inquiry Stations

(7) The center will begin shooting the “4 Phase Drug Prevention” short film and producing billboards to promote drug prevention in public areas.

19.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taitung County Government

(1) To Promote Diverse Volunteer Services

Volunteers services in the center conduct telephone counseling, home visits, anti-drug promotions, one-on-one counseling inside correctional facilities, anti-drug lectures and, based on individual skills, contribute to community events such as singing and playing music (Figure 8-48).

(2) Social Treatment through Collaboration with Community Resources

Since 2012, volunteers has worked with care homes to hold five drug addiction social treatment events, bringing positive energy to addicts and improving their self-recognition (Figure 8-49).

Figure 8-48 Anti-drug Promotions

Figure 8-49 Innovative Social Treatment Event for Addicts

(3) To Produce Creative Promotional Material

In order to expand advocacies for ketamine harm, the center produced anti-drug pinball machines, ketamine harm billboards, logos and handbags and promoted anti-drug initiatives to tourists (Figure 8-50, Figure 8-51).

Figure 8-50 Anti-drug Pinball Machine

Figure 8-51 On-foot Advocacy of "Ketamine Harm"

(4) The Establish Community Drug Abuse Inquiry Station

In order to provide diverse drug abuse prevention methods, the center collaborates with 9 pharmacies in Taitung County and encourages pharmacists to hang the Echinacea Movement signs, enhance drug safety knowledge, promote the drug rehabilitation hotline and promote drug harm awareness.

(5) To Implement the "Echinacea Movement" Anti-drug Promotion

The center collaborates with various departments within the county to implement the "Echinacea Planting Area", the "Anti-drug and Health Classroom", the "Drug Harm Movie Premiere", the "Student Performance for Teacher's Day", the "Creative Dancing Competition", the "Hot Air Balloon Carnival", the "Reading for Anti-drug Seminar", the "High-risk Student Field Trip", among other activities, while printing posters, brochures and other promotional material for the Echinacea movement (Figure 8-52, Figure 8-53).

Figure 8-52 The "Echinacea Campaign" Anti-drug Event

Figure 8-53 The "Echinacea Campaign" Anti-drug Eventt

(6) To Set-up "Museum of Cigarette and Drugs Harm"

The Coast Guard Administration Eastern Coast Patrol Office and Taitung County Government collaborated to turn Fongli Station into the "Museum of Cigarette and Drugs Harm", displaying facts about the harmful effects cigarettes and drugs on billboard and in videos for tourists and bikers (Figure 8-54).

Figure 8-54 The Museum of Cigarette Health Harm

20. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Penghu County Government

Tasks completed by the center are as follow:

(1) A total of 11 "Drug Abuse Prevention" advocacies was held, inviting 6,416 participants (Figure 8-55).

(2) A total of 11 group advocacies was held in-prison, inviting 249 inmates (Figure 8-56).

Figure 8-55 Anti-drug Advocacy

Figure 8-56 Anti-drug Advocacy

(3) In collaboration with MOJ district prosecutor offices, referral for observational rehabilitation and methadone maintenance treatment under deferred sentencing are carried out along with related health education and follow-up services.

(4) A total of 45 individuals participated in the "Addict Group Therapy" to help boost confidence and motivation for rehabilitation.

(5) Addicts are provided employment assistances through public employment departments, allowing them to make assessment tests and interviews locally (Penghu) to save extra expenses inflicted from commuting. In addition, the center notifies to refer individuals of employment events through text messages and/or phone calls.

21. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Kinmen County Government

Since the beginning of direct flights with China in 2001, cross-strait activities have been frequent, some included smuggling of narcotics, illegal medicine, cigarettes and alcohol. The center actively sought out the "Cross-strait Collaborative Drugs Investigation" agreement and works closely with the China Xiamen City public security offices in exchange of intelligence on drugs investigations. The Kinmen Police Department also collaborates with MOJ to implement the "Anti-drug Golden Triangle" program, constructing cooperative network between drug abuse prevention center, district prosecutor office and community counseling, in order to achieve "Keep drugs off-shore" and "Sweep drugs in the country". Tasks completed by the center are as follows:

(1) The Kinmen County Mayor is the director of center and holds periodic task meetings to evaluate and improve anti-drug responsibilities from each department. In addition, local Extramural Guidance Associations for Students, district prosecutor office, the Fujian after-care association, the Kinmen Prison and the Kinmen Hospital also contribute to overall drug abuse prevention.

(2) The center continues to hold anti-drug advocacies during "Friendly Campus Weeks", seminars for faculty drug abuse knowledge, lectures for anti-drug issues, standard on-campus advocacies, joint inspections, drug abuse prevention talent competitions, anti-drug trivia competitions and drug abuse urine test for special personnel in

all grade schools. Every year, the center compiles regional resources to hold diverse events such as the "Free of Drugs, Embrace the Light - Paintball Competition," visit educational institutions such as the National Quemoy University to hold anti-drug legal lectures, actively promote topics of drug prevention and social security in community seminars, on radio as well as other media outlets and commit to the realization of the "Safe, Sound and Welcoming" environment.

(3) Up to December 2013, a total of 164 individuals have been logged for follow-up counseling, 113 of which completed treatment while 51 remain. In 2013, the Kinmen Hospital treated 9 cases of methadone maintenance treatment, 5 of which completed treatment while 4 remain. Since its initiation in 2012, the golden triangle drug prevention plan has logged 13 referred individuals until 2013.

(4) The center collaborated with the Kinmen District Prosecutor Office, the Kinmen County Social Affairs Department, the Kinmen Police Department, the Kinmen Military Police Command, the Kinmen Hospital and several departments under MOHW, to establish crisis management mechanism and related services. The follow-up counseling of the golden triangle program is implemented under the organizational framework of the Social Affairs Department.

(5) From 2009 to 2013, 110 cases in violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act have been reported, 122 individuals transferred for prosecutors. In addition, 68 individuals were logged, 57 of which received drug abuse urine tests (84%), while 12 tested positive for amphetamine use.

(6) By the end of 2013, a total of 24 individuals were punished for using category 3 or 4 narcotics, all of which are above 18 years of age ketamine users. A total of 420,000 NTD were paid for bail while 3 were transferred for further processing.

22. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Lienchiang County Government

The Lienchiang County Mayor is the director, while secretary-general as deputy director, of its Drug Abuse Prevention Center. Due to a small population, Lienchiang County has limited human resources and is only able to allocate task assignment to existing staff for drug presentation responsibilities. Starting in 2012, all related costs would be allocated by the Lienchiang County Government Department of Health. Due to the limited staff in hand for Matsu region, drug prevention tasks focus mainly on advocacy programs as follow:

(1) The center supervises the promotion of anti-drug awareness during weekly meetings or spare time. By combining efforts with the Chunhui program, events or competitions related to anti-drug awareness or drug prevention are held.

(2) Combining efforts of police force from each island administrations, anti-drug promotional materials are placed at community offices, internet cafes, karaokes, among other establishments.

(3) Case managers conduct follow-up counseling through telephones in order to provided necessary assistance to help addicts free of temptation and drug abuse.

(4) Experts and scholars are asked to give drug harm or substance abuse lectures at schools or in communities, while anti-drug light boxes can be found in buses and on recycling trucks, in order to enhance anti-drug awareness.

(5) Addictive consultation and rehabilitation referral services are provided by mental health centers, hospitals and the Taipei City Hospitals.

(6) Legal knowledge seminars for caegory 3 and 4 narcotics are regularly held.

(7) Family supports, social services, employment counseling and psychological supports, among others are provided.

III Current Development and Future Perspectives

1. City/County Government Establish Special Division for Local Drug Prevention

Currently, there are 7 counties/cities out of 22 with special division for drug prevention tasks. In accordance with article 2-1 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, each administration should implement drug prevention as long-term, structural and core responsibilities. Special task divisions with exclusive budgets must be founded in order to provide comprehensive, continuous and localized drug prevention duties.

2. The Central and Local Government Must Allocate Budgets for Human Resources, Subsidies and Evaluation Mechanisms

Currently, MOJ subsidizes each county/city government drug abuse prevention center a total number of 242 staff members, while MOHW subsidizes each county/city government and private organization an additional staff. These limited human resources are responsible for follow-up counseling and tremendous of administration duties. According to article 2-1 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, local governments should gradually allocate appropriate budget for drug prevention tasks and central departments should actively provide assistance to increase budget and human resources in order to efficiently conduct drug prevention duties and performance evaluations.

3. City/County Government Must Localize Drug Prevention Strategies, Evaluations and Improvements

Due to uneven distribution of addicts in various counties/cities and differences in drug habits, each county/city drug abuse prevention center should compile related database to formulate logical drug prevention plans based on comprehensive analysis of local features, demographics, cultures, drug crime trends, resources, employment conditions, among others.

4. To Strengthen Social Therapy Service and Assist Addicts Recovery

Currently, the drug abuse prevention centers still rely heavily on medical services for rehabilitation and tend to overlook resources from private sectors such as local charities and religious groups. County/city governments should actively develop accommodation services, strengthen family support services and occupational trainings in order to provide addicts with comprehensive, continuous and diverse help.

5. To Strengthen Professional Knowledge of Case Manager and Enforce Related Trainings

Currently, each county/city government drug abuse prevention center is conducting professional trainings for counselors and volunteers. Some have begun constructing both internal and external evaluation mechanisms. However, due to differences in available resources and existing structures, both the frequency and quality of trainings vary in between different administrations. In the future, county/city government should coordinate cross-departmental resources or collaborate with neighboring districts to further strengthen professional training, hold seminars and share social welfare/resources/knowledge. In 2013, MOJ and MOHW collaborated to hold the “2013 Nationwide Unified Training for Drug Harm Prevention Center Case Managers”. More departments will be invited to conduct similar nationwide annual trainings.

Part IX

Conclusion

It is the very important duty for the government to create a healthy and safe community environment for its people. To cope with the flood of rampant drug use all over the world, the government must have comprehensive and efficient anti-drug strategies. The government must also cooperate with non-governmental organizations to create a comprehensive and versatile social prevention system. This system should involve the collaboration of central and local governments and dedicate itself to drug prevention, resistance, investigation, and rehabilitation.

More and more emerging drugs are found and confiscated. The government must reduce relapse rate and prevent the increase of new drug users. The Executive Yuan held its first Anti-drug Assembly in 2006 and the central drug preventative tasks are categorized into 5 areas. "Supervising Drug Prevention" will continue improving the Drug Abuse Reporting Information System and devote itself to the integration and application of the Fundamental Anti-drug Database. "Drug Resistance" enhances continuously the anti-drug networks on teenagers to reduce demand. "Collaborative Law Enforcement" helps to enhance the information exchange and collaboration with China and other nations, and upgrade instruments to assist the smooth execution of drug crackdown. "Drug Rehabilitation" plans to expand the resources from the non-government organizations and integrate its efforts from the government, schools, families, and the community. "International Collaboration" aims to eradicate drug harms through collaboration in the global anti-drug initiatives.

In addition, local drug abuse prevention center in each city and county will promote drug prevention efforts by expanding their services to family support, volunteer companions and the Golden Triangle program. In this way, services of local drug abuse prevention centers could expand from offering follow-up and counseling services to individual drug addicts to offering supporting services to the families of drug addicts. Also, the teamwork of the follow-up and counseling services of case managers at local drug abuse prevention centers, the coercive power of probation officers, and the energy of accompanying volunteers' local services is expected to assist drug addicts to overcome drug addiction.

With years of experience in countering drug abuse, the government has built a comprehensive drug-prevention network after the drug abuse prevention center was institutionalized in each city and county. Let us collaborate to establish drug-free and healthier environment for the future generations of Taiwan.

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