

Summary

- Portugal, the Country, the problem, the response, The Strategy
- The Dissuasion Model, Decriminalization
- The National Coordination
- The National Plan for the reduction of addictive behaviours and dependencies
- Integrated Interventions
- Some results







Portuguese Drug Policy

The Problem - 1998:

- Cannabis the most used substance;
- Heroin problematic drug use;
- Heroin + Cocaine:
- Cocaine.

Intravenous drug use (sharing of injection material) – HIV infection Main concern of the Portuguese population.

1% of the population (\pm 100.000 problematic drug users) across all social groups



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Portuguese Drug Policy

The Response

- A new strategy (1999);
- A new paradigm (Law 30/2000);
- A National Coordination:
- A national network of intervention structures;
- A new intervention model.







The Dissugsion Model

Law No. 30/2000 The consumption, acquisition and possession for own consumption of plants, substances or preparations constitute an administrative offence and can not exceed the quantity previewed for individual use for a 10 days period. Exceeding this quantity, criminal procedures take place.

- The drug addict is considered a diseased person in need of health care;
- The dissuasion intervention provides an opportunity for an early, specific and integrated interface with drug users;
- The dissuasion intervention is aimed and targeted to the drug users' characteristics and individual needs.



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The Dissuasion Model

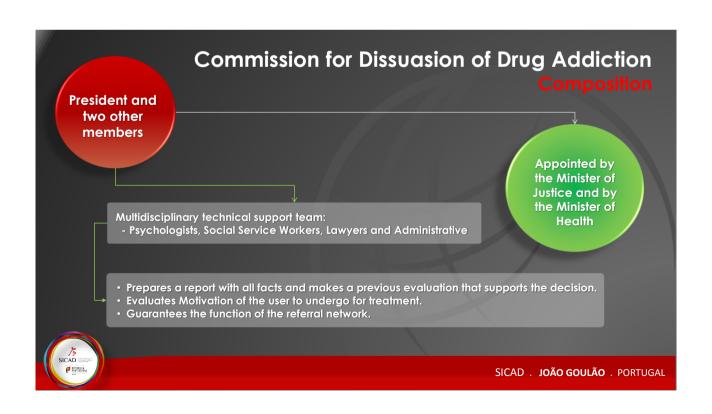
CDT - Commission for Dissuasion of Drug Addiction

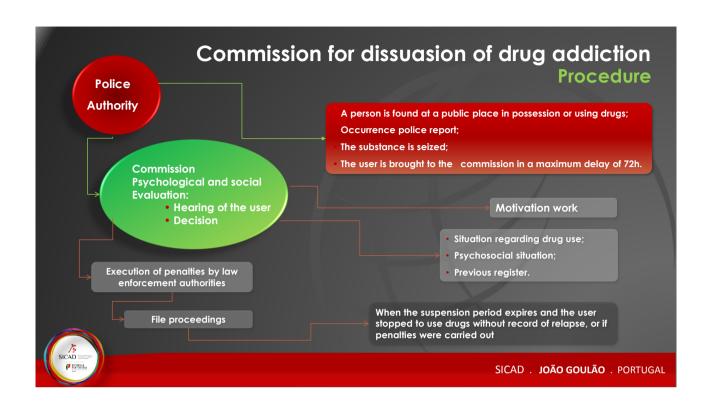
The Use Of Drugs Is Still Forbidden

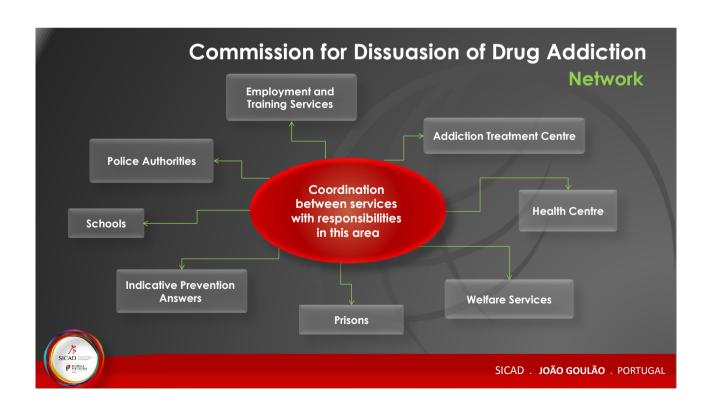
Unlike models from other countries where "Drug Courts" were created with streamlined procedures under the Ministry of Justice, the Commissions for the Dissuasion of Drug Addiction privilege the health approach.



Law 30/2000					
	Illicit Substance		Grams		
	Heroin	5 5 7	1 /		
	Methadone		1		
	Morphine		2		
	Opium		10		
	Cocaine (hydrochloride)		2		
	Cocaine (methyl ester benzoilecgonine)		0.3	<i>\</i>	
	Cannabis (leaves and flowers or fruited dons)		25		
	Cannabis (resin)		5		
	Cannabis (oil)		2.5		
	LSD		0.1		
SICAD Transport	MDMA		1		
	Amphetamine		1		
SICAD Transmission of the Control of			SICAD . JOÃO GOULÃO . PORTUGAL		



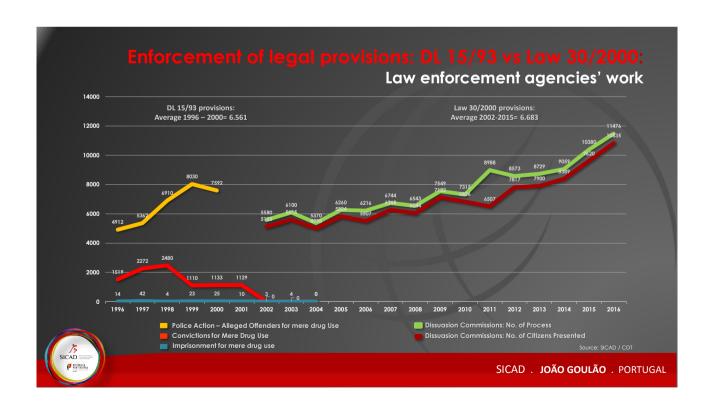




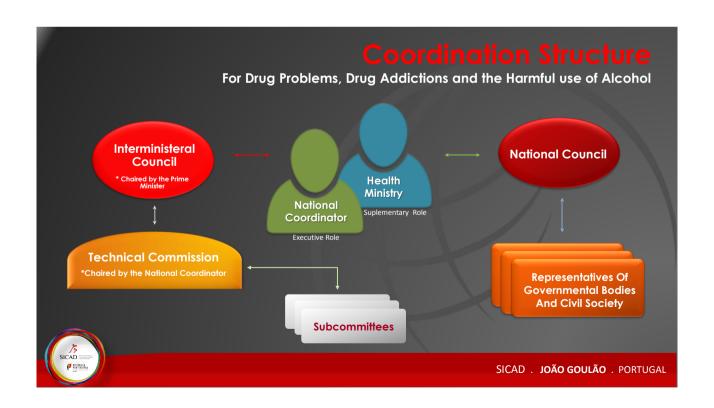
Decisions and Sanctions

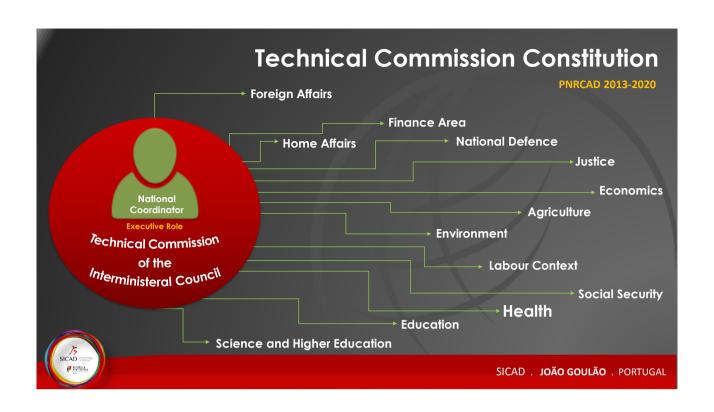
- Provisional Process Suspension;
- Periodic Presentation to the Commissions for Dissuasion of Drug Addiction or Health Center or Addiction Treatment Centre;
- Warning;
- Community Service;
- Forbiddance of attending certain places;
- Apprehension of objects;
- Interdiction to travel abroad;
- Interdiction of receiving subsidies or other monetary social grants;
- (...)
- Monetary fee (only for non-addicted).





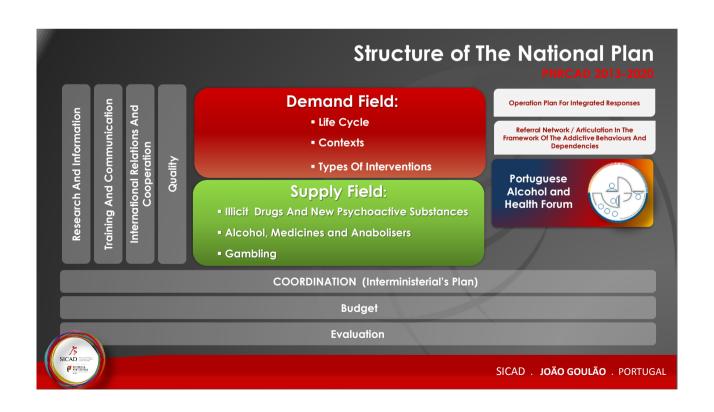


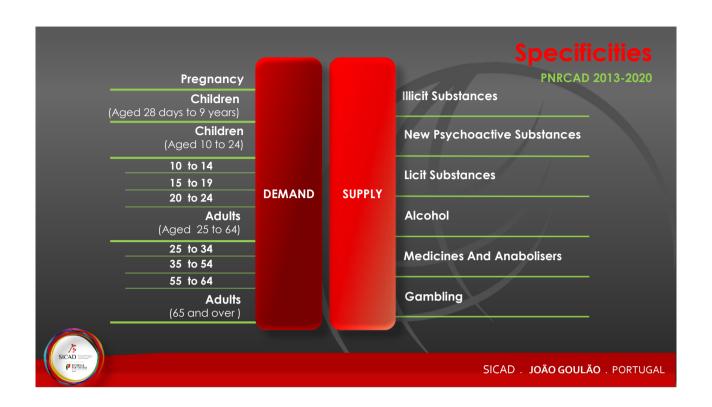






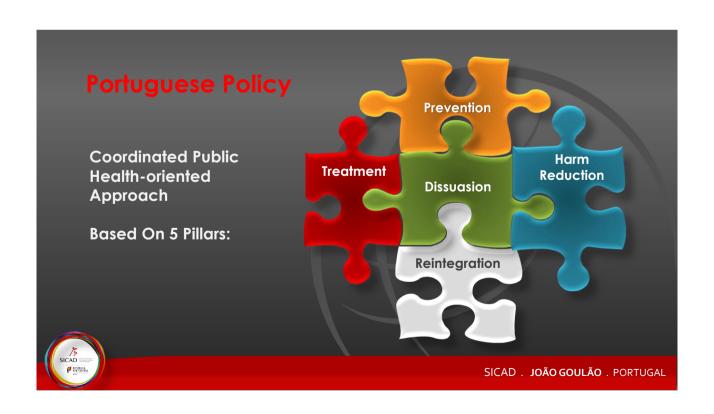


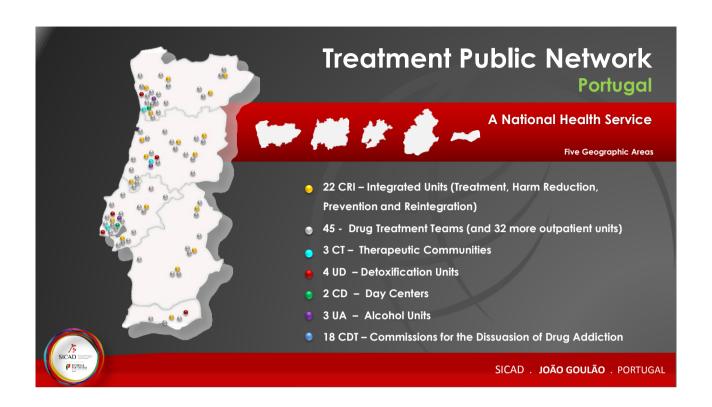






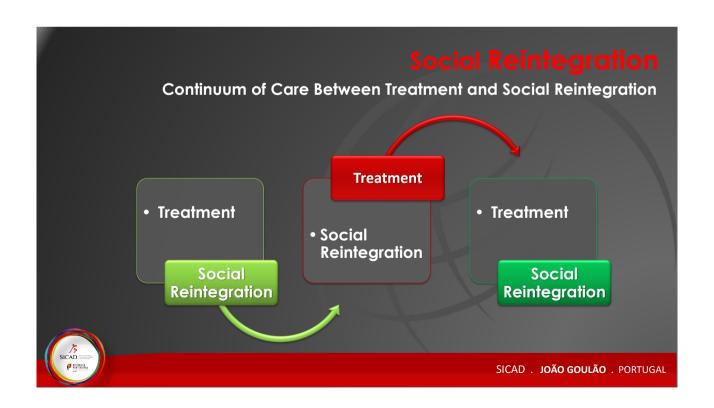
















Objectives

Harm Reduction

- Reducing the frequency and intensity of addictive behavior with or without psychoactive substances (PAS);
- Reduce the harm associated with PAS, including the prevention of sexual risk behaviour associated and driving under the influence of these substances;
- Promote awareness of the risks associated with and the best ways to deal with them, including
 access to quality control of these substances analysis and facilitating the dissemination of
 relevant information;
- Promote lower risk practices.

Contexts of Intervention

- Community
- Recreational
- Prisons



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A Combination Approach



- Reduction of drug consumption and drug addiction:
- Reduce frequency of drug use;
- Reduce intensity of drug use.
- Prevention and reduction of Risk Behaviours and minimization of individual and social harm caused by consumption and dependence of drugs:
- Injecting drugs;
- Sharing of injecting equipment;
- Sharing of non-injecting materials;
- Sexual risk behaviour;
- Unsafe sexual practices;
- Selling sex for money or drugs;
- · STIs increase the risk of sexual transmission of substantially increased HIV/HCV substantially
- Polydrug use;



 Support and promotion of treatment - Referral of drug addicts to drug treatment and other diseases

Strategies and Programmes



- Low threshold methadone administration;
- Opioid substitution therapy (OST) and other drug dependence treatments;
- Needle Exchange Program (NSP);
- Counselling, Diagnosis and Referral to treatment of drug addictions;
- Counselling, Diagnosis and Referral to treatment of infectious diseases: vaccination, diagnosis of tuberculosis
 and viral hepatitis, HIV (testing and counselling, antiretroviral therapy);
- Information, education and communication Peer Education / Party scene
- Condom distribution programmes
- People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) in prisons and other detention settings
- Drug Checking Recreational settings



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Harm Reduction

Structures

- Outreach / Street teams;
- Refuges/Shelters;
- Contact and Information Points;
- Drop in Centres;
- Mobile outreach teams for the prevention of infectious diseases;
- Cabinets of psychosocial support;
- Supervised Drug Consumption Rooms;



Harm Reduction

1993

Syringe Exchange Program



The syringe exchange program:

"Say No to a Syringe 2nd in Hand"

Was the first Risk Reduction measure

implemented national wide.



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Harm Reduction

2001 - Intervention in Night Life Settings

These led to a more structured intervention through the Contact Point.

In this structure the first contacts with Ecstasy consumers were made using various strategies such as "Pill Testing".





Harm Reduction

The Street Teams make a first approach to drug users that stay outside of the treatment scope, and at increased risk in drug use scenes.

... - Outreach /Street Teams



Harm Reduction

Cabinets of Psychosocial Support

They can be fixed or movable according to local needs

The Support Offices are structures that develop screening, support and referral s for more organized responses in the treatment of drug dependence.

They operate as a turntable at the level of Integrated Drug Prevention Plans.





Harm Reduction

... - Drop in Centre

The Drop in Centers are temporary residential structures, which allow the user to move away from environments conducive to consumption, as well as their referral to structured therapeutic programs.





Harm Reduction

.. - Shelters

in a Harm Reduction strategy it is crucial to create conditions so that homeless drug users can find an alternative to the street.

For this purpose, Shelters were created with specific responses for this population.







