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P. 202.458.3000 www.oas.org

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SOCIAL INTEGRATION POLICY FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMATIC SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION
FRANCISCA OBLITAS, SENDA, CHILE



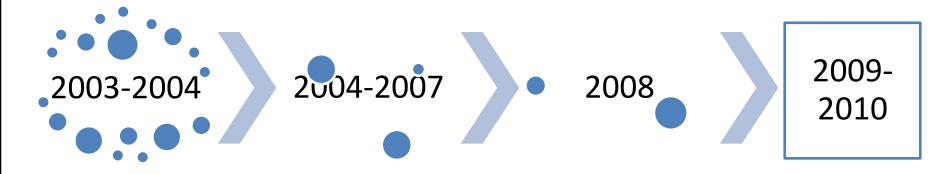
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SOCIAL INTEGRATION POLICY FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMATIC SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION

SENDA CHILE

National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Consumption of Drugs and Alcohol

Francisca Oblitas Valdés
Programing Division
Social Integration Technical Area
aoblitas@senda.gob.cl

Background: a little bit of history...



Beginnings

- Work begins on this topic
- Strategy of opening doors
- •Focus on labor processes

Model

- Consolidation of the model
- Scaled to the entire country

Implementation

- National seminar on best practices
- International consulting
- Investigation Project to generate technical social integration working tools in treatment centers
- New conceptualization developed on the topic
- Methodologies to be incorporated in treatment processes developed
- Topic incorporated into the new National Drug Strategy



Policy

Design a Social Integration policy for persons with problematic substance consumption. Policy begins to be implemented in 4 regions of the country, kick starting a national Social Integration Policy

Consolidation

Consolidated policy on Social Integration
Implemented in 5 regions of the country
Works to further incorporate the policy and
adjust to the new National Drug Strategy

1st International Seminar on Social Integration held in the city of Valdivia

Declaration of Valdivia was signed



SOCIAL INTEGRATION PUBLIC POLICY

Lines of development:

"Chile Integrates" Program

Social
Integration
Program for
vulnerable
adolescents

Reducing the stigma of persons with problematic consumption

Social Integration Program in community contexts

SOCIAL INTEGRATION POLICY: "CHILE INTEGRATES"



DIRECTED TOWARDS:

Adults linked to problematic consumption treatment programs.



Pillars:

- 1. Institutional Framework
- 2. Conceptual Framework
- 3. Programmatic Structure
- 4. Management Model
- 5. Intra- and Inter-institutional Coordination (networks)
- 6. Assessment/Training
- 7. Budget
- 8. Evaluation





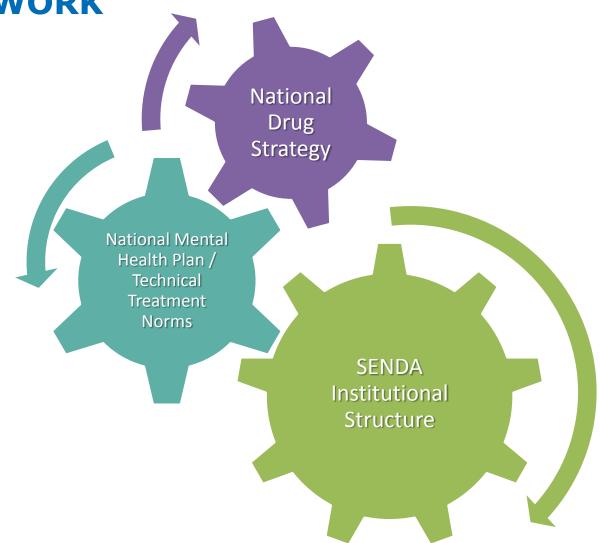
LOCATION:

CRITERIA:

- Feasibility
- Diversity

- Regions that have implemented since 2012
- Region that will incorporate it in 2014

1. NORMATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Recovery

Exclusion





Social Integration



RECOVERY: What is it?

- A process of change through which an individual achieves abstinence or a change in the pattern of consumption, improves his/her health, wellbeing and quality of life. Implies that the achievements reached during treatment are sustained over time. (SAMHSA).
- Voluntary maintenance of a lifestyle that, more than just considering abstinence, or a change in the pattern of consumption, and health, also incorporates the exercise of citizenship (Betty Ford Institute).



EXCLUSION: Why?

Prejudice, Stigma, Discrimination

- The development, construction, and reproduction of stigmatizing arguments belong to all societies.
- It is a social construct of societies, a development based on beliefs that deal with groups in development.
- The construction of a stigma is often refers to a profoundly discredited attribute of a group considered "outside" the norm.
- For its part the prejudice shines a light on the affect or negative evaluation of a group. The stigma is the expression and rationalization of a prejudice.
- Finally, discrimination is directly related to the behavior; it would be conduct such as the lack of equality in the treatment according to persons by virtue of belonging to the group or category in question



Definition of exclusion:

 A person is socially excluded if "impeded in participating fully in the economic, social and civic life and/or if income and other resources (personal, familial and cultural) are so limited as to prevent enjoyment of a level of life considered acceptable by the society in which the person lives."

SOCIAL INTEGRATION: How?

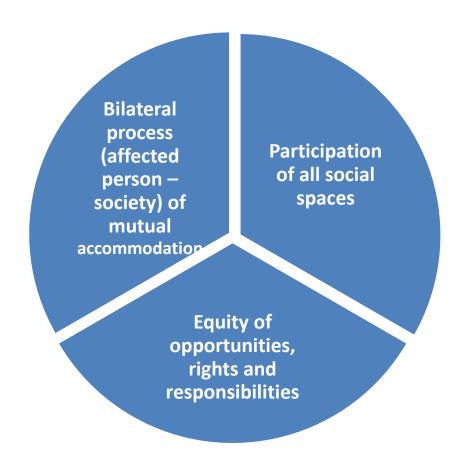
Conceptual discussion

- Rehabilitation?
 - Integration?
 - Inclusion?
- Reintegration?

A definition:

- Process of mutual changes both by the person and by society. It represents the contribution of those affected and the community to achieve an equalization of opportunities, in order to allow equality and full participation in life and social development to persons with problematic substance consumption.
- It's a question of allowing an effective exercise of fundamental rights, as well as allowing and recognizing the immense diversity of the persons affected by the drug problem, recognizing their individual paths, their dynamics and their expectations and promoting conditions of greater equality enabling inclusive processes in this diversity, not merely assimilating to a state that others define as desirable or necessary.

3 fundamental conditions:



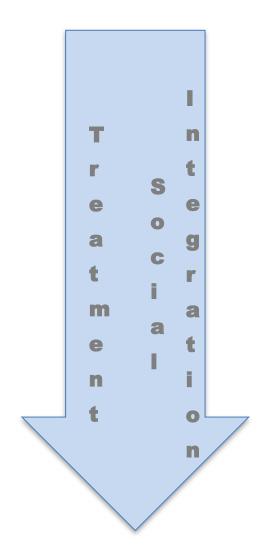


3. PROGRAMMATIC STRUCTURE

Inside a treatment center:

Diagnostic of social integration needs

Methodology of competencies for social integration: family, community, and work areas



Support Systems (outside the center, facilitated by SENDA):

Social Integration
Support Housing (VAIS)

Social and Vocational
Guidance Service /
Intermediation and Job
Placement (OSL)

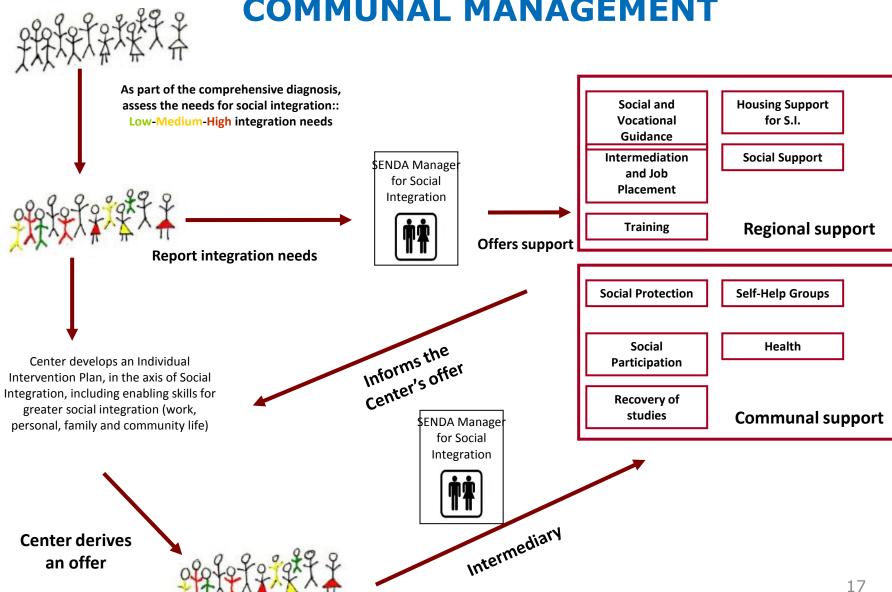
Facilitation of networks: social benefits, education, training, social participation opportunities, among others

Recovery





4. MODEL OF REGIONAL AND **COMMUNAL MANAGEMENT**





5. INTERINSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION (The challenge of Intersectorality)

Areas called on to work together:

- Health
- Education
- Labor
- Social Welfare
- Housing
- Justice



6. Assessment/ Training

- Methodologies and approaches should be formed that permit working from the perspective of integration
- Also necessary to accompany and advise across sectors (in order to consolidate the topic, reduce stigmas, prejudices, etc.)

7. Budget

- Adequate budget needed for these initiatives
- Should be carried out under the premise of synergy of resources.
- This is not a costly policy; it improves the results already invested in prevention and treatment.

8. Evaluation

- It is difficulty to measure the impact of these interventions
- It is possible to evaluate: processes and relevance of interventions
- It is important to build from the needs assessment and involve the people who use these processes
- Systematizations and follow ups can and should be done to permit evaluations to improve programs

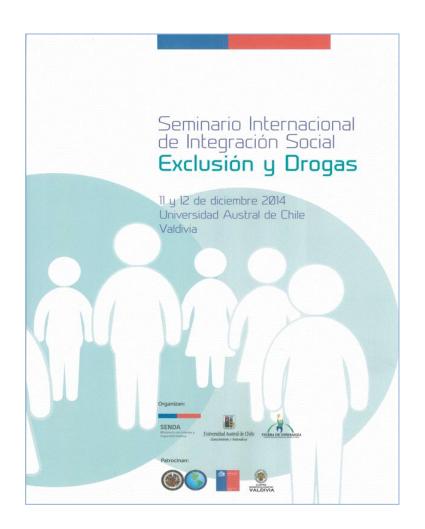
Lessons learned...



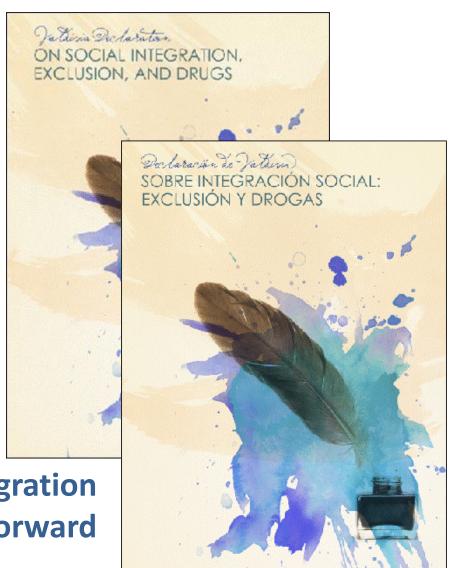
- Positioning this subject takes time, and it's necessary to obtain institutional commitment (reflected in National Drug Strategies)
- It's an error to focus only in labor integration, understood as the attainment of a job.
- Intersectorality is fundamental. It is a question of the persons gaining access to, and participating in, what is available. It's not necessary to "create" programs.
- Everything should be based on completed diagnostics of the needs of the person seeking treatment



- It's important to raise public awareness and work to coordinate existing intersectoral programs.
- From the drug offices, there must necessarily be a social integration program that contains technical and management components.
- It's necessary to invest in training.
- It is important to build programs with and for the people seeking treatment.
- Comprehensive evaluation, not only of the impact but also on the relevance and implemented processes, is required.



Valdivia Declaration



...a reference about social integration and drugs, to move forward