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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION
CICAD**

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**SIXTIETH REGULAR SESSION
November 2-4, 2016
Nassau, The Bahamas**

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4 November 2016
Original: Spanish**

COPOLAD II (2016-2019)

Update on the Primary Lines of Work



This project is funded by the European Union



COPOLAD II (2016-2019) Update on the primary lines of work 60 Regular Session CICAD-OEA Nassau, November, 2016

Teresa Salvador-Llivina
Director



LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Bahamas Barbados
Belize Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica
Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru
St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela

EUROPEAN UNION

Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia
Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark
Estonia Finland France Germany
Greece Hungary Ireland Italy
Slovak Republic Slovenia Spain
Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Malta
Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania
Sweden United Kingdom

CONSORTIUM

- FIIAPP / DGPNSD (Spain) ●
- SEDRONAR (Argentina) ● SENAD (Brazil) ● SENDA (Chile) ● MINJUSTICIA (Colombia) ● ICD (Costa Rica) ●
- CND (Cuba) ● VLADA (Czech Republic) ● CND (Dominican Republic) ● STD (Ecuador) ● CNA (El Salvador) ●
- GIZ (Germany) ● DNII (Honduras) ● CONADIC (Mexico) ● CONAPRED (Panama) ● DEVIDA (Peru) ●
- NBDP (Poland) ● SICAD (Portugal) ● NAA (Romania) ● NDC (Trinidad and Tobago) ● JND (Uruguay) ●
- DEVIDA (Peru) ● ONA (Venezuela) ●
- EMCDDA ●
- CICAD /OAS ● PAHO /WHO ●
- AIAMP ● IDPC ● RIOD ●

EU DRUGS ESTRATEGIES

2005-2012 / 2013-2020 & ACTION PLAN

Objectives :

- ✓ Contributing to the reduction of drugs demand and drugs supply
- ✓ A significant decrease in health and social risks and harms related to drugs

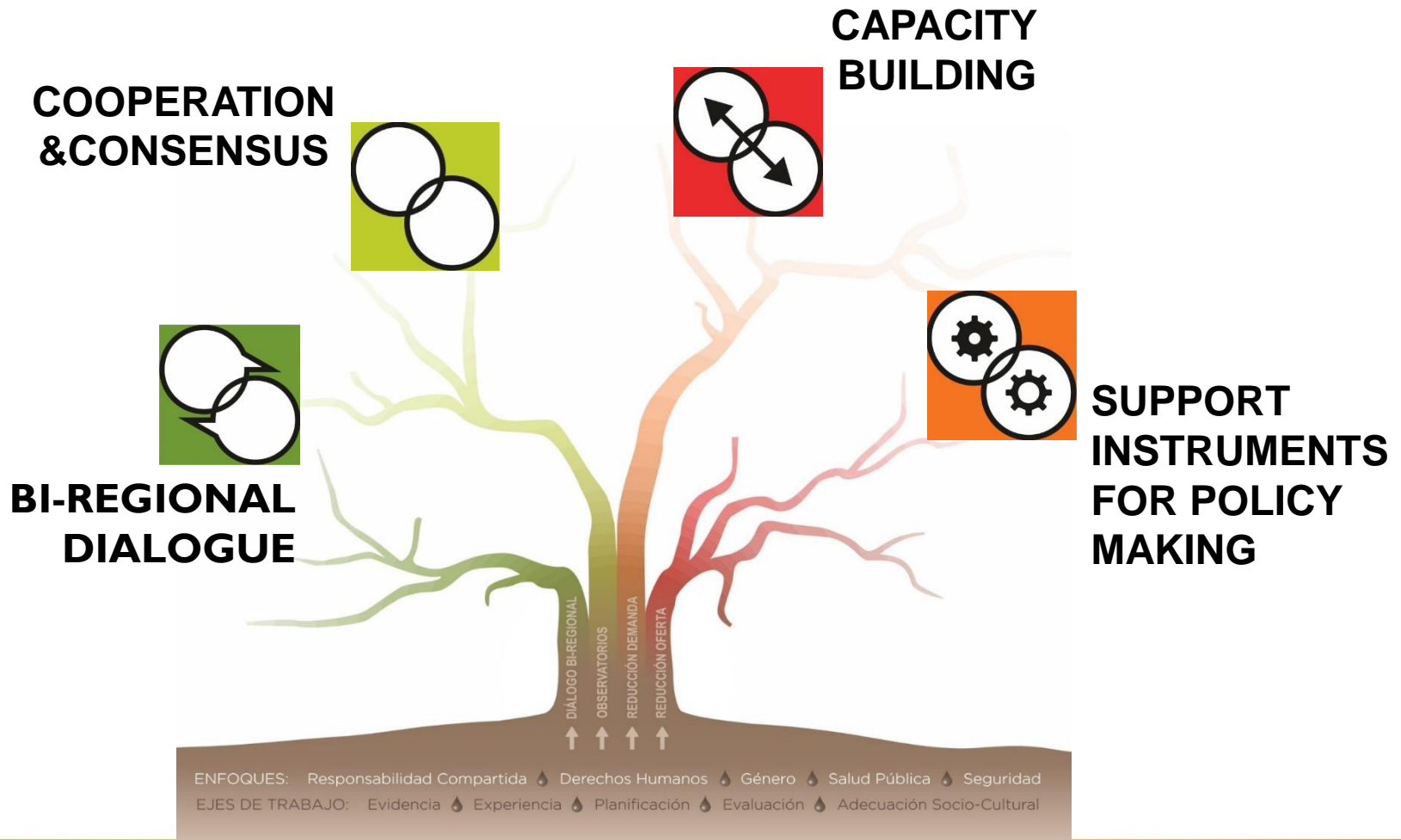
These goals are achieved through an integrated, balanced and evidence-based approach

Providing the basis and political framework for the EU external cooperation in this field: special interest on CELAC countries: setup of the *EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs (1999)*

- **XII High Level Meeting EU-CELAC.** Madrid Declaration, adopted 27th April, 2010
- **VI Summit ALC – UE, Madrid, 16-19 May, 2010.** Declaration and Action Plan




COPOLAD I (2011-2015)








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CALIDAD Y EVIDENCIA EN REDUCCIÓN DE LA DEMANDA DE DROGAS

Marco de referencia para la acreditación de programas





Informe

Perspectiva de género y programas sobre drogas:
El abordaje de las desigualdades

Programa de Cooperación entre América Latina y la Unión Europea en Políticas sobre Drogas -COPOLAD-




Perú: Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros / Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y Vida Sin Drogas - DEVIDA



ESTUDIO DE LAS RUTAS MARÍTIMAS EN EL TRÁFICO DE COCAÍNA HACIA EUROPA





EL ANÁLISIS DE LOS MEDIOS DE VIDA Y DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO

Estudio de necesidades en zonas de cultivo de drogas: manual para el análisis de bases de subsistencia y para la evaluación de resultados

EVALUACIÓN DE MEDIOS DE VIDA EN POBLACIONES PRODUCTORAS DE CULTIVOS DE COCA EN EL VALLE DE LOS RÍOS APURÍMAC Y ENE (VRAE)



DEVIDA




ESTUDIO DE LAS RUTAS DEL TRÁFICO DE COCAÍNA DESDE AMÉRICA DEL SUR A LA UNIÓN EUROPEA, EN PARTICULAR VÍA AÉREA






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Evaluation instruments' bank:

- ✓ Tools for treatment
- ✓ Tools for prevention
- ✓ Other on-line tools

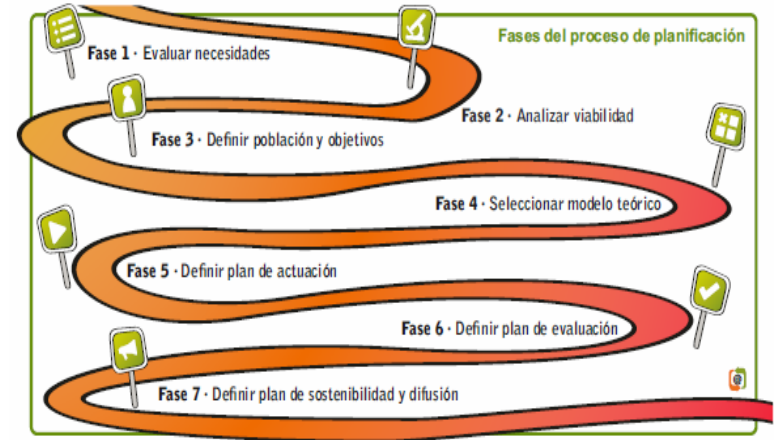
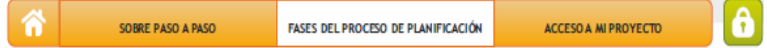
Online training



PASO @ PASO

Sistema interactivo de apoyo a la planificación en Reducción de la Demanda de Drogas

REGISTRO



Curso on-line

Sistema integral e integrado de atención social y sanitaria a la dependencia de drogas desde la atención primaria

Curso on-line

Consumo de alcohol y otras drogas: Prevención basada en la evidencia



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COPOLAD We make a difference
Evidence based

BIENVENIDO | WELCOME

REGISTRATION

ABOUT COPOLAD BI-REGIONAL DIALOGUE OBSERVATORIES CONSOLIDATION DEMAND REDUCTION SUPPLY REDUCTION NEWS CONTACT

Centres and Services Directory

centres and services directory

Mapa ALC Países Directorio Enviar datos

Hacer clic sobre la bandera de cada país en el mapa de América Latina y el Caribe, para acceder al directorio de centros y servicios ubicados en él. Si un país no dispone de enlace, es debido a que aún no disponemos de datos de centros y servicios situados en ese país.

Centres and Services Directory

centres and services directory

Mapa ALC Países Directorio Enviar datos

» Datos de contacto

» Institución

» Marco de intervención

División Toxicología - Hospital Fernández

Dirección:	Cervino 3356
Código Postal:	C1425AGP
Ciudad / Localidad:	Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
Departamento / Provincia:	Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
País:	Argentina
Teléfono:	*54 11 4808-2655
Correo electrónico:	toxico_fernandez@yahoo.com
Web institucional:	http://www.hospitalfernandez.org.ar/a_toxicologia.asp
Horario de atención:	24 horas los 365 días del año

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declarations

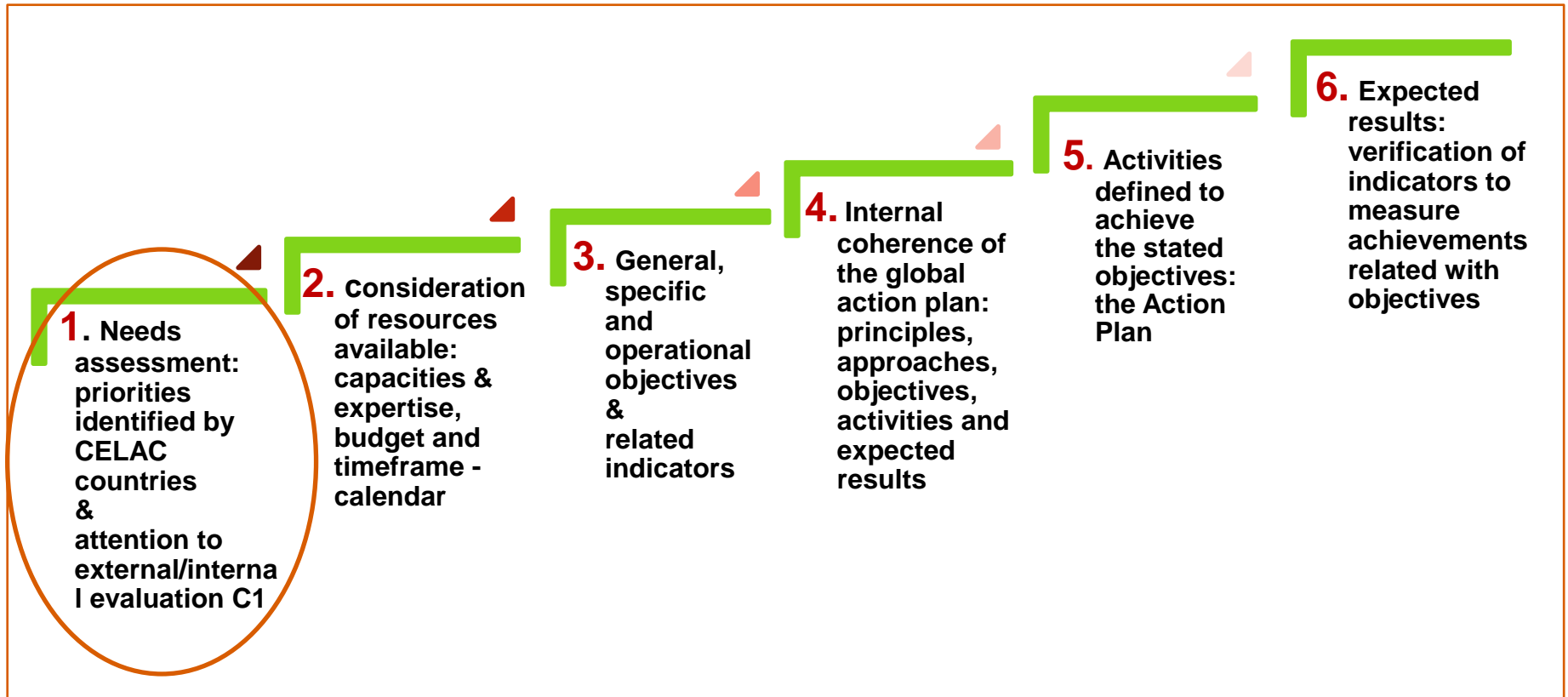


- » Panama Declaration. 6th - 9th April, 1999 »
- » Madrid Declaration. 7th - 8th March, 2002 »
- » Cartagena de Indias Declaration. 29th - 30th May, 2003 »
- » Dublin Declaration. 18th - 19th May, 2004 »
- » Lima Declaration. 2nd - 3rd June, 2005 »
- » Vienna Declaration. 6th - 7th March, 2006 »
- » Port of Spain Declaration. 22nd - 23rd May, 2007 »
- » Hofburg Declaration. 4th - 5th May, 2008 »
- » Quito Declaration. 26th - 27th May, 2009 »
- » Madrid Declaration. 26th - 27th April, 2010 »
- » Madrid Action Plan 2010-2012. 26th - 27th April, 2010 »
- » Bogota Declaration. 28th - 29th June, 2011 »
- » Brussels Declaration. 4th - 5th June, 2012 »
- » Quito Declaration. 13th - 14th June, 2013 »
- » Athens Declaration. 19th June, 2014 »
- » Montevideo Declaration. 12th February, 2015 »

information

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- » Working procedures
- » **Declarations**
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- » Meetings
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COPOLAD II: PLANNING MODEL ADOPTED



AIM

Enhancing the implementation of public policy on drugs,
committed to ***some basic principles***, ...

... adopted and implemented ***by and between*** all
concerned stakeholders in the CELAC and EU countries,
including governments, multilateral agencies and the civil
society...

... according to the **Sustainable Development Goals**
adopted by the UN General Assembly for 2030

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Increased the number of CELAC countries ensuring the conditions and the sustainability necessary for registering and monitoring key / comparable indicators needed for evidence-based policy making on drugs
2. Attained a significant number of CELAC countries adopting key processes and tools to enhance planning, implementation and evaluation of a DDR policy based on human rights and public health principles, and delivered according to evidence and quality criteria
3. Attained a significant number of CELAC countries using instruments and endorsing methods oriented at reducing the supply of drugs which are based upon principles of human rights, social development and public security
4. Reinforced the role of the *EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*, to enhance bi-regional dialogue on the nature of drugs related problems and the best ways to face them



CROSSCUTTING PRINCIPLES



SHARED RESPONSABILITY

GOOD GOVERNANCE

HUMAN RIGHTS

GENDER SENSITIVENESS

PUBLIC HEALTH

SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW

BALANCED APPROACH (DDR-DSR)

SOCIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY

CROSSCUTTING APPROACHES



ATTENTION TO EVIDENCE

DEMAND DRIVEN (CELAC needs)

INSTITUTIONAL ENHANCEMENT

BEST PRACTICES EXCHANGE

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

SOSTENIBILIDAD

BI-REGIONAL AND SOUTH-SOUTH
COOPERATION

ACTION ORIENTED

¿WHY SMART SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES?

EVALUATION	
S	Specific
M	Measurable
A	Achievable
R	Realistic
T	Time scaled

Leadership of CELAC countries



INCREASING AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE ANALYSIS: SOME EXAMPLES

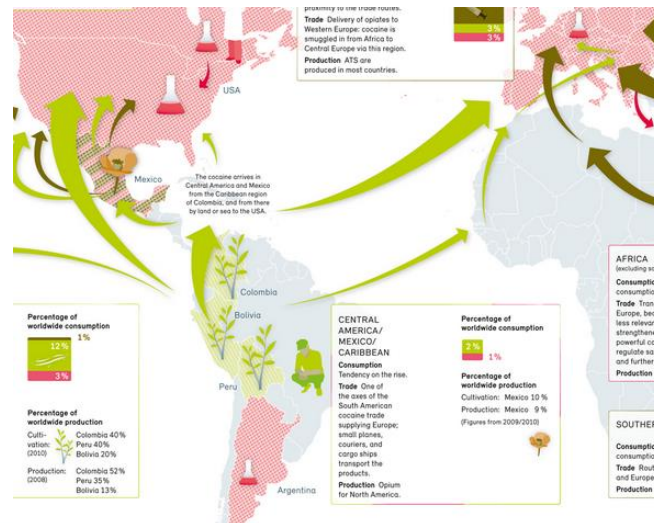
- *Drug Policy and the public good: evidence for effective interventions.* Barbor et al., PAHO, 2010
- *Plan de acción sobre el consumo de sustancias psicoactivas y la salud pública.* 51° Consejo Directivo, PAHO, 2011
- *El problema de las drogas en las américas. Informe analítico. Informe escenarios.* CICAD/OEA, 2013
- *El informe de drogas de la OEA: 16 meses de debates y consensos.* OEA, 2014
- *Ending the Drug Wars. Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy,* London School of Economics, 2014
- *Aportes de la sociedad civil de CELAC, UNGASS, 2016.* Civil Society Task Force, 2015
- *After the drug wars.* Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy, London School of Economics, 2016
- *Regional vision of the South American Council on the world problem of drugs of UNASUR for UNGASS 2016.* UNASUR Documents Vol 1, n1, February, 2016

SOME ASPECTS OF POLICIES IMPLEMENTED SO FAR IN THE CELAC REGION

- Health and social policies in a 2nd term, behind law enforcement and the penal system
- Social exclusion and moral stigmatization of drug users
- Massive incarceration: overloading of prisons
- Violation of human rights, especially with more vulnerable populations
- Threats to the rule of law: extortion, crime, cartels and networks with increasing power...
- Geographical shift of production and distribution of drugs: the "balloon effect"
- Prevalence: emerging trends, similarities with EU countries (past/present)

GOOD TIMING

- Less differences between producer and consumer countries:
 - *Informe sobre el uso de drogas en las Américas, OID-CICAD-OEA, 2011*
 - *El Problema de las Drogas en las Américas, CICAD-OEA, 2013*
 - *Informe sobre el uso de drogas en las Américas, OID-CICAD, 2015*



NEW TRENDS, OLD AND NEW DRUGS...

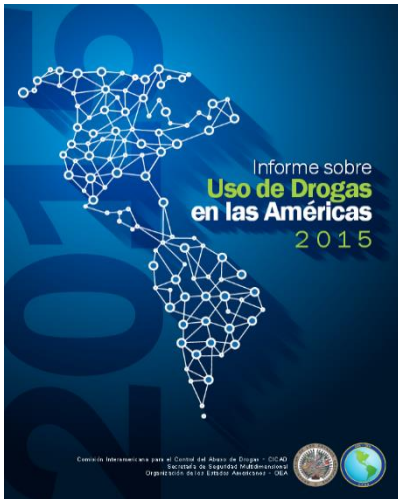


Gráfico 7-11: Países que reportaron presencia de heroína en 2004



Gráfico 7-12: Países que reportaron presencia de heroína en 2014



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“UNUSUAL” COOPERATION PROGRAM

ACTORS

- National Agencies and other institutions responsible for drugs policy
- European Agency EMCDDA
- Key multilateral Agencies: CICAD and PAHO
- Bi-regional networks: AIAMP, IDPC & RIOD



Promotion of synergies
& prevention duplicity

OPERATIONAL MODEL: BASIS

RELEVANCE for each country, according to perceived needs, to ensure:

- Inclusion of sub-regional objectives
- Cultural adaptation and gender sensitivity

COMPLEMENTARITY to enhance synergies & avoid duplication:

- With other EU funded programmes and other relevant international initiatives
- Build on what it has already been done (processes carried out, consensus reached, materials developed...)

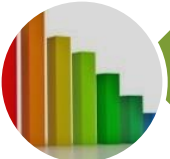
SUSTAINABILITY

- Developing consensus and instruments self-sustainable beyond the duration of the programme

COMPONENTS



0. Institutional coordination between stakeholders



1. Consolidation of National Observatories



2. Capacity building in Drug Demand Reduction



3. Capacity building in Drug Supply Reduction



4. Support the *EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs* to enhance bi-regional political dialogue



COMPONENT I. Consolidation of National Drug Observatories

Providing technical assistance to enhance the development of well-established National Drug Observatories (NDOs), to serve as a useful tool for evidence-based policy making, by:

- Continuously monitoring Drug Demand and Drug Supply Reduction indicators
- Conducting research into new trends
- Coordinating the implementation of Early Warning Systems (EWS)



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

To increase the number of CELAC countries ensuring the necessary conditions and sustainability for registering and monitoring key and comparable indicators needed for evidence-based policy making in relation to drugs

WORKING LINES

Institutional strengthening of NDOs

- Development / validation of monitoring instruments
- Promotion of EWS in CELAC countries

Practical oriented training: enhancing reporting capacity of NDOs

- Production of 1st information maps in interested countries
- Capacity building in key areas



COMPONENT 2.

Capacity building in Drug Demand Reduction

Since 2000, European Drug Strategy 2000–2004, the EU clearly defines drug-related problems as primarily being a Public Health issue. Approach also endorsed by the CELAC through the OAS Hemispheric drug strategy 2011–15.

DDR policies are considered essential to develop a balanced approach in the field of drug policy.

COPOLAD brings a unique opportunity for the EU to support the CELAC region in the practical implementation of models and principles which are well established in the EU for more than three decades now



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Attaining a significant number of CELAC countries adopting and sustaining key processes and tools to enhance the planning, implementation and evaluation of a DDR policy, based on Human Rights, Gender sensitive approaches and Public Health principles, delivered according to evidence and quality criteria

WORKING LINES

Institutional strengthening in DDR: Evidence-based, best practices exchange and quality criteria endorsement

- Pilot implementation of criteria
- Exchange of best practices for groups of population at risk

Sustainable capacity building based on a training of trainers' strategy

- Sustainable capacity building in key areas: useful for planning and implementing DDR policies/strategies/programs
- Development of sustainable planning and evaluation tools



COMPONENT 3.

Capacity building in Drug Supply Reduction

Component integrating three lines of action, complementing, consolidating and expanding, on a regional level, already existing initiatives in the field of:

- **Alternative Development**
- **Law Enforcement**
- **Control chemical precursors**



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Attaining a significant number of CELAC countries using instruments and endorsing methods and processes identified through the information exchange and capacity building activities, oriented at reducing drugs supply, based upon principles of human rights, social development and public security

WORKING LINES

Alternative development

- Exchange of good practices and capacity building
- Enhancement of sustainable AD interventions
- Improvement of evidence (pilot livelihood study)

Capacity building and exchange of best practices in law enforcement and precursors

- Bi-regional meetings in money laundering, cocaine trafficking routes and best practices in alternative treatment to prisons
- Capacity building & exchange best practices on precursors. Promoting inter-agency cooperation, support in developing information systems, dissemination of e-learning tools and supporting cooperation with the industry



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COMPONENT 4

Support the *EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs* to enhance bi-regional political dialogue

Reinforcement / support the *Mechanism* by continuing to promote and enhance opportunities for information exchange, coordination and cooperation among competent authorities, responsible of drug policies. Special emphasis in:

- Supporting and increasing its visibility
- Contributing to foster greater communication between actors
- Improving availability of knowledge by broadening and facilitating access to relevant and evidence-based information



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Reinforcing the role of the EU-CELAC Mechanism, enhancing bi-regional dialogue and providing support to countries in finding the best ways to face drug-related issues

WORKING LINES

Maintained support to the Mechanism and bi-regional dialogue

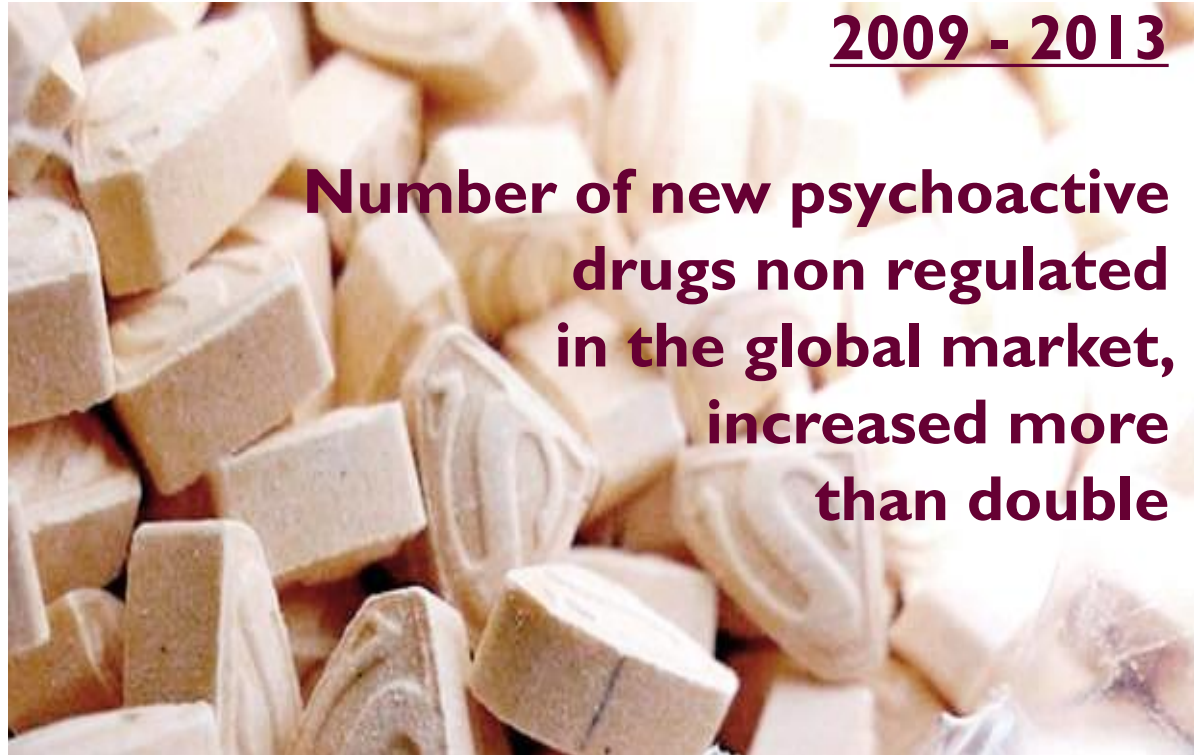
- Annual conference, back to back the High Level Meeting of the Mechanism
- Close coordination with the Technical Committee of the Mechanism
- E-room: territorial and thematic forums, as communication channels for countries

Institutional strengthening of NA to facilitate evidence-based decision making in the field of Drug Policy

- Technical reports to support policy making in key areas
- Maintenance of the virtual library BIDA

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

- ✓ Increase of production and availability of synthetic drugs with a more increasing concentration of active principles including cannabis concentration TCH



Source: UNODOC, Global Drug Report 2014.

SOME IMPORTANT CHALLENGES

CHEMICAL PRECURSORS' DIVERSION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

- ✓ Globalization of trade in chemicals has facilitated their diversion for illegal uses
- ✓ Easy access to illegal laboratories producing synthetic drugs



Source: UNODOC, Global Drug Report 2014.

SOME IMPORTANT CHALLENGES

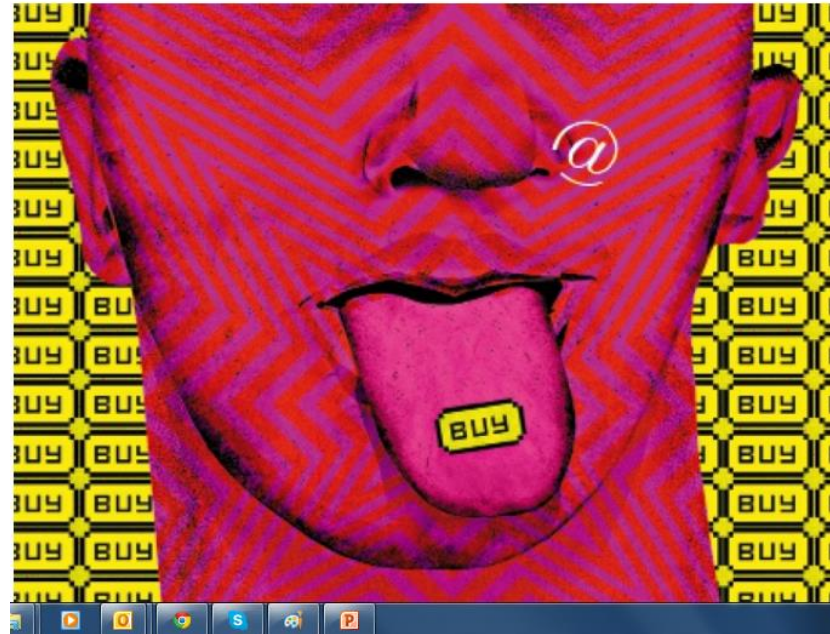
DRUGS AVAILABILITY

- ✓ The exponential progression of the virtual market (deregulated or a-legal)
- ✓ An increase of the availability of drugs in a safer environment for lower risk transactions (coercion, violence, detention...)
- ✓ An increase of the global production of cannabis

El Amazon de las drogas

La tienda **online** **Silk Road** (Ruta de la seda) permite la compra-venta de todo tipo de sustancias en el mundo entero. Ni los federales saben cómo cerrarla. Por Sabrina Rubin Erdel y Dario Manrique

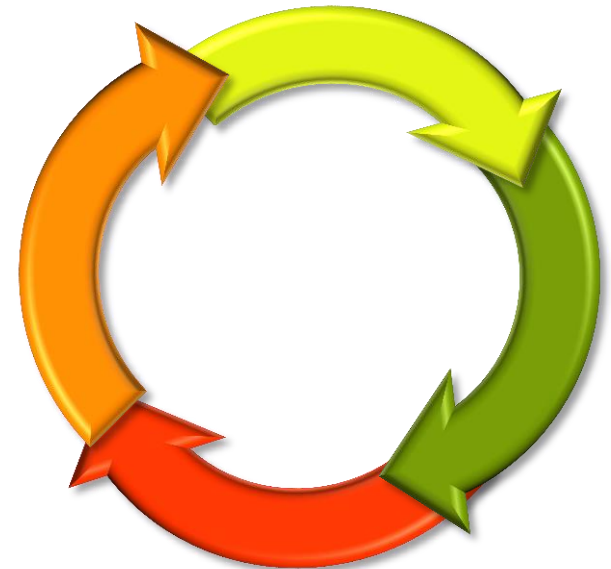
Por **Rolling Stone** - 07 de enero de 2012



STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

Facing the traditional lack of communication between intervention fields, increasing the opportunities for exchange and cooperation aiming at increasing coherence between:

-  **Research-evidence**
-  **Policy making**
-  **Civil society involvement**
-  **Professional & grass-roots practice**



NOD / MONITORING SYSTEMS IN CELAC COUNTRIES

Ist COPOLAD Study on National Observatories (NOD) in Latin America, 2011

Out of 18 Latin American countries:

- ✓ 9 have a NOD
- ✓ 2 are creating its NOD
- ✓ 7 do not have NOD

Tabla 1 Estado de situación de los Observatorios

PAIS	ESTADO DE SITUACIÓN	PERÍODO DE VIGENCIA
ARGENTINA	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2005
BOLIVIA	Proyecto en proceso de elaboración (relanzamiento)	
BRASIL	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2003
CHILE	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2000
COLOMBIA	Vigente y en funcionamiento	s/d
COSTA RICA	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2002
EL SALVADOR	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2002
PANAMA	Proyecto sujeto a aprobación	
PARAGUAY	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2001
PERU	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2005
URUGUAY	Vigente y en funcionamiento	Desde 2004

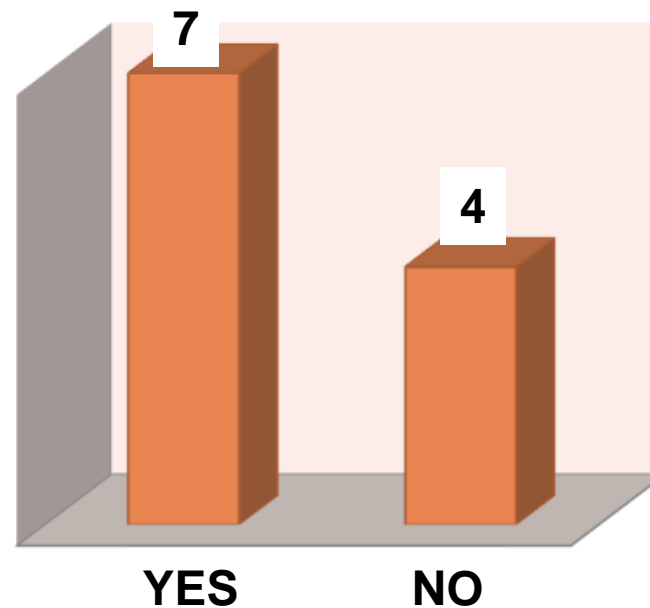
Source: Características, necesidades y carencias de los sistemas de información existente de los países de América Latina, COPOLAD, 2012.

NOD / MONITORING SYSTEMS IN CELAC COUNTRIES

1st COPOLAD Study on National Observatories (NOD) in Latin America, 2011

NOD perception of having appropriate infrastructure and equipment to perform their role

País	Respuesta
ARGENTINA	SI
BOLIVIA	SI
BRASIL	SI
CHILE	SI
COLOMBIA	NO
COSTA RICA	SI
EL SALVADOR	NO
PANAMA	NO
PARAGUAY	NO
PERU	SI
URUGUAY	SI



MORE CHALLENGES...

To have "robust" evidence, investment is required:



- **Time**
- **Material resources and infrastructure**
- **Trained human resources**
- **Validated tools**

WHAT'S NEXT...?

- 1st Annual week of Precursors, Importance of the collaboration for the exchange and gathering of information between the public and private sectors, November 8-11, Barcelona, Spain
- 1st Annual meeting National Drug Observatories, December 5-9, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1st COPOLAD Intra-regional Dialogue Forum on Alternative Development, December 12-14, Bogotá, Colombia
- Working groups starting now in each component
- On-line courses in DDR available for national implementation
 - ✓ Evidence based prevention
 - ✓ Coordination of health and social services at the Primary Care Level
 - ✓ Public Health approach to drug policy



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Promotion of synergies & prevention duplicity

**The forces that come together
to do good do not sum up, they
multiply.**

Concepción Arenal
1820-1893



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THANK YOU

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