Introduction

The Anti-drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, approved in 1996, states that:

“Demand remains a powerful driving force for the production of and traffic in drugs. Every member of the global community has the responsibility to address the issue of demand and to reduce its incentive.”

OID-CICAD / OAS
Introduction

- National drug strategies of several countries set the goal of:

  “Reducing drug use by x% in x years”

Reducing drug use
What does it mean?
What does it imply?

- Basically, 3 things:
  - To know where we are
  - To do something about it
  - To know what happened
Reducing drug use

- Know where we are
  - (1) Diagnosis
- Do something about it
  - (2) Intervention
- Know what happened
  - (3) Evaluation

(1) Diagnosis

- Evaluate magnitude of drug use – establish baseline
  - Simple epidemiological studies: Prevalence
- Study and detect risk factors and protection factors
  - More complex epidemiological studies
(2) Intervention

Objective:
- Diminish risk factors
- Reinforce protective factors

Prevention programs for different target populations:
- Schools
- Universities
- Workplace community
- General Population
- Other...

(3) Evaluation

Prevalence studies:
- Evaluate magnitude of drug use after intervention
- Evaluate risk factors
- Evaluate protective factors
CURRENT SITUATION: A GLOBAL OVERVIEW

Current world situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Use Estimates. Last year prevalences, 2001-2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millions of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of pop. 15-64 yrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC 2004 Report
Current situation
Global trends in drug abuse

- According to the UNODC report, drug consumption keeps growing, but losing impulse
- Cannabis use is spreading
- Amphetamine-type stimulants
Current situation
OID/CICAD role in assistance on Research

- The OID/CICAD delivers technical and financial assistance for research on drug use
- Cooperates with countries in conducting this research
- Work with and for the country
- Has standardized methodologies for research in the countries

OID-CICAD / OAS

Current situation
Projects assisted by OID/CICAD 2003-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>2003 (18)</th>
<th>2004 (14)</th>
<th>2005 (17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Pop.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Rooms</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICAD contribution</td>
<td>$614K</td>
<td>$681K</td>
<td>$450K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OID-CICAD / OAS
Last year Prevalence of any drug, School Surveys

Last year Prevalence of Cannabis North and South Am.- School Svys.
Last year Prevalence of Cannabis Central-Am. and The Caribbean - School Svys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAR'02</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL'02</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOM'02</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRE'02</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUY'S02</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIO'03</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUR'02</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS'03</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last year Prevalence of Cocaine North and South Am.- School Svvy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>CAN'03</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEX'03</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA'03</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AMERICA</td>
<td>ARG'01</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOL'02</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHI'03</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COL'01</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECU'02</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAR'03</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PER'02</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>URU'03</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VEN'02</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Last year Prevalence of Cocaine
Central Am. and The Caribbean - School Svys.

Trends

- Monitoring of drug use must be ongoing
- Under-reporting: what is important is the trend
- Trends allow for a medium-term evaluation of intervention programs

OID-CICAD / OAS
USA School Survey:
Last year Prevalences of any drug by grade

USA School Survey:
Last year Prevalences of cannabis for 10th
Chile School Survey:
Last year Prevalences by drug

Source: CONACE, Fifth National study on Drugs - Chile School Survey, 2003

High School and Universities Survey
México, D.F. - Last year Prevalences by drug

Source: CONACE, Fifth National study on Drugs - Chile School Survey, 2003
USA-Chile School Surveys:
Last year Prevalences of cannabis

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
Alcohol and Drugs

- Alcohol is the substance most consumed in all the countries.
- It is responsible for a large proportion of accidents and deaths, and for demand for treatment.

OID-CICAD / OAS

Last year Prevalence of Alcohol
School Surveys

![Graph showing the percentage of prevalence of alcohol in different countries.](image-url)
Last year Prevalence of Alcohol and Cannabis in 24 countries - School Svys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High Marijuana</th>
<th>Low Marijuana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Alcohol</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Alcohol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alcohol Consumption
School Surveys - USA and Chile
Alcohol Consumption by sex
Chile School Survey

Marijuana consumption by age of first use of Alcohol - 19 to 34 years old group

Source: CONACE, Third National Study on Drugs - Chile General Pop. Svy., 2000
Marijuana Consumption AFTER Alcohol Consumption by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
<th>less than 15</th>
<th>15 to 17</th>
<th>18 to 24</th>
<th>25 and more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUTURE CHALLENGES
Future Challenges

- Importance of having timely and reliable information
- The need for research

Future Challenges: Research

- Diagnosis
- Intervention
- Evaluation
- Measurement of trends
Future Challenges: National Observatory

- **Role of National Drug Observatories:**
  - Generate information
  - Process and analyze information
  - Access other sources of information
  - Provide policy-makers with information and proposals
  - Official source of reliable information of the country

Future Challenges: Human Resources

- **Profile according to the role of the national drug observatory**
- **Training according to needs**
- **Alliances with Universities – Key to accessing new human resources**
Future Challenges: Financial Resources

- Scarce
- Diversify sources
- Gradual increase in own resources
- CICAD - UNODC Alliance

THE END