



17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
United States of America

Organization of American States

P. 202.458.3000
www.oas.org

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION
CICAD

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

FIFTIETH REGULAR SESSION
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COPOLAD PROGRAM
USING EVIDENCE AS THE BASIS FOR MAKING INFORMED DECISIONS IN THE DRUG POLICY AREA
RELEVANCE FOR STRENGTHENING THE BI-REGIONAL DIALOGUE (LA-EU)
MS. TERESA SALVADOR



CICAD 50th REGULAR SESSION – 25th ANNIVERSARY
November 2-4 2011, Buenos Aires, Argentina

COPOLAD Program Using Evidence as the Basis for Making Informed Decisions in the Drug Policy Area

Relevance for Strengthening the LA-EU Bi-regional Dialogue

SOCIOS



Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas. España



Argentina



Brasil



Chile



Colombia



Perú



Uruguay



Uruguay



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Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas. España.



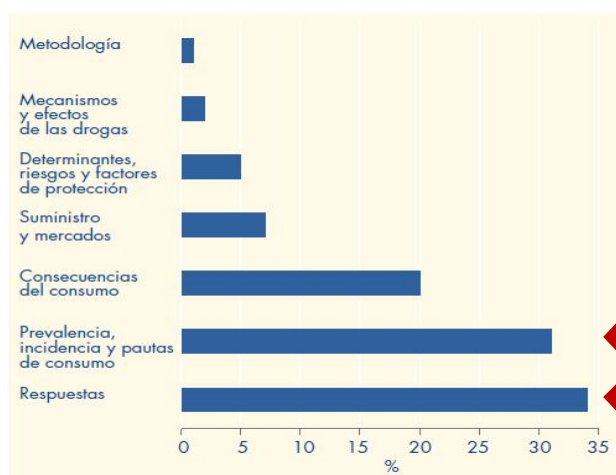
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Scientific Basis: Evidence

- 
Assessment of the impact obtained through the policies applied
 -  Market control measures
 -  Information and awareness strategies
 -  Education strategies
 -  Assistance, alleviation, and damage-reduction strategies
- 
Evaluation (experimental or quasi-experimental) of theoretical models: prevention and assistance
- 
Meta-analysis
- 
Genetic studies and progress in neuroscience

Drug research: thematic distribution, in percentages, of the total number of studies reported (EU countries, 2009)

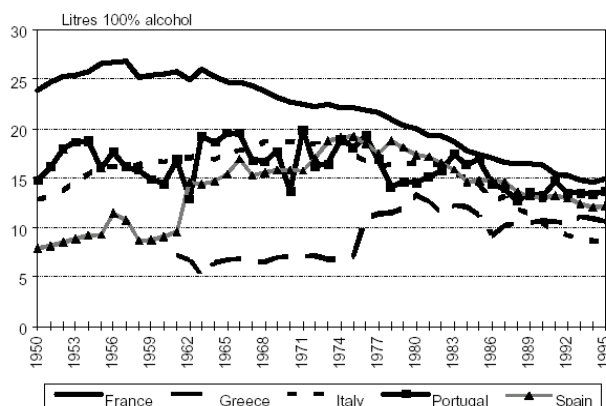


Source: EMCDDA. Annual Report, 2010

Evidence

- Drug use is not a static phenomenon
- It is dynamic and changeable
- § The epidemic dimension of drug use and its associated problems can be reduced through public policies of proven effectiveness, combining strategies in the areas of:
 - ü Prevention and health promotion
 - ü Protection for vulnerable or at-risk populations
 - ü Market controls

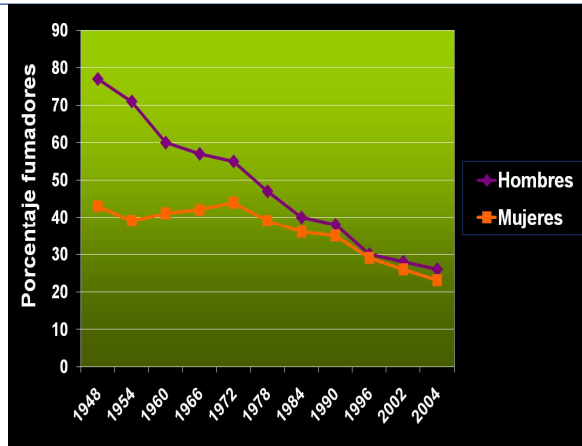
Per capita consumption of alcohol in the general population (15 years and older). Southern European Countries (1950-1995)



Source: European Comparative Alcohol Study (ECAS), 2001. Swedish National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) and the Alcohol and Drug Research Group, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Finland. (European Union (EU) financed study).



Prevalence of tobacco use in the general population, 16 years and older (United Kingdom, 1948-2004)



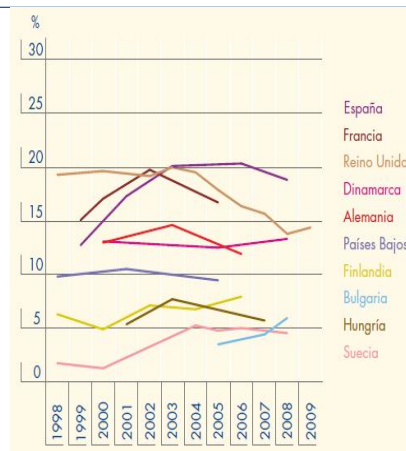
Source: Raw and McNeill. Tobacco dependence treatment in England. WHO/EURO, 2003. General Household Survey, 2004/05, in: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=866>



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Trends in the prevalence of cannabis use during the past year among young adults (15 to 34 years, EU countries)

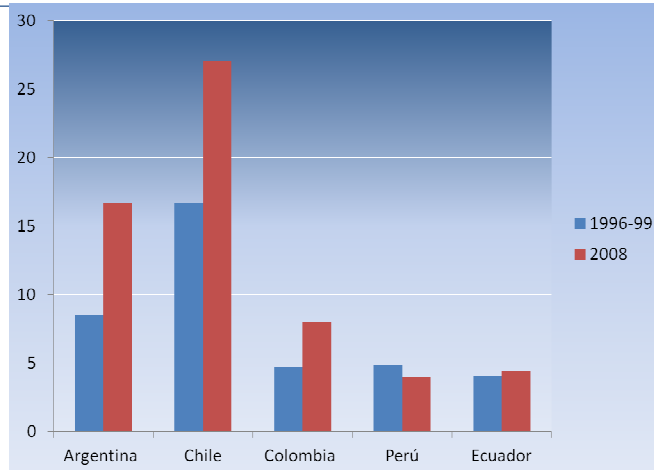


Source: Annual Report, 2010. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addictions (EMCDDA)



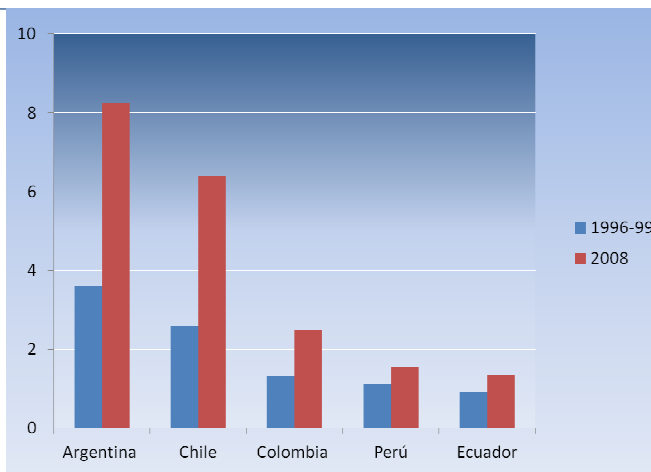
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Marijuana users: lifetime



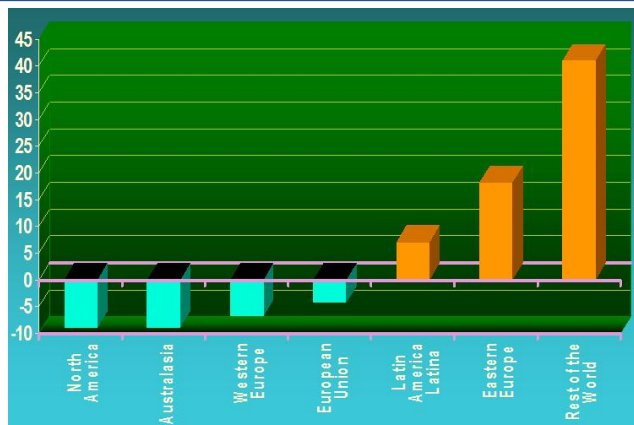
Source: A Gaviria. Políticas antidroga en Colombia: logros, fracasos y lecciones. University of the Andes. Presentation at the 1st Annual Meeting of COPOLAD. Citing: CONACE (1996), Contradrogas (1999), Laufer (1996), and Miguez (1999).

Cocaine users: lifetime



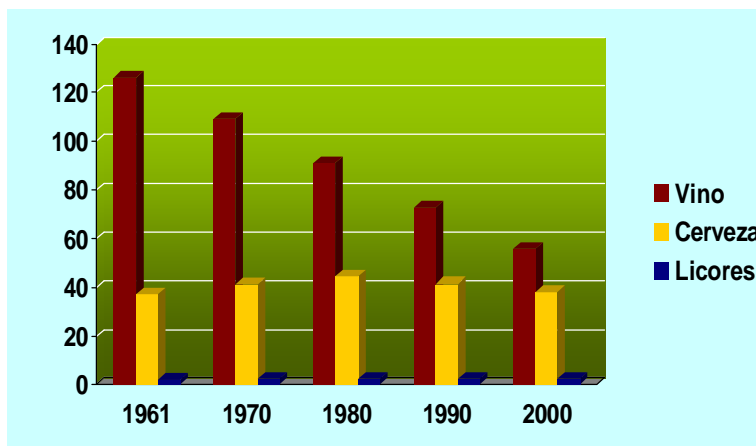
Source: A Gaviria. Políticas antidroga en Colombia: logros, fracasos y lecciones. University of the Andes. Presentation at the 1st Annual Meeting of COPOLAD. Citing: CONACE (1996), Contradrogas (1999), Laufer (1996), and Miguez (1999).

Changes in annual total per capita consumption of alcohol in different regions of the world between 1990 & 2000 (liters of alcohol per adult per year)



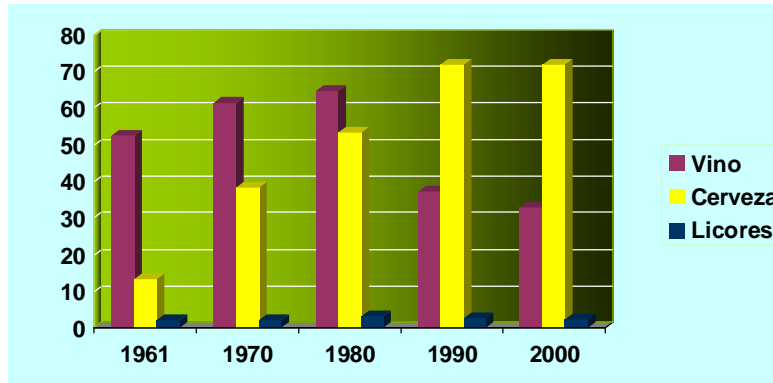
Source: World Drink Trends 2002 Edition. Oxfordshire: WARC.

Per capita consumption of liters of wine, beer, and liquor (France 1961-2000)

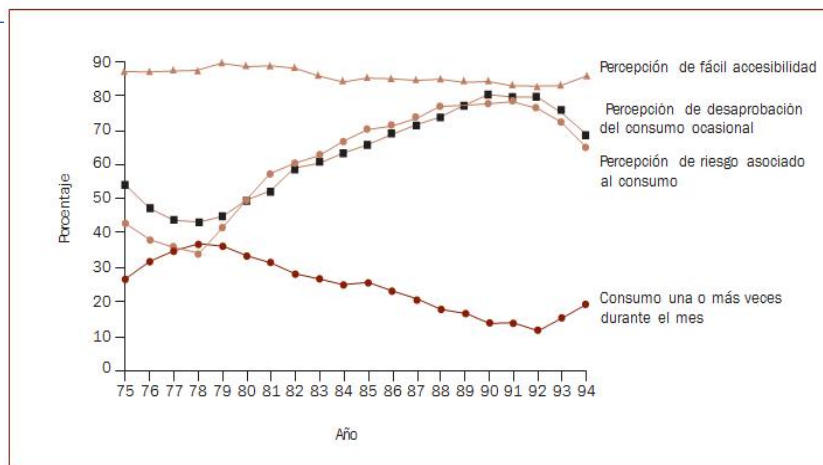


Source: World Drink Trends 2002 Edition. Oxfordshire: WARC.

Per capita consumption of liters of wine, beer, and liquor (Spain 1961-2000)



Source: World Drink Trends 2002 Edition. Oxfordshire: WARC.



Source: Monitoring the future. National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1994.



Figura 1.2.12. Evolución de la prevalencia de consumo de cannabis en los últimos 12 meses, del riesgo percibido ante su consumo y de la disponibilidad de cannabis percibida entre los estudiantes de Enseñanzas Secundarias de 14-18 años (%). España, 1994-2006.



Riesgo percibido: Proporción de encuestados que piensa que el consumo habitual de cannabis puede producir muchos o bastantes problemas.
Disponibilidad percibida: Proporción de encuestados que piensa que sería fácil o muy fácil conseguir cannabis si quisiera

FUENTE: DGPNSD. Encuesta Estatal sobre Uso de Drogas en Enseñanzas Secundarias (ESTUDES). 1994-2006.



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EVIDENCE

 **Public policies can modify drug use**

 **But some things are not possible...**



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Evidence: Risk factors or promoters

- Sectoral market interests
 - § Production
 - § Distribution networks
 - § Accessibility / availability
 - ü Points of sale
 - ü Spaces where drugs are consumed
 - § Strategies and sectors that benefit from direct or concealed promotion

[+ Addiction]



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Evidence: Protection factors

- Strategies for prevention – promotion of healthy lifestyles
 - ü Information/awareness
 - ü Education
- Assistance, alleviation, or damage-reduction strategies
- Social inclusion strategies
- Protection strategies
 - ü Legislation
 - ü Reduction – control: supply – market – profit
 - ü Rural development

[+ impact related social problems
+ strengthening of democratic values and
instruments]



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Evidence

● The problem of drug trafficking and use requires an integrated, coherent approach that combines public policies in several areas:

§ Health

§ Social

§ Education

§ And cooperation between law-enforcement authorities and international agencies.

Source: European Commission, Strasbourg, 25 October 2011



EU contribution: COPOLAD Consortium

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Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas. España.



Argentina



Brasil



Chile



Colombia



Perú



Uruguay



Alemania



Francia



Portugal


ENTIDADES COLABORADORAS



COPOLAD

A project for bi-regional cooperation and dialogue
with the main objectives of:

1

-  **Strengthening the *Cooperation and Coordination Mechanism on Drugs Matters between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean (CCM - LAC)***




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COPOLAD

A project for bi-regional cooperation and dialogue
with the main objectives of:

2

-  **Promoting and facilitating the availability of comparable information between the two regions, to enable the adoption of informed, evidence-based decisions (which requires strengthening and encouraging coordinated, comparable work by the National Drugs Observatories of the EU and LA)**









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COPOLAD

A project for bi-regional cooperation and dialogue
with the main objectives of:

3

-  **Optimizing the coordination of efforts by promoting:**
-  **Consensus on minimum quality criteria for drug-related prevention, assistance, and damage-reduction programs**
-  **Optimization of professional training and political coordination in the areas of:**
 -  **Demand reduction**
 -  **Supply reduction**
 -  **Rural development**

Working Method

-  **A program that involves all the members of the Consortium from the planning phase onwards**
-  **Created to help strengthen consensus-based, agreed-on, coordinated answers**
-  **To contribute to the identification of strategies, methods, and instruments based on:**
 -  **the experience of each country**
 -  **the available evidence**

1st Meeting of the Consortium Madrid, 1 February 2011



COPOLAD's Contribution





Seeks to facilitate:


- **Consensus on the indicators to be gathered**
- **Strengthening of those Observatories in the initial phases**
- **Optimization of the training efforts needed to establish stable and compatible information systems**
- **A dialogue and exchange between EU and LA, based on objective data and not on *a priori* or ideological perceptions**
- **Training and working tools for DR and SR**




At the end of the presentation, Teresa S-L will:

- § thank Gustavo and Rafael for their contributions
- § add a brief word of summary
- § insist that all the LA countries are beneficiaries, and
- § announce the possibility for the Caribbean countries to participate
- § open up the forum for discussion

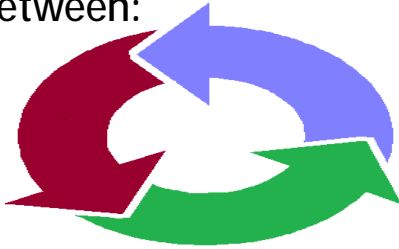





COOPERACIÓN ENTRE AMÉRICA LATINA
Y LA UNIÓN EUROPEA EN POLÍTICAS
DEBILITADAS


Main Strategic Challenge

 Increase coherence between:

- § Research
- § Policy
- § Practical application



 Optimize bi-regional exchanges: dialogue and exchange based on evidence


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Beneficiaries: All the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean



Target groups:

- 🌐 **National agencies, ministries, and other public bodies responsible for global or sectoral drug policies**
- 🌐 **National Drugs Observatories**
- 🌐 **Community organizations, institutes of education, NGOs, and other sector agencies**



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Thank you very much



Teresa Salvador-Llivina
Director
Coordination and Execution Office (ECE)
tsl@copolad.eu
www.copolad.eu



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