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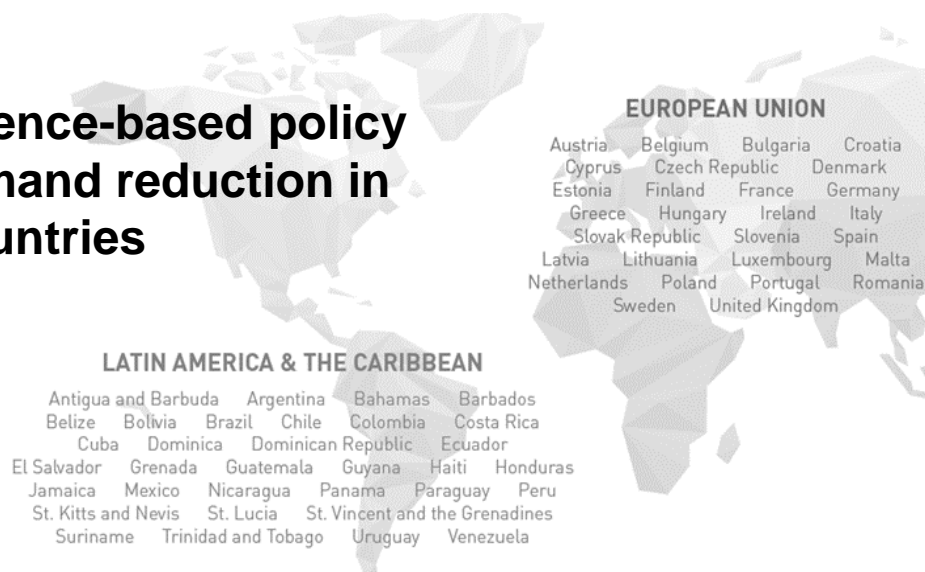


International Conference on Drug Prevention, Treatment and Care – Inspiration and Direction

ISSPUP, Vienna, 1-3 July 2019

COPOLAD contribution to promote evidence-based policy and programmes in the field of drug demand reduction in Latin American and the Caribbean countries

Teresa Salvador-Llivina
Director



COPOLAD CONSORTIUM

• SEDRONAR (Argentina) • SENAD (Brazil) • SENDA (Chile) • MINJUSTICIA (Colombia)
• ICD (Costa Rica) • CND (Cuba) • VLADA (Czech Republic) • CND (Dominican Republic)
• MREMH (Ecuador) • CNA (El Salvador) • GIZ (Germany) • DNII (Honduras) •
• CONADIC (Mexico) • CONAPRED (Panama) • DEVIDA (Peru) • NBDP (Poland) •
SICAD (Portugal) • NAA (Romania) • DGPNDS (Spain) • NDC (Trinidad and Tobago) •
JND (Uruguay) • ONA (Venezuela) •

• EMCDDA •
• CICAD /OAS • PAHO /WHO •
• AIAMP • IDPC • RIOD •



FIIAPP

COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA



Unusual “cooperation” programme

Partners:

- National Agencies and other institutions responsible for drugs policy

Collaborating institutions:

- European Agency EMCDDA
- Key multilateral Agencies CICAD and PAHO
- Bi-regional networks: IDPC & RIOD

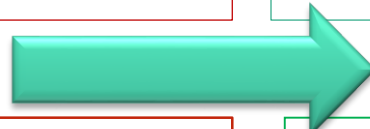


Promotion of synergies
&
prevention duplicity



- 1) Increasing institutional experience
- 2) Increasing research findings
- 3) UNGASS 2016
- 4) S Development objectives 2030

Magical Thinking



Progress towards:

- Response to social alarm
- Ideological bias
- Voluntary interventions (goodwill)
- Weak theoretical bases
- Intention to “save the world” with no resources
- Isolated actions
- NO or Poor planning
- Lack of evaluation
- Anything goes, as long as “something” is done...

- Needs assessment
- Attention to evidence
- Public policy
- Evidence-based intervention models
- Considering cost-effectiveness (priorities)
- Strategies & Plans
- Planning
- Evaluation
- Good intentions might do more harm than good

Support the enhancement 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. According to:

- ✓ **EU Drug Strategy 2013-2020 & Action Plan**
- ✓ **Hemispheric Drug Strategy (CICAD/OAS) & Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (2016 - 2020)**
- ✓ **UNGASS 2016**
- ✓ **The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN General Assembly for 2030**

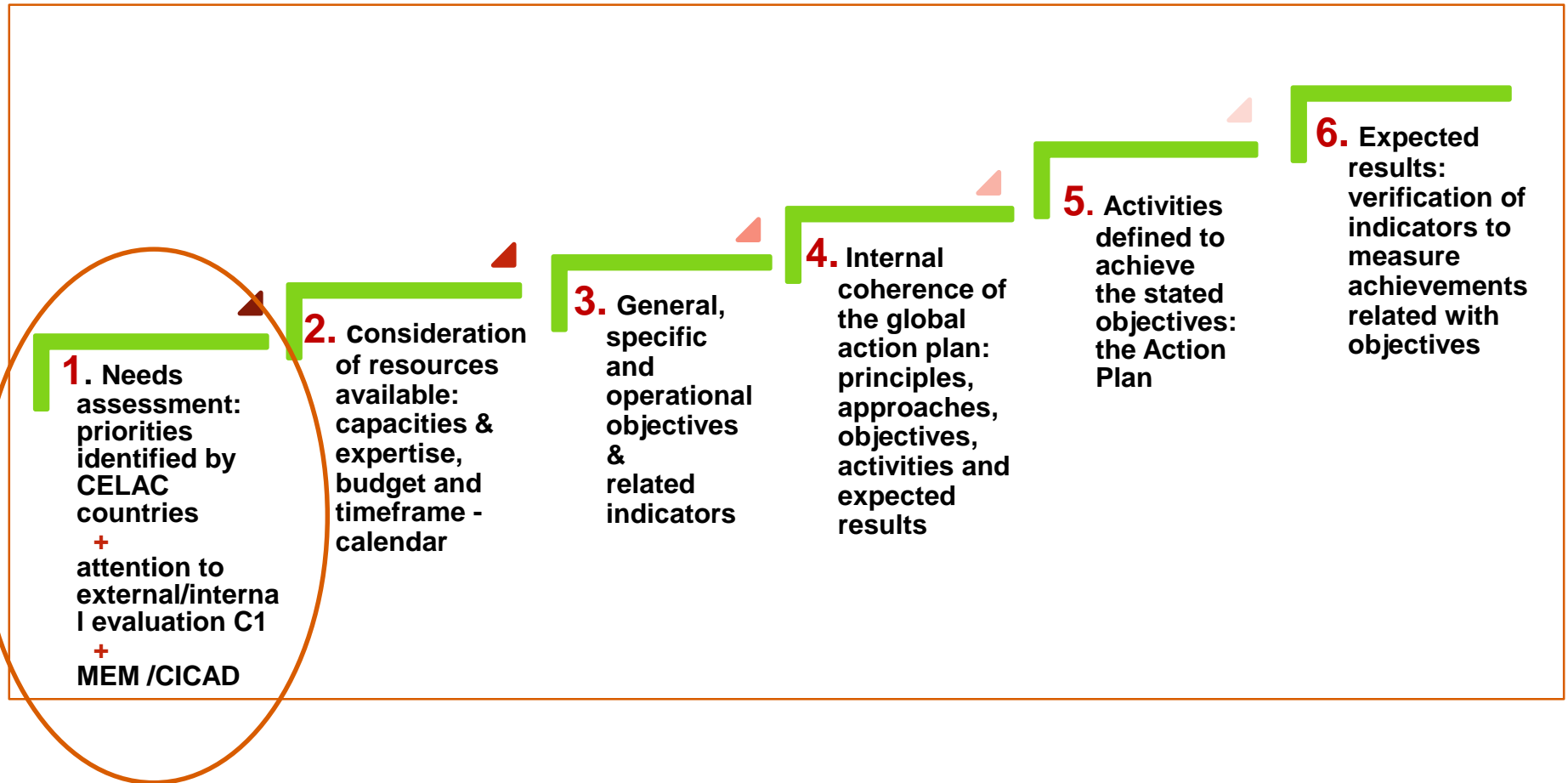
General objective in DDR: Attained a significant number of countries adopting key processes and tools to enhance planning, quality assurance and evaluation (policy & programmes)

Lines of Action:

- ✓ Quality assurance: validation of quality criteria, to progress towards the establishment of national accreditation systems)
- ✓ Capacity building in DDR
- ✓ Development of planning and evaluation support instruments
- ✓ Reinforce/enhance the role of National Observatories on Drugs

PLANNING MODEL ADOPTED:

Serving needs & priorities expressed by countries



COPOLAD II: Progress oriented



Interested countries' commitment to enhance / implement processes & tools within their drug policy (legislation, regulatory frameworks / capacity building strategies / use of supporting tools)



How is COPOLAD supporting quality assurance?

Consensus process (starting in 2011) & validation exercise (starting in 2016) including:

- Review of previous developments
- Institutional input
- Expert/professionals input
- Validation instruments and training
- Piloting methodology

Bases of de consensus process of COPOLAD

Criteria of Qualiyy & Evidence (2011-2014)

Year	Editor	Document
1997	WHO	Life Skills Education for Children and Adolescents in Schools
2008	UNODC/WHO	Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment
2009	WHO	The WHO Guidelines for the Psychosocially Assisted Pharmacological Treatment of Opioid Dependence
2011	EMCDDA	European Drug Prevention Quality Standards
2011	UNODC	The Non-medical Use of Prescription Drugs, Policy Direction Issues
2012	CICAD	Guide to Preventing Prescription Drug Abuse
2012	UNODC	TREATNET. Quality Standards for Drug Dependence Treatment and Care Services

- CICAD (2012). Guide to Preventing Prescription Drug Abuse. Washington DC: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.
- UNODC (2012). TREATNET. Quality Standards for Drug Dependence Treatment and Care Services. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- WHO (2012). WHO Quality-rights: Assessing and Improving Quality and Human Rights in Mental Health and Social Care Facilities. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- UNODC (2013). International Standards on Drug Use Prevention. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- CICAD (2014). Guía de criterios indispensables para la apertura y el funcionamiento de centros de tratamiento para personas con trastornos por consumo de sustancias psicoactivas. Washington DC: Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas.



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**Previous developments
& evidence review**



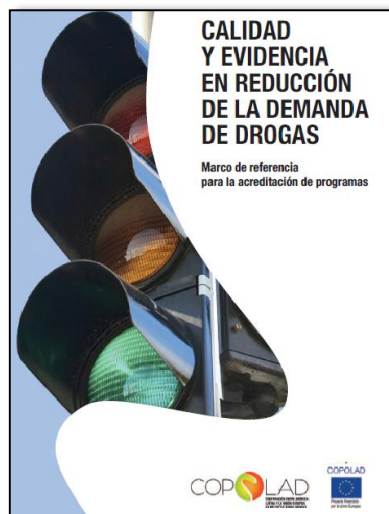
2011-2014



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Main outcomes 1st phase (2011-2014) LA countries

■ 174 quality standards



<http://copolad.eu/en/publicacion/45>

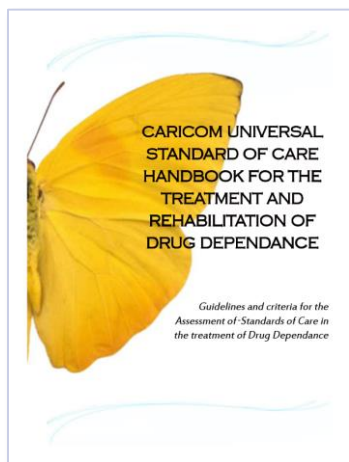
NUMBER OF CRITERIA FOR VALIDATION AND PILOT TEST 2017								
CRITERIOS	BASIC				ADVANCED			
	Structural	Functional or process	Evaluation	TOTAL	Structural	Functional or process	Evaluation	TOTAL
COMMON TO ALL DDR SERVICES/ PROGRAM	12	4	2	18	15	8	2	25
PREVENTION	0	30	12	42	0	37	15	52
RISK REDUCTION	0	3	1	4	0	4	1	5
TREATMENT	12	24	3	39	16	32	5	53
HARM REDUCTION	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	5
SOCIAL INCLUSION	6	9	4	19	9	21	4	34

- **A literature review**, updating evidence for DDR interventions, published in Spanish
- **Identified strategies to support and facilitate progress towards the establishment of national accreditation systems** (validation/exchange of best practices/maintained South-South support)
- **Commitment of national and multilateral institutions** to promote dissemination and support piloting follow-up: **Validation by piloting quality criteria in various countries was considered a necessary step**



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Phase 1 & 2 (2016-2019) with the Caribbean



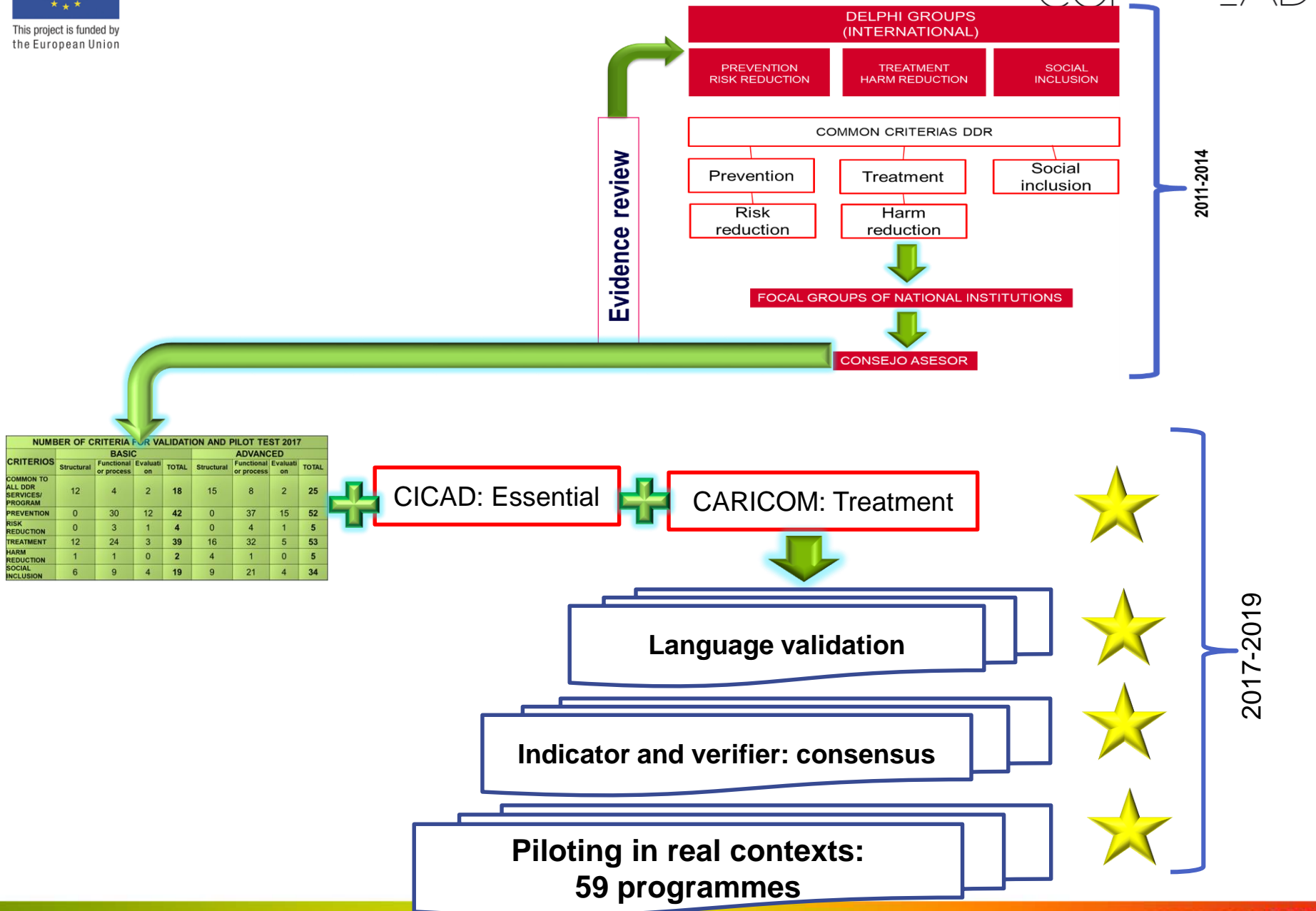
- **Prevention criteria**
(4 countries): Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Guyana y Jamaica
- **Treatment criteria**
(4 countries): Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad & Tobago



Leading country: Trinidad & Tobago [National Drug Council \(NDC\)](#)

In cooperation with CARICOM

Process at the Caribbean



COPOLAD II

Quality Assurance & Capacity building in DDR

22 CELAC countries initiated Piloting-Validation of quality criteria

21 CELAC countries completed Piloting-Validation of quality criteria

LEADING COUNTRIES:

- National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption (SENDA-Chile)
- Costa Rican Drug Institute (ICD- Costa Rica)
- National Drug Council (NDC- Trinidad & Tobago)



**SOUTH- SOUTH
COOPERATION**

Initial regional training meetings on protocols with each group

Latin America: Criteria in treatment and harm reduction
Leadership: **Chile**

March 2017, Santiago, **Chile**



Latin America: Criteria in Prevention and risk reduction
Leadership: **Costa Rica**

September 2017, San José, **Costa Rica**



The Caribbean: Criteria in Treatment and Prevention
Leadership: **Trinidad & Tobago**

April 2018, Kingston, **Jamaica**

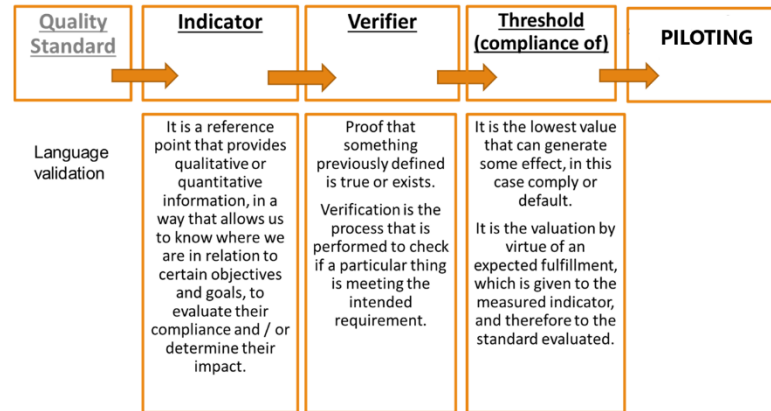


Common methodology. all countries

- A Working Expert Group (WEG) Coordinator based in each country
- Setting-up of a Multisectoral Panel to involve all stakeholders

- Protocols:

- ✓ Language validation protocol
- ✓ Indicators and verifiers protocol
- ✓ Piloting protocol



- Review and validation of the language of the agreed criteria, by the WEG
- Selection of services / programs in each country
- Proposed indicators and verifiers for each quality standard in each country with the local Expert Group
- Piloting (public services or private with public financing)
- Systematization of results by country

Expert Group	N° experts
LA Treatment Basic	36
LA Treatment Advanced	55
LA Prevention Basic	40
LA Prevention Advanced	27
The Caribbean P & T	12



CARIBBEAN

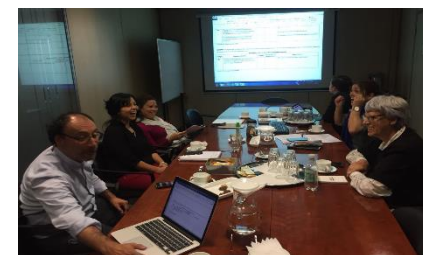
National Multisectoral Panels: Drug Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Universities, Civil Society, Drug Observatories, others...



ARGENTINA



PANAMÁ



CHILE

International review meetings

Latin America:

Treatment and harm reduction criteria

Leadership: **Chile**

Prevention and risk reduction criteria

Leadership: **Costa Rica**

November 2018, Santiago, Chile



The Caribbean:

Treatment and Prevention criteria

Leadership: **Trinidad y Tobago**

June 2019, Paramaribo, Suriname



RESULTS & GOOD NEWS UP TO JUNE 2019

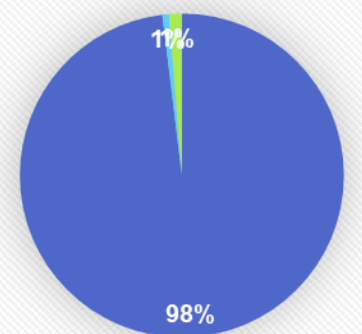


Validation and Piloting completed in 22 countries (out of 23 participating)

PREVENTION BASIC (L.A.)	PREVENTION ADVANCED (L.A.)	TREATMENT BASIC (L.A.)	TREATMENT ADVANCED (L.A.)	CARIBBEAN	
				PREVENTION	TREATMENT
Argentina Guatemala Honduras México Panamá Perú Venezuela +RIOD in: Argentina & Dom. Republic	Chile Colombia Costa Rica	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras México Panamá Paraguay* Perú Venezuela	Argentina Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador Uruguay	Antigua & Barbuda Dominica Guyana Jamaica	Bahamas Jamaica Saint Lucia Trinidad & Tobago

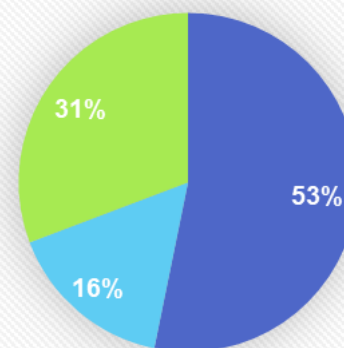
Common DDR criteria at the treatment sector: some results

APPLICABLE / TREATMENT:
Common criteria



■ Applicability ■ Partially ■ Not

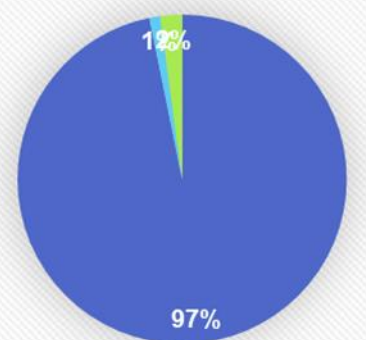
COMPLIANCE/ TREATMENT:
Common criteria



■ Implementation ■ Partially ■ Not

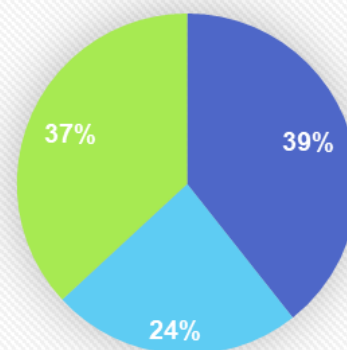
Treatment criteria: some results

APPLICABLE / TREATMENT:
Treatment criteria



■ Applicability ■ Partially ■ Not

COMPLIANCE/ TREATMENT:
Treatment criteria



■ Implementation ■ Partially ■ Not

Countries with the piloting completed:

- Promising developments of normative/legal frameworks for accreditation in 20 countries

Newly interested countries:

- Harmonization of UNODC-WHO International Standards and COPOLAD Standards on:
‘Essential Standards’ + Quality Assurance tools and mechanism



POLICY RESPONSES

RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Personal

Familiar

School

Neighbourhood

Community

Environment

■ Prevention

- ✓ Environmental
- ✓ Universal
- ✓ Selective
- ✓ Indicated

■ Treatment

- ✓ Brief intervention
- ✓ Specialized

■ Harm reduction

■ Social integration

Settings

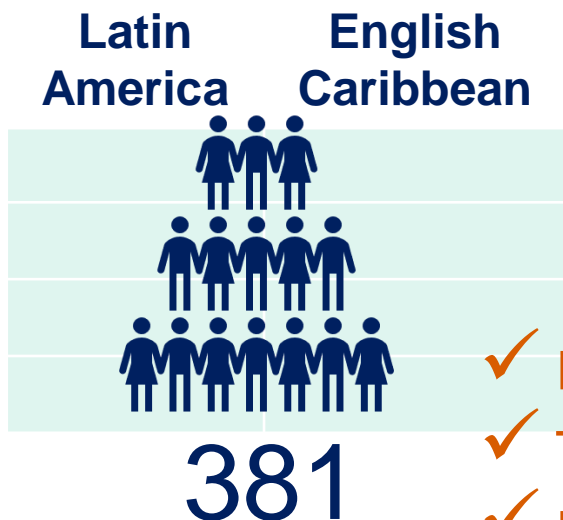
Standards

Tools



On-line Courses

Regional Editions



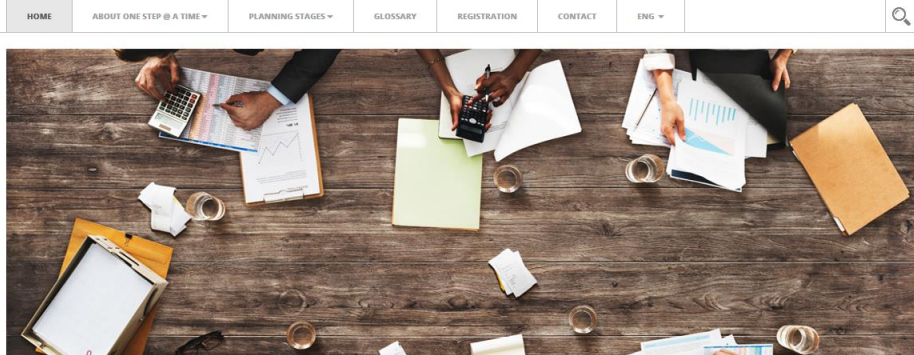
- ✓ High turnover rates (Decision makers/Officers)
- ✓ Territorial dispersion
- ✓ Limited time to invest in training



Planning & evaluation



INTERACTIVE SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR PROGRAMME PLANNING AND EVALUATION



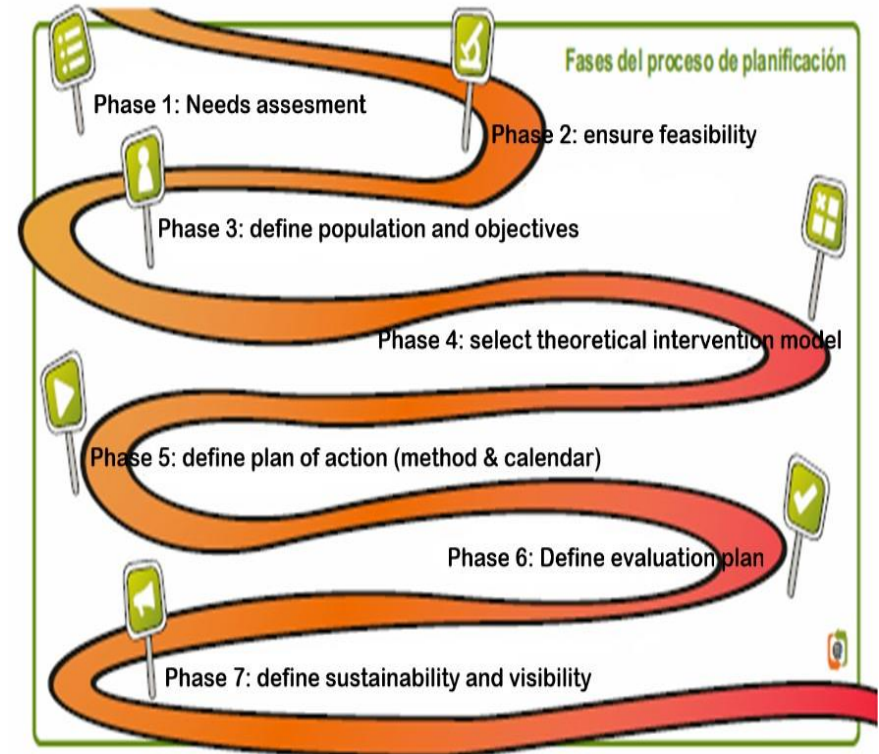
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intervention planning and evaluation




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INSTRUMENTS BANK

Working tools in the field of drugs policies

Planning & evaluation

TOOLS EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS BANK

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In a broad sense, the term evaluation is not restricted only to the identification or diagnosis of a result, but to a whole process whose goal is to identify, select and set objectives, intervene, as well as anticipate or measure if the objectives are reached. Evaluation is more than any other thing, useful for decision making.

Evaluation instruments bank – prevention

69 Prevention scales

Evaluation instruments bank – treatment

64 Treatment scales

Other evaluation instruments bank:

✓ [Evaluation Instruments Bank \(EIB\) of the EMCDDA](#)

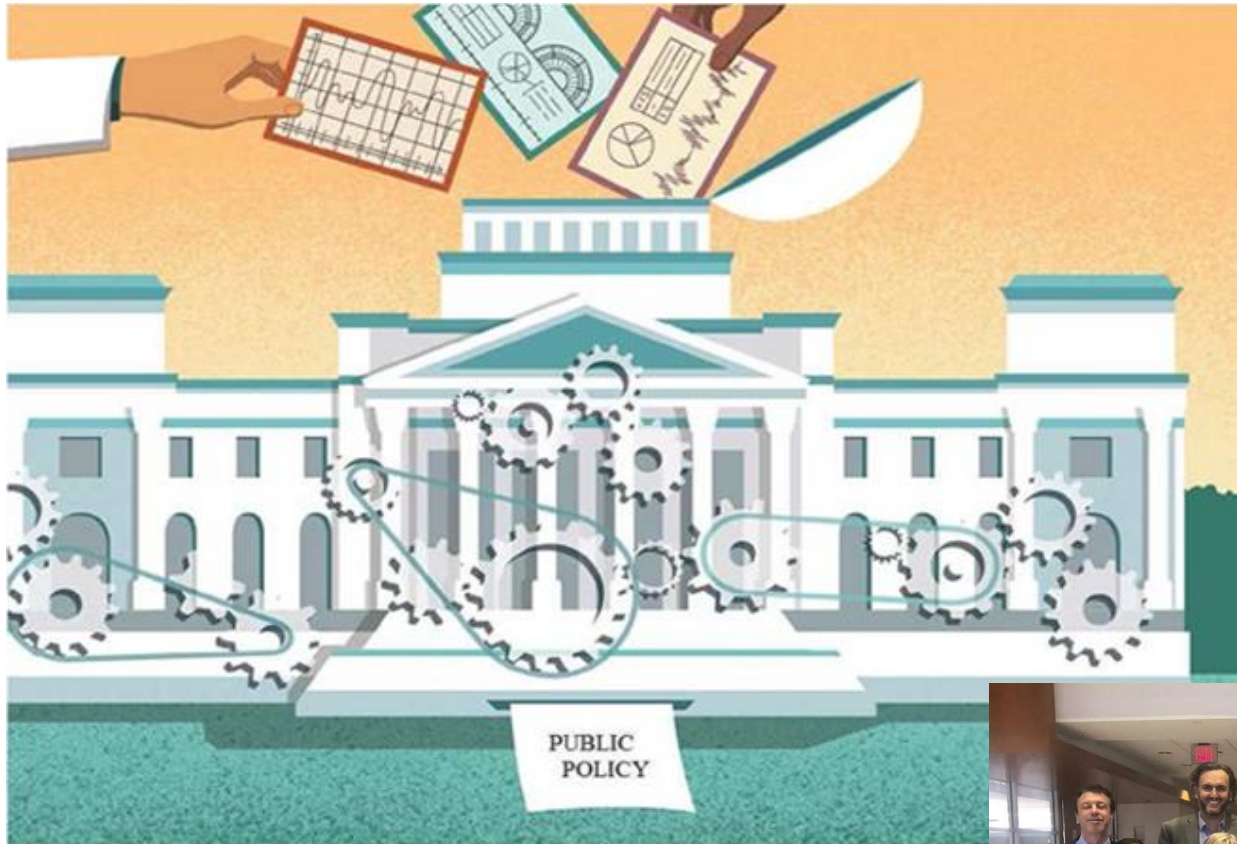
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THANK YOU KINDLY

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