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COPOLAD II

A COOPERATIVE MODEL FOR DEVELOPING SUPPORT TOOLS TO FACILITATE EVIDENCE BASED POLICY MAKING

The challenges ahead, 2017-2019

Teresa Salvador-Llivina



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		

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

CONSORTIUM

Leading country Spain    

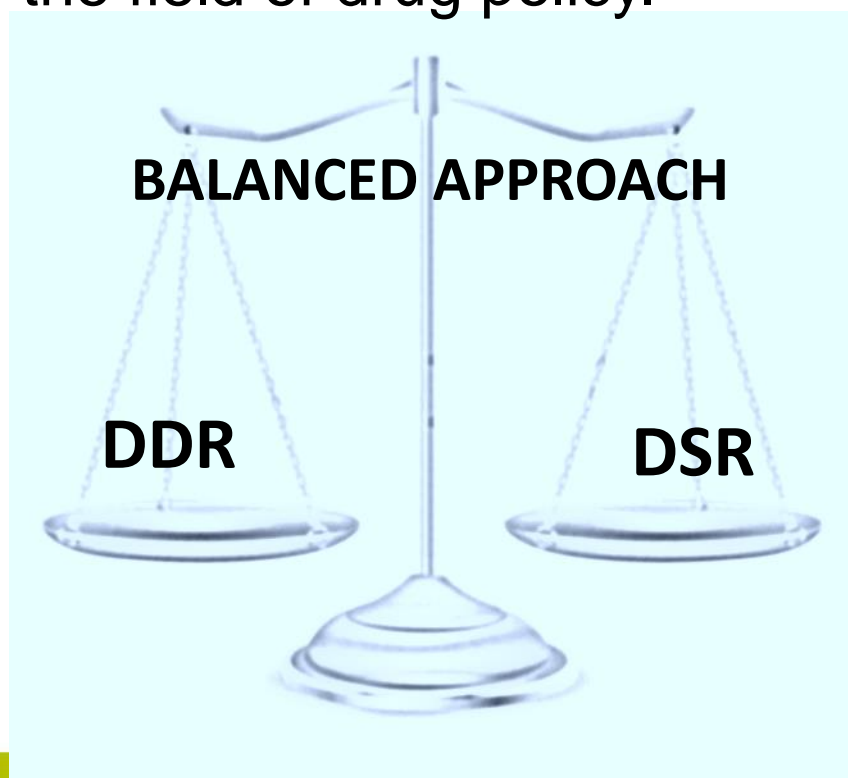
- SEDRONAR (Argentina) ● SENAD (Brazil) ● SENDA (Chile) ● MINJUSTICIA (Colombia) ● ICD (Costa Rica) ● CND (Cuba) ● VLADA (Czech Republic) ● CND (Dominican Republic) ● STD (Ecuador) ● CNA (El Salvador) ● GIZ (Germany) ● DNII (Honduras) ● CONADIC (Mexico) ● CONAPRED (Panama) ● DEVIDA (Peru) ● NBDP (Poland)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

Objectives :

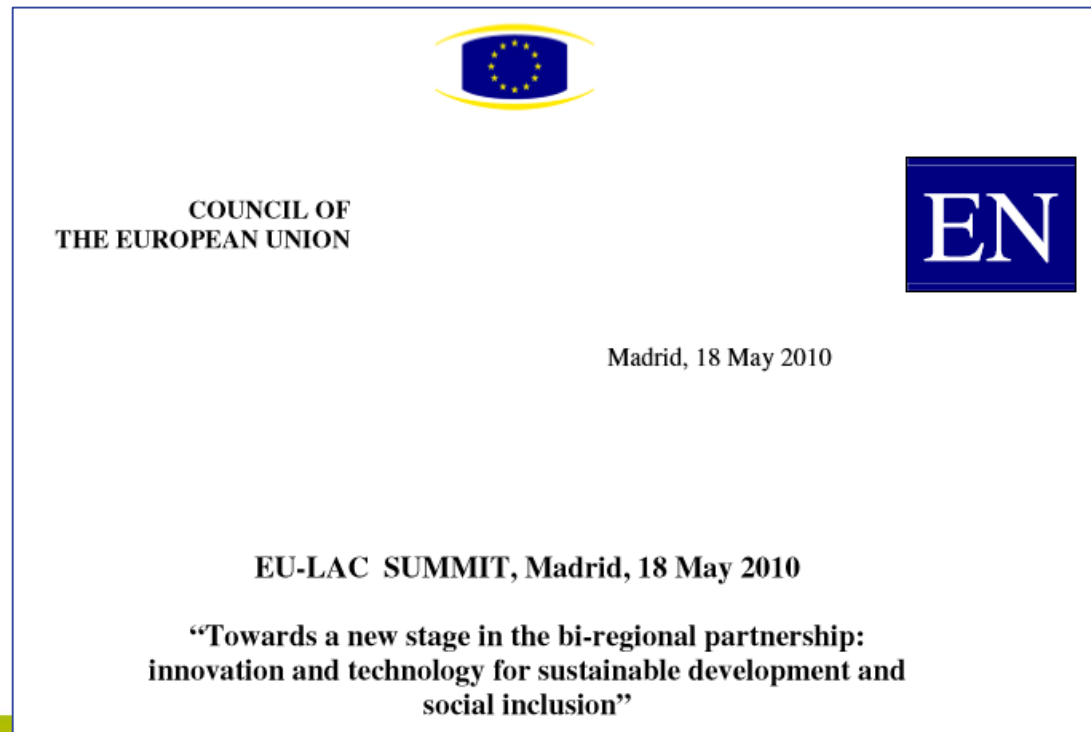
- ✓ **Contributing to the reduction of drug related problems**
- ✓ **A significant decrease in health and social risks and harms related to drugs**

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

The EU defines drugs-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.



- **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 1 (2011-2015)**



- **Human rights**
- **Development goals**
- **Gender approach**
- **Public health**
- **Proportionate sentencing**
- **Access to controlled medicines**
- **Alternatives to punishment**
- **Evidence based policy**





SHAPING DRUGS POLICIES AFTER UNGASS 2016



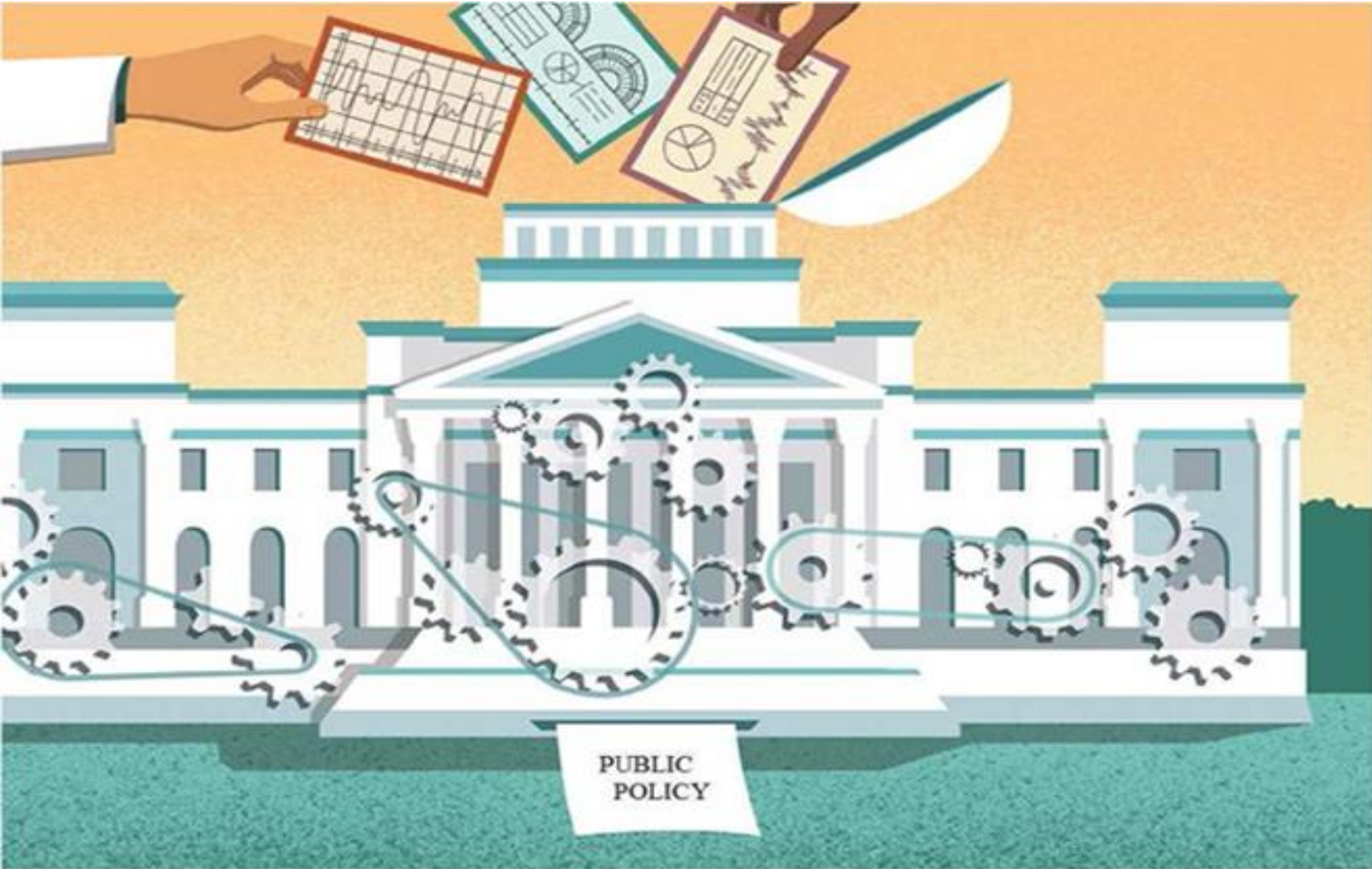
- Shared responsibility
- Good governance
- Human rights
- Gender sensitivity
- Public health
- Public security and rule of law
- Balanced policies DDR and DSR sociocultural diversity

- Attention to evidence
- Demand driven (CELAC needs)
- Institutional enhancement
- Exchange of best practices
- Planning and evaluation
- Sustainability
- Bi-regional & South-South cooperation



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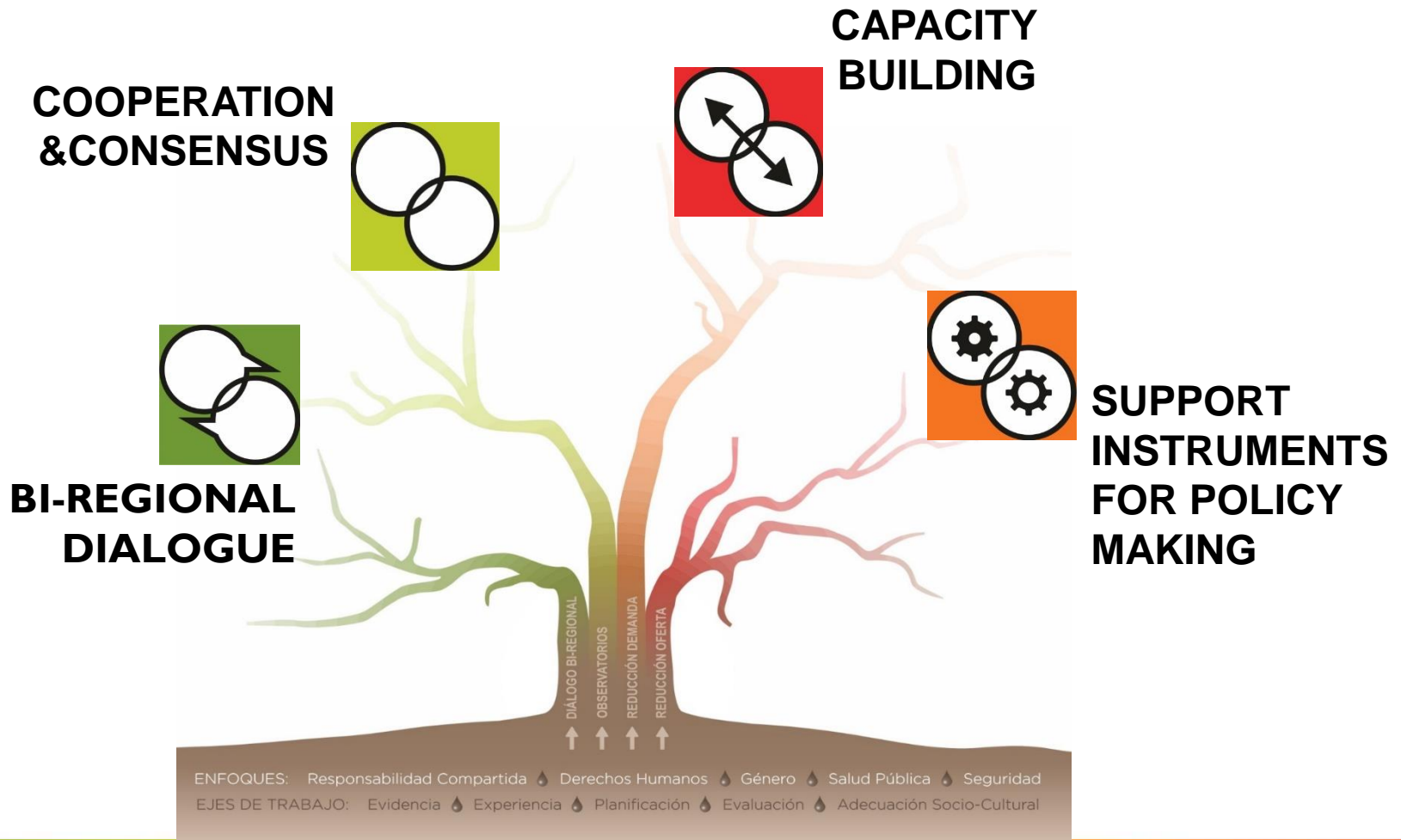
STRATEGIC CHALLENGES



- 1. Facing the traditional lack of communication between intervention fields**
- 2. Increasing opportunities for exchange and cooperation aiming at increasing coherence between:**
 - **Research-evidence**
 - **Policy making**
 - **Civil society involvement**
 - **Professional & grass-roots practice**



COPOLAD I (2011-2015)



COPOLAD II



'UNUSUAL' COOPERATION PROGRAMME

ACTORS

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

SCOPE

- **Global policy: comprehensive, multisectorial, integrated and evidence based**

ACTIVITIES

- **ADDED VALUE** at a **Regional & Sub-regional level**
- **Adding up, avoiding duplication**



RELEVANCE

COMPLEMENTARITY

SUSTAINABILITY

CHANGE ORIENTED OBJECTIVES IN CELAC INTERESTED COUNTRIES

S		Specific
M		Measurable
A		Achievable
R		Realistic
T		Time scaled

1. Increase number of countries ensuring the conditions necessary for registering and monitoring



COMPONENT 1
Consolidation of National Drug Observatories

2. Attain a significant number of countries adopting processes and tools to enhance planning, implementation and evaluation of a DDR & DSP policy



COMPONENT 2
Capacity building Drug Demand Reduction



COMPONENT 3
Capacity building Drug Supply Reduction

3. Reinforce the role of the *EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*, enhancing bi-regional dialogue on nature of drugs related problems and best ways to face them



COMPONENT 4
Support the *EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*



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COMPONENT I

Consolidation of National Drug Observatories

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

To increase the number of CELAC countries ensuring the conditions for registering and monitoring data needed for evidence-based policy making in relation to drugs

Providing technical assistance to NDOs, to serve as a useful tool for:

- **Monitoring key indicators**
- **Implementing Early Warning Systems (EWS)**
- **Conducting research into new threats**



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Number of countries that have answered and not answered the questionnaire, per CELAC region.

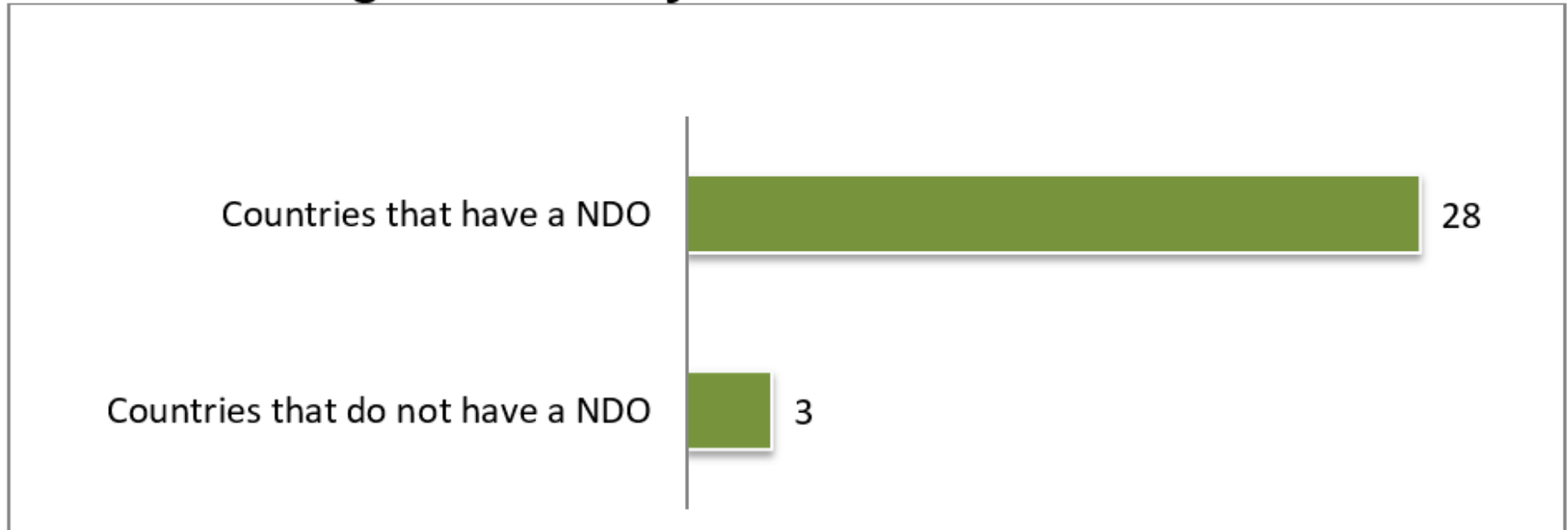
	Answered	Not	Total
South America	<p>10</p> <p>Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela</p>	-	10
Central America and Mexico	<p>7</p> <p>Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama</p>	-	7
Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana and Suriname)	<p>Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts & Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago</p>	2	16

Source: NDO, COPOLAD. 2016.



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Countries, answering the questionnaire, that have or do not have a National Drug Observatory

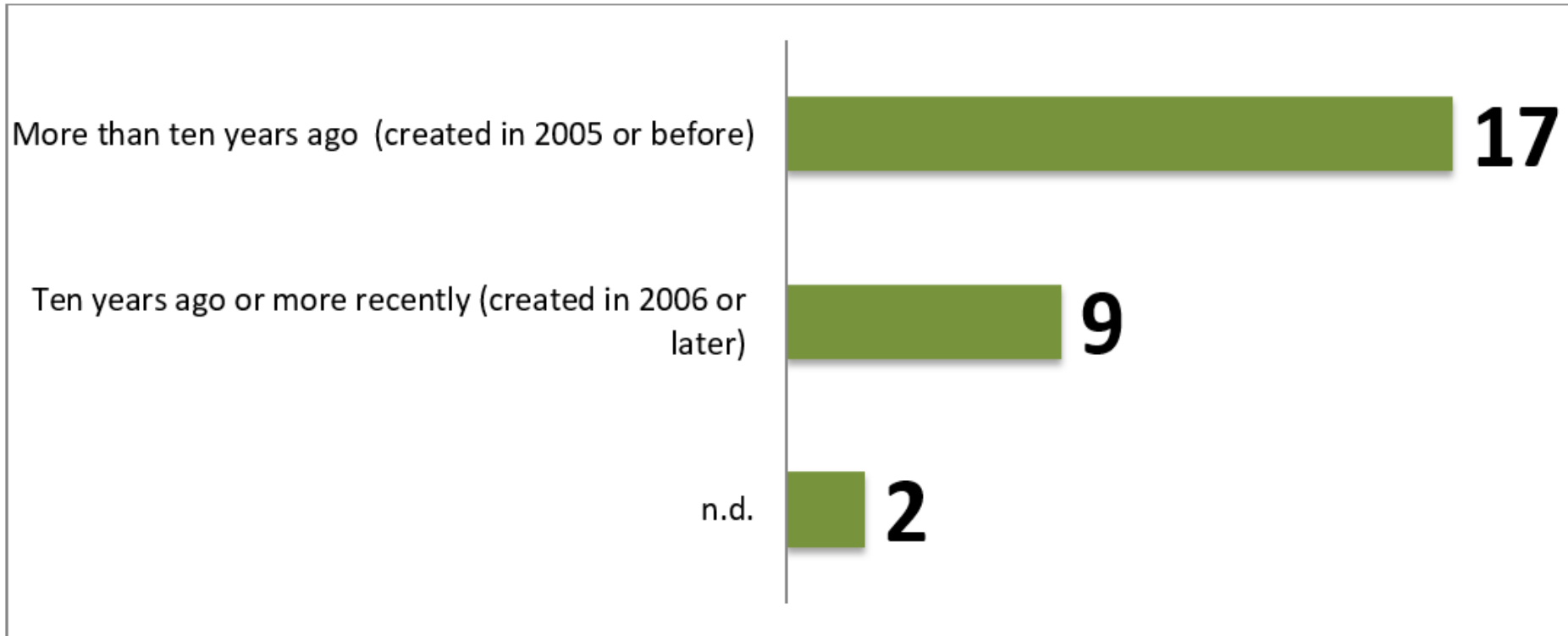


Source: NDO, COPOLAD. 2016.



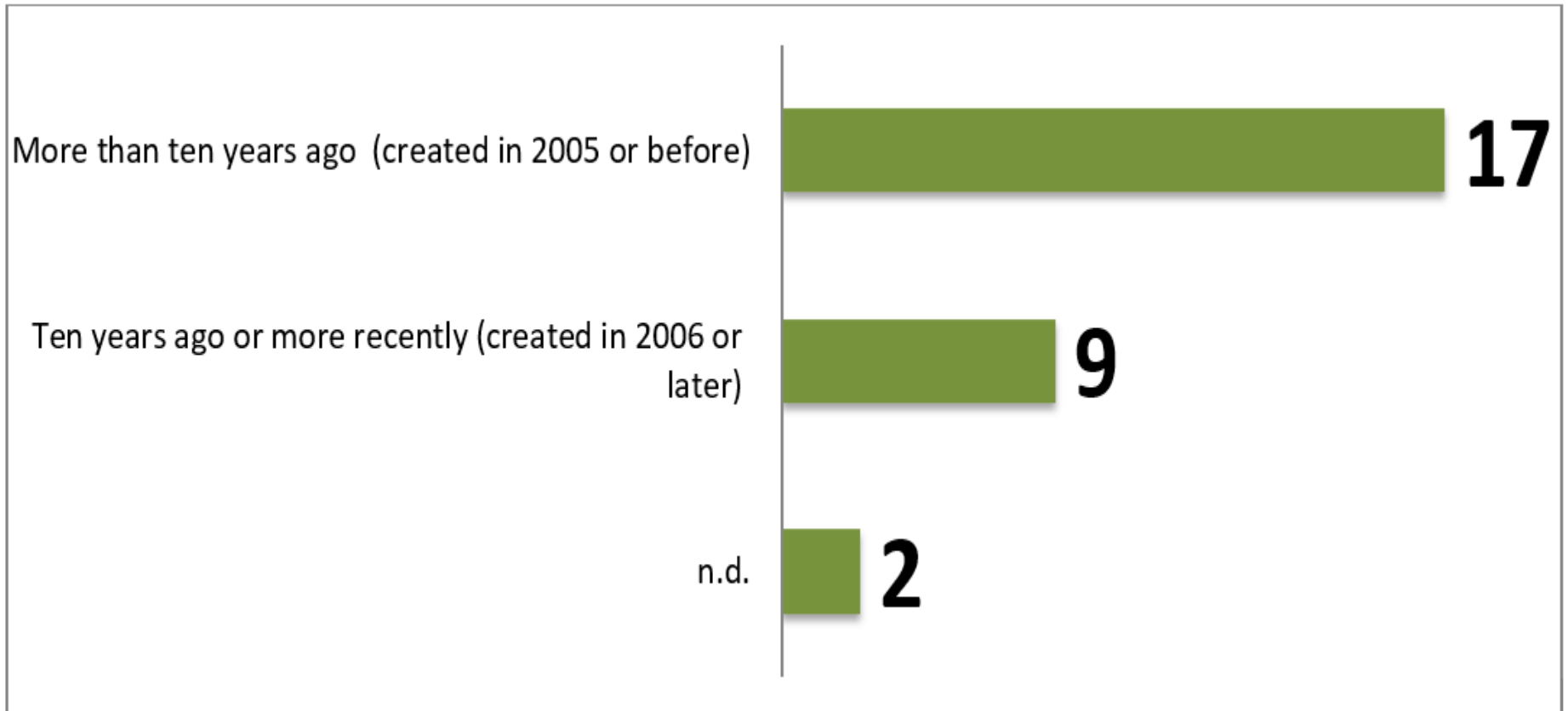
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Years since the NDO was established



Source: NDO, COPOLAD. 2016.

Years since the NDO was established

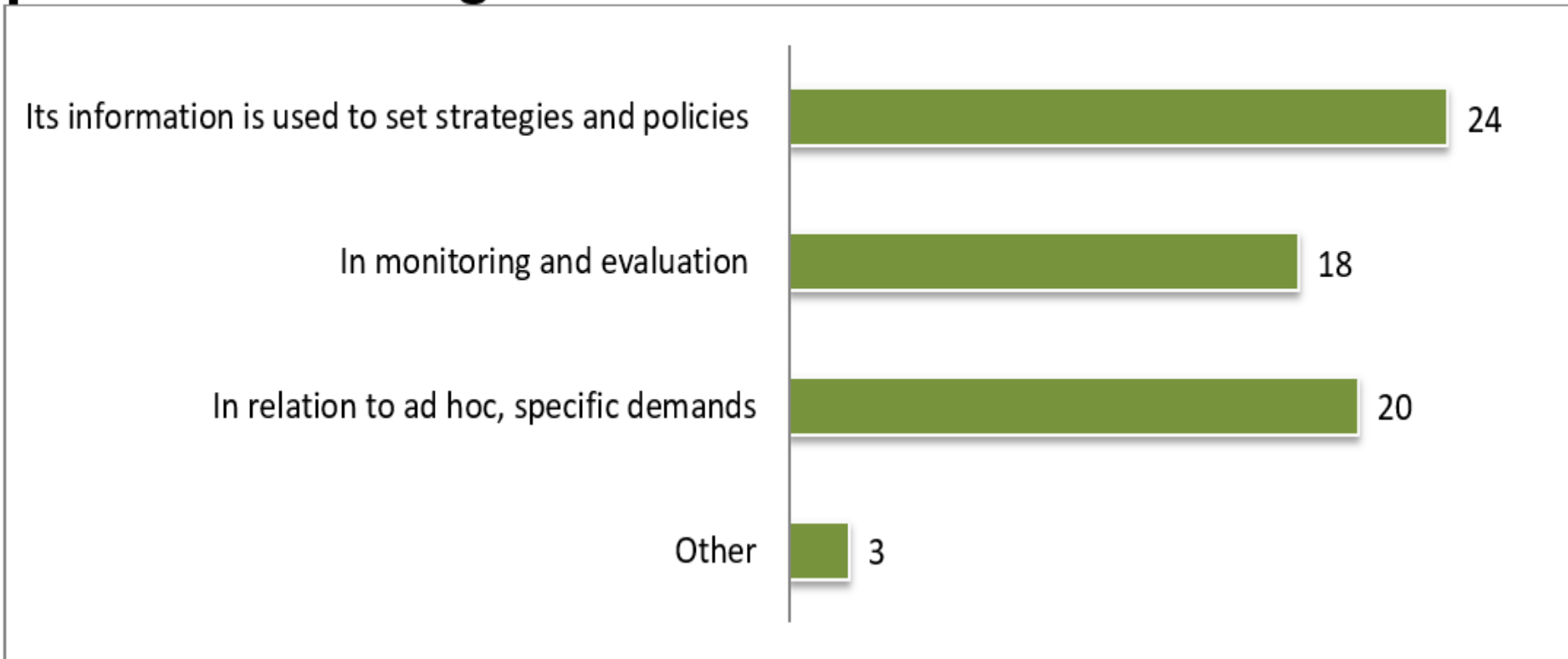


Source: NDO, COPOLAD. 2016.



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How is the Observatory involved in the national policies on drugs? (Multiple options)

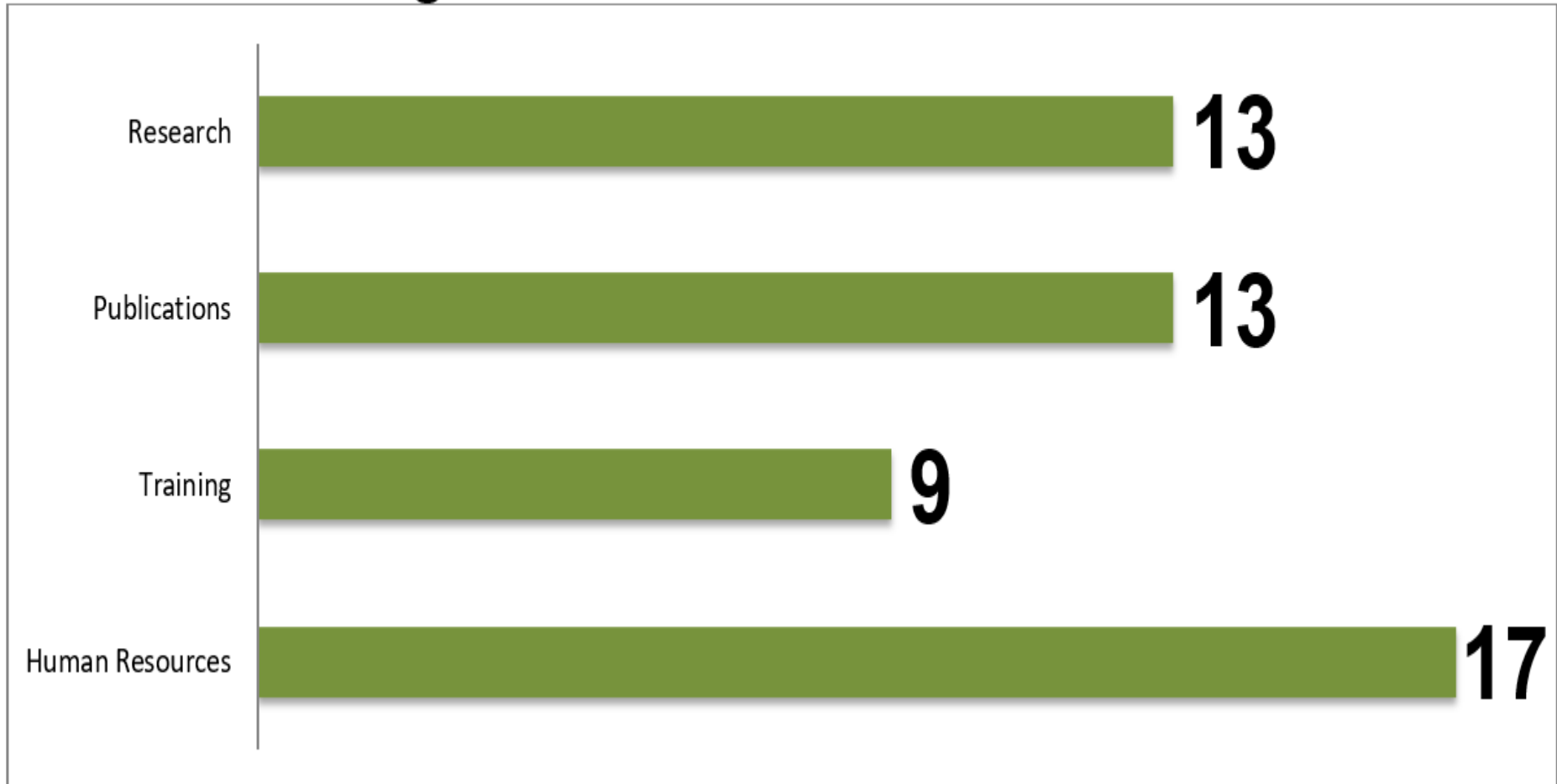


Source: NDO COPOLAD, 2016.



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Number of NDOs that currently have a specific budget for the following lines

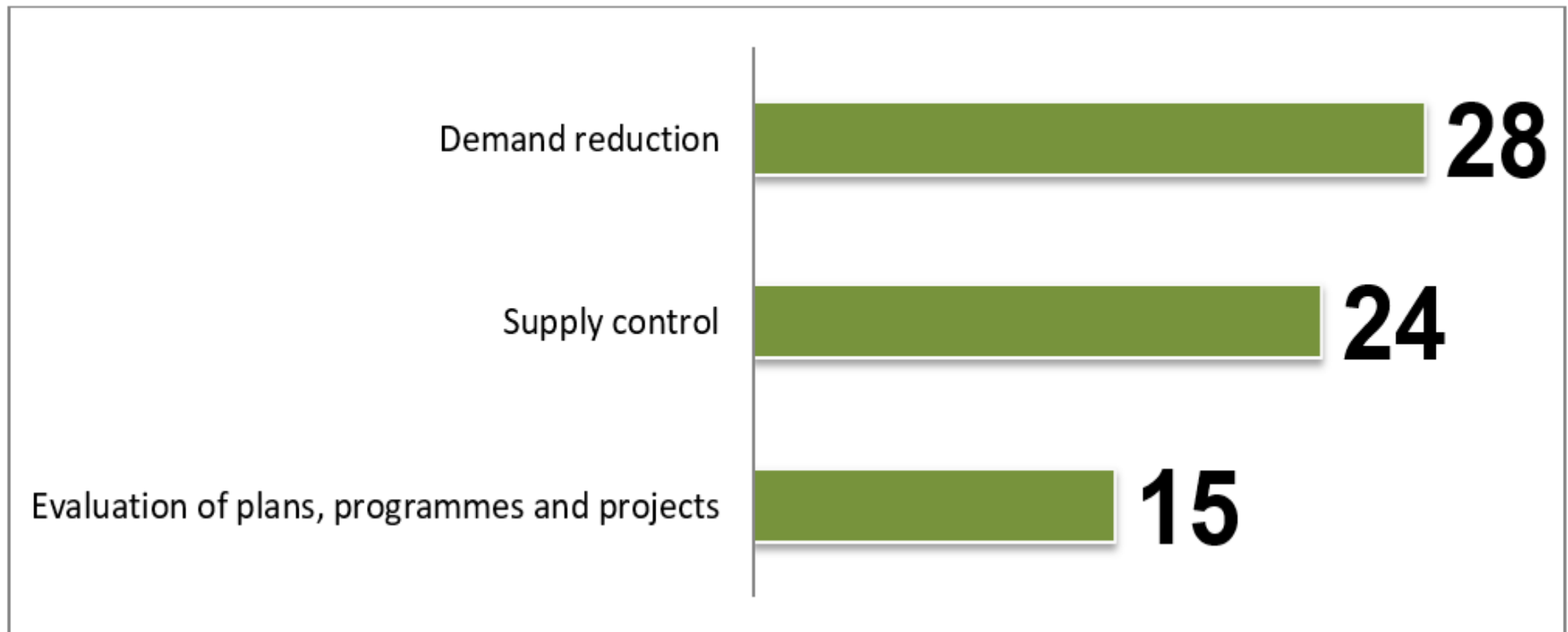


Source: NDO COPOLAD, 2016.



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Areas of work



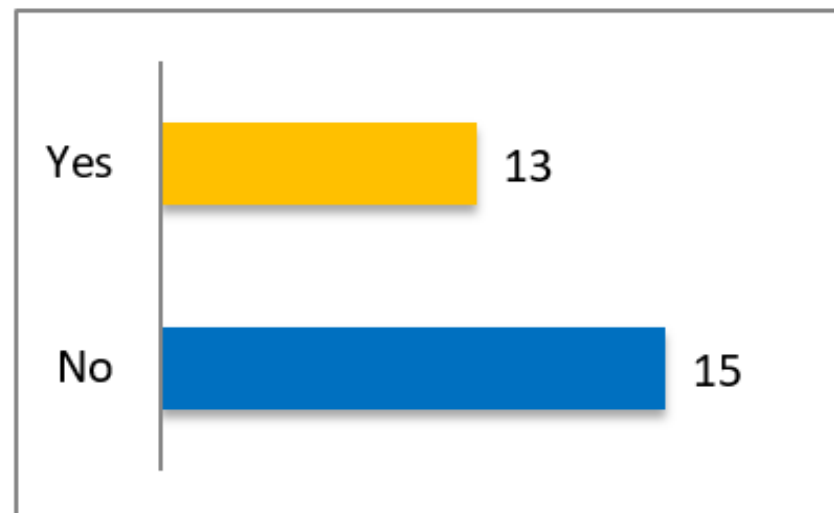
Source: NDO COPOLAD, 2016.



Countries having or do not having Early Warning System (EWS)

Do not have	Do have
<p>Antigua y Barbuda, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Argentina, Bahamas, Chile Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>7</p>

NDOs that conduct studies on inmates





COMPONENT 1

Consolidation of National Drug Observatories

1.
COLLECTION

2.
ORGANISATION

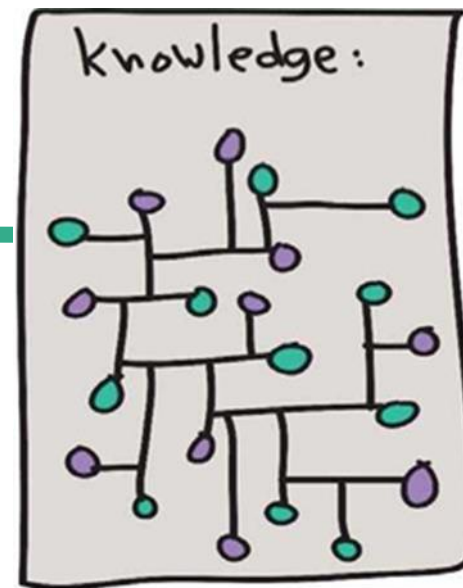
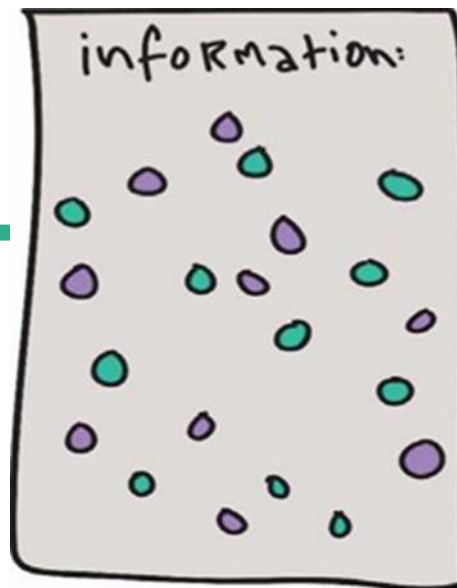
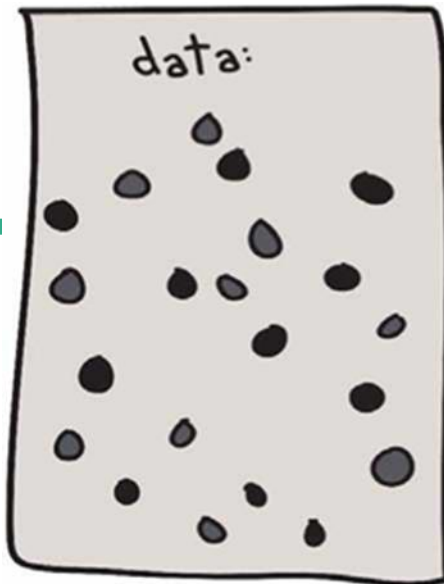
3.
ANALYSIS

4.
SUMMARY

5.
SYNTHESIS

6.
PRESENTATION

7. DECISION
MAKING



COMPONENT 1: CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL DRUG OBSERVATORIES

- **Institutional strengthening of NDOs**
- **Practical oriented training**

COPOLAD WGs:

- **Early warning systems (EWS)**
- **Design of studies to evaluate and validate scales and indicators of “problematic drug use”**
- **Strengthening the capacity of NDOs to produce a national report**
- **Developing methodologies for a better understanding of new problems or threats**

MORE CHALLENGES

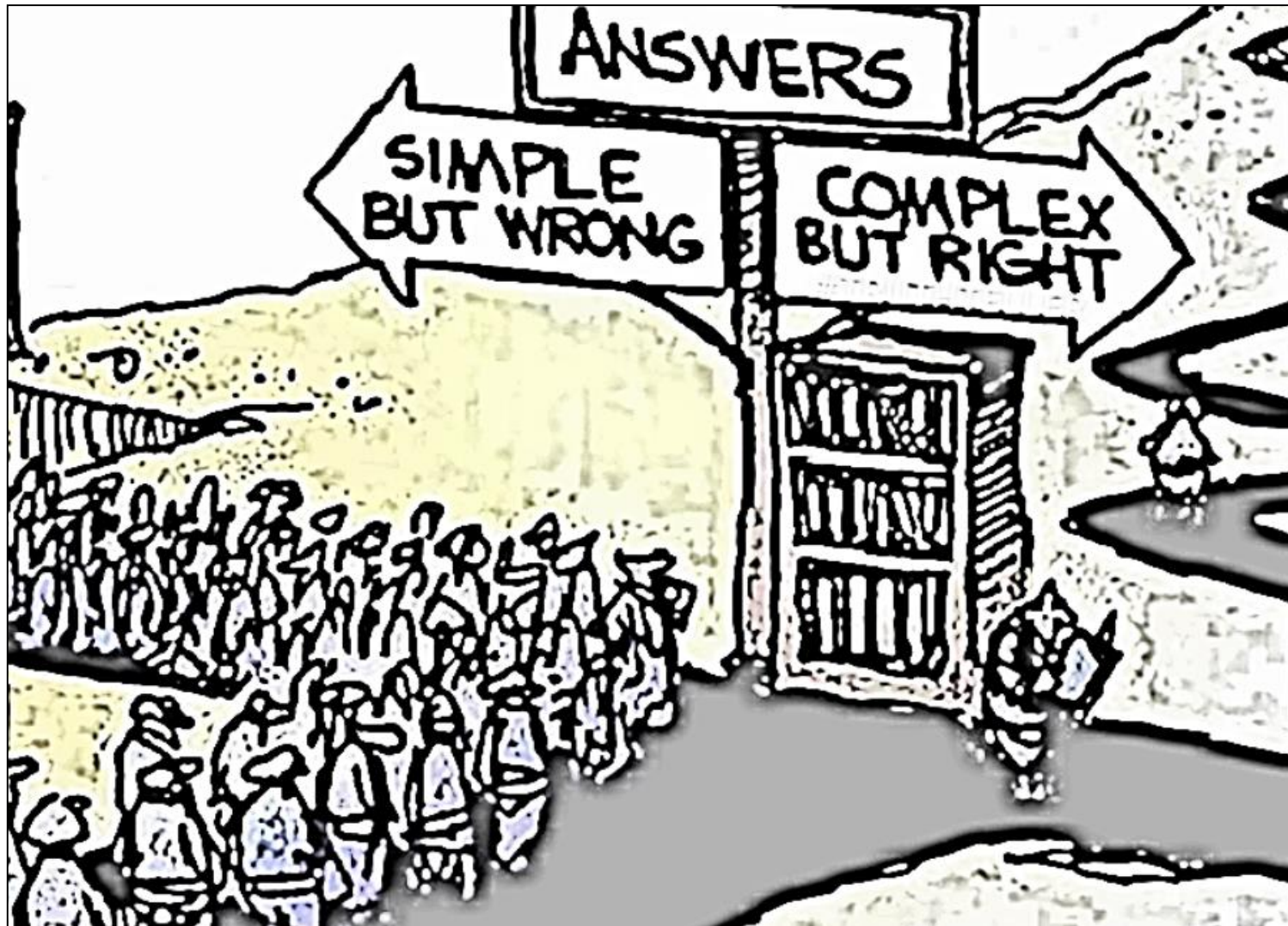
To have 'robust' evidence, investment is required



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



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COMPONENT 2

Capacity building Drug Demand Reduction

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

Attaining a significant number of CELAC countries adopting and sustaining processes and tools to enhance the planning, implementation and evaluation of a DDR policy



COMPONENT 2

Capacity building in Drug Demand Reduction

1. NEEDS

2. SUSTAINABLE
CAPACITY
BUILDING
STRATEGY

3.
VALIDATION/ADOPTION
QUALITY CRITERIA

4. OTHER PLANNING
AND EVALUATION
RESOURCES

5. IMPLEMENTATION
OF DDR
PROGRAMMES



- **Development of a sustainable capacity building strategy**
- **Validation of quality criteria: for further adoption (legal framework for accreditation)**
- **Other resources for planning and evaluation**

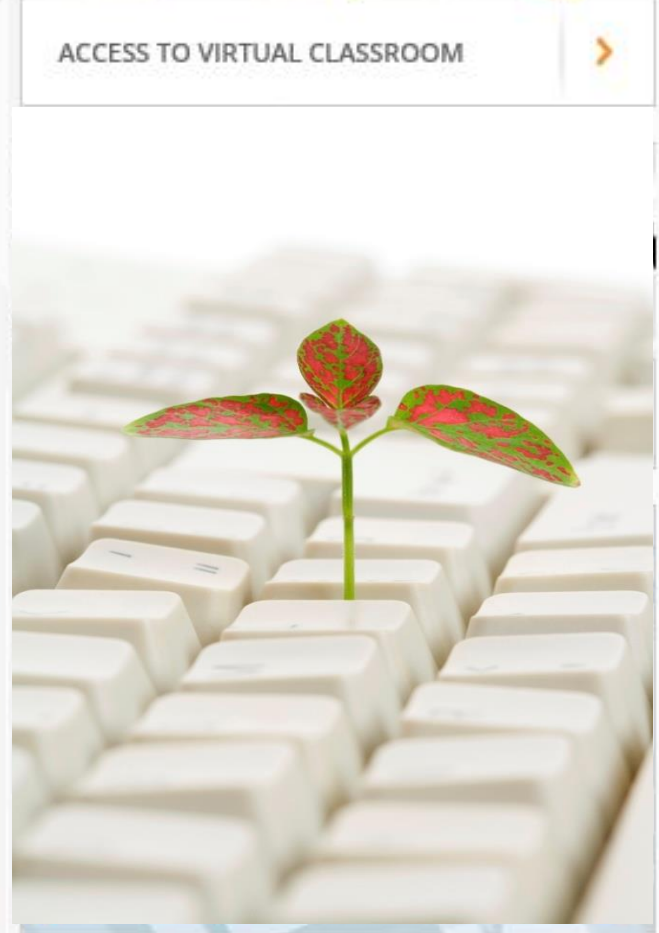
Some other examples of TOOLS AND RESOURCES IN COMPONENT 2

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ON-LINE TRAINING

- Leading countries for LA: Chili, Peru, Uruguay
- Leading countries for the Caribbean: to be defined in PC-Buenos Aires, 15 May, 2017
- All participants –selected by each country – get fellowships covering full participation with COPOLAD funding
- Courses available:
 - ✓ Evidence based prevention
 - ✓ Coordination of health and social services at the Primary Care Level
 - ✓ Public Health approach to drug policy



ACCESS TO VIRTUAL CLASSROOM



DIRECTORY OF CENTRES AND SERVICES

DIRECTORY

MAP

DIRECTORY

Country

Type of organisation

Intervention type

Select Country

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Dominican Republic
St Kitts And Nevis

Select Type of organisation



Select Intervention type



SEARCH

RESET FILTERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 158 »

DIRECTORY (1574 RESULTS)

CAPA COYOACÁN. CARMEN SERDAN

AV. ENTRE MARÍA PISTOLAS Y GERTRUDIS BOCANEGRA, COLONIA: CARMEN SERDÁN C.P. : 045



Public directory



Private section: restricted access to each National Agency



Open to all CELAC interested countries



COMPONENT 3

Capacity building Drug Supply Reduction

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

Attaining a significant number of CELAC countries using effective strategies identified through the information exchange and capacity building activities, oriented at reducing drugs supply, based on principles of human rights, social development and public security

Development of three lines of action:

- **Alternative Development**
- **Law Enforcement**
- **Strengthening cooperation to prevent the diversion of chemical precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs**

It focusses in complementing, consolidating and expanding, on a regional level, already existing initiatives in the field of (DSR)

CORE PURPOSE

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 and exchange of best practices on precursors
- Promoting inter-agency cooperation in developing support tools for legislating and implementing effective control policies for the control of precursors



COMPONENT 4 *Support the EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

- Reinforcing the role of the EU-CELAC Mechanism
- Enhancing bi-regional dialogue
- Providing support to countries in finding the best ways to face drug-related issues

CORE PURPOSE

Support to the Mechanism and bi-regional dialogue

- Annual conference, back to back with 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

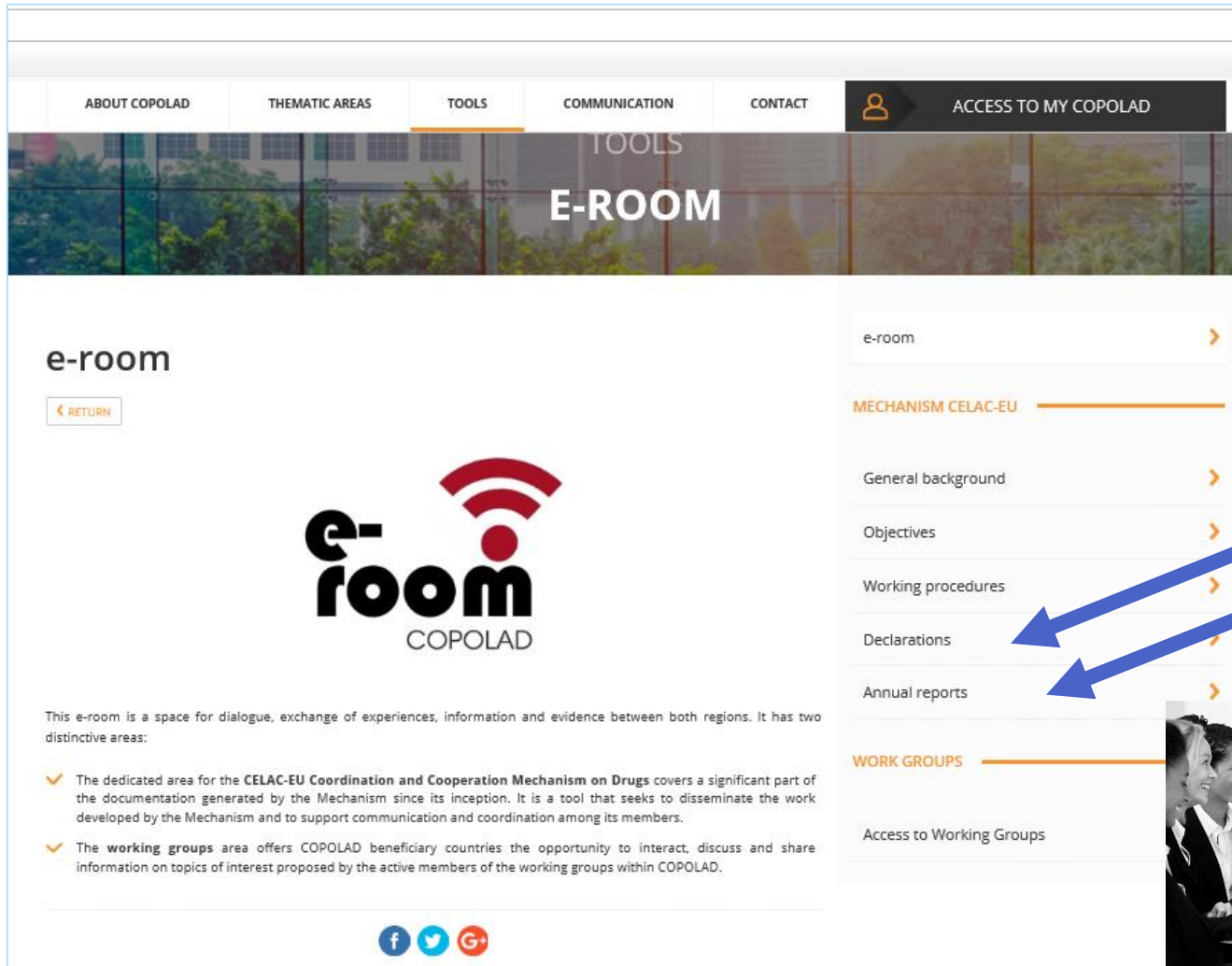
Institutional strengthening of national authorities to facilitate evidence-based decision making in the field of drug policies

- Technical report/s to support policy making in key areas
- Focus the services of the virtual library (BIDA) on increasing the visibility and facilitating the free access to key research articles relevant for policy making in the field of drugs

COPOLAD WEBPAGE

Declarations, Annual Reports...

EU-CELAC Coordination Mechanism on Drugs, since 1999



The screenshot shows the COPOLAD website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with options: ABOUT COPOLAD, THEMATIC AREAS, TOOLS (highlighted), COMMUNICATION, CONTACT, and ACCESS TO MY COPOLAD. Below the menu is a banner for 'E-ROOM'. The main content area features the 'e-room' title, a 'RETURN' button, and the 'e-room COPOLAD' logo. A descriptive paragraph states: 'This e-room is a space for dialogue, exchange of experiences, information and evidence between both regions. It has two distinctive areas:'. Below this, two bullet points describe the areas: 'The dedicated area for the CELAC-EU Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs covers a significant part of the documentation generated by the Mechanism since its inception. It is a tool that seeks to disseminate the work developed by the Mechanism and to support communication and coordination among its members.' and 'The working groups area offers COPOLAD beneficiary countries the opportunity to interact, discuss and share information on topics of interest proposed by the active members of the working groups within COPOLAD.' To the right, a sidebar menu lists: 'e-room', 'MECHANISM CELAC-EU' (with a sub-menu: General background, Objectives, Working procedures, Declarations, Annual reports), and 'WORK GROUPS' (with a sub-menu: Access to Working Groups). Two blue arrows point from the text 'Declarations' and 'Annual Reports' to the corresponding menu items. At the bottom left, there are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Google+.

Declarations
Annual Reports





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THANK YOU
tsl@copolad.eu

