

WOMEN IN THE DRUG CHAIN AND THE GENDER APPROACH WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT

Sofia –
Bulgaria, June 2018

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1.

Women's involvement In the drug chain



Source: MinAmbiente – forests territories of life

Women's involvement in the drug chain

Illicit crops



With coca cultivation, men mostly devote themselves to cultivation and production. Women support domestic work associated with the care and feeding of growers and raspachines.

With poppy crops, it's a joint issue between men and women. Income is self-employed for women.

Production



Traffic Microtraffic



Drug trafficking is more common practice in men than in women.

There is a historical increase in the arrests of women for the crimes of trafficking, manufacture or possession of narcotics.

On average, 100 women are captured per year (human couriers), which corresponds to 27% of total captured in this modality for the year 2016.

Consumption



The use of psychoactive substances, is a more frequent practice in men than in women, however different studies show that the tendency is that the gap between sexes is closing.

Women's involvement in the drug chain- Consumption

Results of the study of consumption of schoolchildren 2016

Prevalence of Alcohol 2004, 2011 and 2016, according to sex

Sexo	Prevalencia vida			Prevalencia último año			Prevalencia último mes		
	2004	2011	2016	2004	2011	2016	2004	2011	2016
Hombres	78,78	71,50	66,01	65,61	64,21	56,23	54,50	47,24	35,35
Mujeres	73,60	71,87	70,39	60,63	65,54	61,57	48,91	46,14	38,65
Total	76,08	71,69	68,30	63,01	64,91	59,01	51,58	46,66	37,07

Schooled women are consuming more alcohol than men; Non-prescription tranquilizers and inhalable substances such as adhesives, solvents and/or paints, in all prevalences (life, year and month)

Prevalence of Inhalants 2004, 2011 and 2016, according to sex

Sexo	Prevalencia vida			Prevalencia último año			Prevalencia último mes		
	2004	2011	2016	2004	2011	2016	2004	2011	2016
Hombres	5,39	3,93	3,67	4,71	2,25	2,11	1,50	0,90	1,28
Mujeres	2,81	2,62	4,13	2,45	1,59	2,26	0,70	0,89	1,22
Total	4,04	3,25	3,91	3,53	1,90	2,19	1,08	0,89	1,25

For inhalants, ever in life use and last year use, presents overall increase between 2011 and 2016 and would be explained by increased use in women.

The foregoing shows the need to provide schoolchildren with a differential gender approach in drug use prevention programmes.

Trends in Judicialization

Tendencias en la judicialización en delitos relacionados con drogas:

En el año **2017** la Policía Nacional realizó

62.976

capturas por el delito de tráfico, fabricación o porte de estupefacientes

Aproximadamente
El

89.8%

de éstas capturas se realizaron **en flagrancia**, el restante por orden judicial



De los **capturados** por Art. 376 el **89.3%** son **hombres**, el **10.7%** **mujeres**, es decir que aproximadamente de cada 10 capturados 9 son hombres y 1 son mujeres.



En Colombia a 31 de diciembre de 2017, se encontraban **24.168** personas en establecimientos penitenciarios por Art. 376

El **31%** eran **sindicados** (7.485), el **69%** eran **condenados** (16.683); así mismo, el **85.5%** eran **hombres** (20.664) y el **14.5%** eran **mujeres** (3.504).



El **3er** delito de mayor ocurrencia dentro del total de la población carcelaria es por Art. 376, con una participación del **13.54%** en el total de delitos.

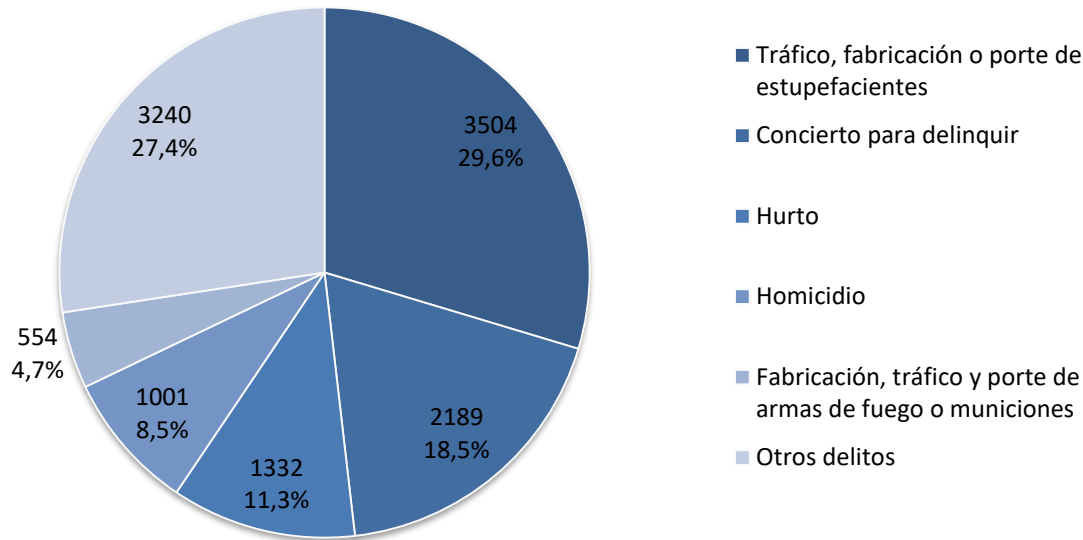
De las actuaciones policiales el **88.2%** (55.544) se dieron en **zonas urbanas**, el **11.8%** (**7.432**) en **zonas rurales**.

*Artículo 376 del código penal: Tráfico, fabricación o porte de estupefacientes - Cálculos ODC a 31 diciembre de 2017/ Fuente: Policía Nacional / INPEC

The man has a greater participation in drug offences in Colombia. However, the tendency for women to participate in these crimes is increasing.

Women and incarceration

Most frequent crimes in females prison population. Dec/2017



3504 Women were in prisons for the crime of trafficking, manufacture or possession of narcotics by December 2017. 32% syndicated and 68% condemned

Source: INPEC. December 2017

The third offense of greatest occurrence within the total prison population is traffic, manufacture or possession of narcotics. The situation of women changes dramatically: **The First offense for which women are deprived of freedom is traffic, manufacture or possession of narcotics.**

About 1 in 3 women in Colombia's prisons are on the crime of drug trafficking

2.

Gender and Drug policy



The gender approach in the Havana Peace Agreement

In Sept/2014, the Gender Subcommittee was installed at the Havana talks table, formed by the delegations of the national government and the FARC-EP. Women were a fundamental part of the construction of the agreement

The gender approach in the Peace Agreement concretes actions on agrarian issues, political participation, violence, victims and what they will face at a post-conflict stage.



For the fulfilment of the commitments, the Special Instance was created to guarantee the gender approach in the implementation of the peace agreements.

The gender approach in point 4 of the Peace Agreement



The agreement establishes:

The gender approach should be present in the implementation of illicit crop substitution programmes.

Recognize the role of women in rural development processes.

Ensure the participation of women in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the integral substitution and alternative development plans.

Strengthen their participation and the capacities of rural women's peasant organizations for technical, financial and human support.

The gender approach in point 4 of the Peace Agreement



The National Programme for Comprehensive Intervention against Drug Use will have a differential and gender approach that takes into account the relationship between illicit drug use and gender-based violence, especially with domestic violence and sexual violence.

Generation of evidence that contributes to decision-making and serves as an input for the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment of evidence-based policy.

3.

Evidence
generation and
actions for
implementation



Line of research on gender in the ongoing drug chain



4.

Case study: Approach of agricultural studies of poppy from the perspective of gender and women coca growers of southern Colombia



A case study: Approaching Agroculturales studies of poppy from a gender perspective



Departments of Nariño and Cauca in Colombia

 Mujeres	Lo hacen desde sus casa en bolsas o en envases plásticos.	Encargadas de surquear y regar la gallinaza en el terreno.	Realizan el “raleo” o limpia y la repartición de las bolsas con los semilleros en el terreno	Proveen las bombas con los químicos. Si los hombres no pueden cumplir con la fumigación ellas se encargan de realizarla	Ellas realizan los cortes aprovechando su rapidez y delicadeza en comparación con los hombres	Algunas mujeres colaboran en el proceso de transformación en los laboratorios		
Proceso en el ciclo productivo	Semillero 	Preparación del terreno 	Selección de las semillas Labor que realizan hombres y mujeres a la par 	Siembra 	Fumigación 	Cosecha 	Recolección de semillas Labor que realizan hombres y mujeres a la par 	Transformación Producción de morfina y en algunos casos de heroína donde participan mujeres y hombres 
 Hombres	Los hombres colaboran en esta labor.	Realizan el ahoyado del terreno	Se encargan a la par con las mujeres de la limpia del terreno.	Labor donde se destaca el trabajo de los hombres	Labor que realizan los hombres a la par con las mujeres.			

Coca-Growing women from southern Colombia



Source: Contagion Radio

- This organization brings together Coca-Cola workers from the departments of Caquetá, Cauca, Meta, Nariño and Putumayo.
- They held their first meeting in March 2017.
- Its main requirements for the implementation of the Peace Agreement: Pedagogy of the agreement, to delink the treatment like narco-traffickers, spaces of participation in the decision making, to boost the territorial economy and to guarantee the right to the territory.
- They want access to resources for alternative development projects.



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