



Policy Paper on stigma and drug with a gender aproach in Latin America and The Caribbean

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COPOLAD III es un consorcio formado por:





Socios colaboradores:





CONTENTS

- What is Stigma?
- Cycle, Scope and Ecology of Stigma.
- Stigma towards People Who Use Drugs (PUD).
- Stigma towards Women and Diversity Drug Users.
- Guidance Reference Documents and Policy Paper.
- Good Practices for the Destigmatization of PUDs.
- Proposal for country accompaniment.















ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD STIGMA

- From the **Latin word** stigma: 'mark made on the skin with a hot iron', 'infamous note',
- In ancient Rome, the term **stigmata** (stigmatization) was used as the name of a practice in which a **mark** was impressed on a person's skin to identify his or her condition of slavery, criminality or dissidence.
- In **Christianity** it also symbolizes a phenomenon that reflects the appearance of a stigma or stigmata, usually on the hands or feet, which refers to the crucifixion of Jesus.
- In the **Webster's Dictionary** it is defined as:
 - a. a set of negative and unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something
 - b. a mark of shame or discredit





Erving Goffman (1969) Stigma. Notes on the management of spoiled identity

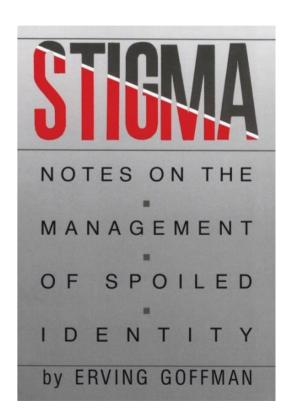


FORMATION OF STIGMA

- Relational concept. Depends on the person and the context.
- Is a process of devaluation that significantly discredits an individual.
- It leads to a kind of a **spoiled identity**
- The person is seen in terms of an attribute considered undesirable
- The attribute constitutes a difference or deviation that generates a stereotype or label.

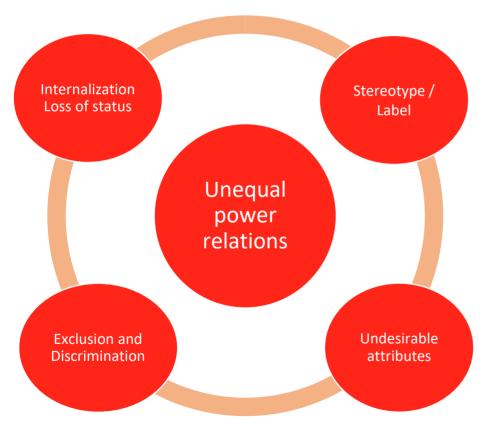
SOURCES OF STIGMA

- Physical deformity or an undesirable difference
- Tribal (race, ethnicity, nation, religion)
- Experience of mental illness (or imposition of a diagnosis)





STIGMA CYCLE



1. Distinguish and label differences between people

- Differences are socially identified
- On simplification of attributes, they can change

2. Associating tags with certain attributes considered undesirable

- Differences (labels) linked to stereotypes
- Complexity Reduction Cognitive Efficiency

3. Separation between the "us" and the "others"

- Distinctive and separated categories between people
- Culturally justified hierarchies based on power relations

4. Loss of social status

- Justifying or rationalizing exclusion and discrimination
- Discrimination can be social, institutional, cultural
- Diminishes the ability to access social, economic and political power



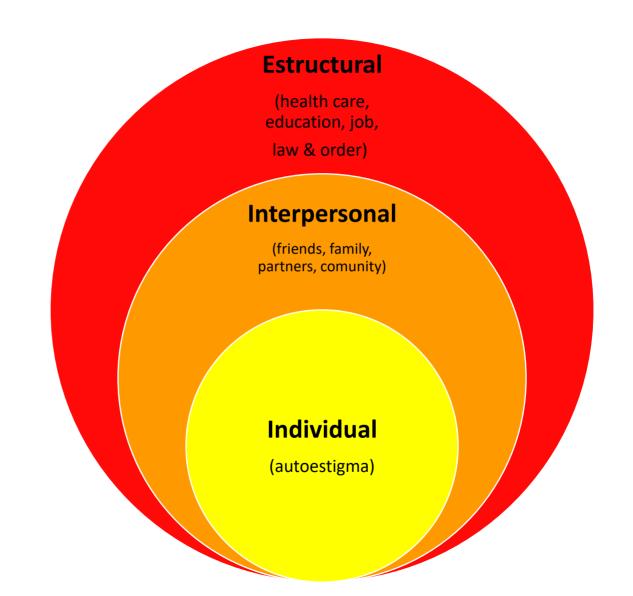
ÁMBITOS DE ESTIGMATIZACIÓN

- Social or Public stigma: Attitudes and beliefs that society in general has in relation to individuals or their families.
- Institutional stigma Refers to negative attitudes and beliefs that are part of an organization's policies or culture. It is usually reflected in the use of a discourse based on labels.
- Self-stigma: When the same person believes the false ideas that society has about him/her and his/her behavior.
- Stigma by association: Is directed towards people who do not carry the label, but it relates with those that do.



Ecological approach to Stigma







Labels or Stereotypes towards People Who Use Drugs



Social

- Junkie
- Criminal
- Reefer Crack head
- Bum Outcast

Institutional

- Drug addict
- Manipulator
- Dangerous
- Criminal

Autostigma

- Unwilling
- Irresponsible
- Useless
- Incapable



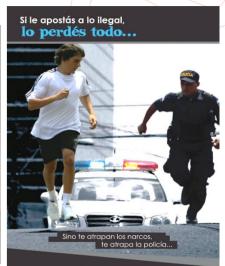
STIGMA IN THE MEDIA - LATIN AMERICA

Evita relaciones con personas que consumen drogas.

Apóyate en tu familia















Health Services

Denial of health care and medication Absence of Harm Reduction services Abuse in rehabilitation centers

Law Enforcement

Police abuse, extortion, violence
Arbitrary detention and imprisonment
Violence and torture in detention facilities

Impacts of Structural Stigma on People Who Use Drugs

Women

Exclusion of social and psychological services

Denial of custody of their children

Sexual and gender violence

Job / Education

Toxicological tests (doping)
Suspension / Expulsion
Unjustified job loss



Stigma towards Women who Use Drugs





Chang J. (2021). Women who use drugs: Resistance and rebellion.

"Due to expectations around gender norms and identities, women who use drugs end up facing a "double stigma", not only from society at large, but also within the drug-using community. This double discrimination manifests itself in how women who use drugs face stigma, are more hidden and isolated, and have fewer economic and social resources, as well as support networks."



INPUD (2014) Drug User Peace Initiative

"Women who use drugs face considerable barriers to accessing health care and service delivery, which creates barriers to preventing sexually and blood-borne infections. Women who use drugs are more likely to experience violence, both perpetrated by the State and in their homes and family contexts.



"Dávila, M. (2020) Guide to protect the sexual and reproductive rights of women who use drugs

"Another type of violence faced by women sex workers who use drugs has to do with abuses of power by police officers. In several accounts, the interviewees pointed out that, frequently, the police harass them, violate them, stigmatize them and expel them from their usual workplaces."



Brennan, A. (2021) Female queer identities and the war on drugs

"There are numerous other factors leading to women being prevented from accessing these services. The issues facing womxn who use drugs are at their most severe when compounded with marginalised queer identities. The intersection of issues and stigmas that we face limit our access to services."

UNITED NATIONS REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

General Assembly



Human Rights Office



Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Resolution 61/11

Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of, access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users

The Commission on Narcotic i

Missiful of its commitment to addressing and countering the world drug groblem to help ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and properity, and reaffirming its determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse.

secon problems resulting tom drug abuse.

Recalling be accurate document of the thirtiesh special wasion of the General
Assembly, mittled "Our joint commitment to efficiency addressing and countering
to world drug problem." In which Member States realizement indeed included into
tack the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in
order to keep enters that all people can be in health, digital as places, with society
and property, as well as their determination to address public health, safety and
social problems resulting from drug about.

Regiffering its correlinemt to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control comentions, including concern about the health and welfare of hamankind as well as the individual and public health-related social and safety problems resulting from the about of narcoic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recading its resolution 57/4 of 21 March 2014 in which it recognized that efforts supporting recovery from substance use disorders needed to be consistent with human rights obligations and be within the framework of the international drug control conventions.

Recalling due to this, in the outcome document of the thirties special sension of the General Assembly, Momber States recommended the recognition of ding dependence as a complex, multifactorial health disorder characterized by a clewest quantum of the contraction of the contract

Recognizing, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem, that appropriate emphasis should be placed on individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, with a view to promoting and protecting the health, safety and well-being of all burnarity.

a processing and processing one means, somey and weavening of all histilistic; Recognizing that manipal aliation, stigmatting attitudes, discrimination and fear of social, employment-related or legal represensations may dissuade many who made able from accessing it and lead those who are is stable long-term recovery from a substance use disorder to avoid disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction.

Guided by the outcome document of the thirtish special sexists of the General Assembly to preven social marginalization and promote from extigrationizal gatitudes and to encourage the voluntary participation of individuals with drug use disorders in sentenct programmes, with inference consent, where consistent with randomal programmes, where the consent of the consistent with randomal involving drug users in long-term recovery, where appropriate, to prevent social involving drug users in long-term recovery, where appropriate, to prevent social angularizations and promote near-signatorize gatitudes, as well not no enourage drug

* General Assumbly moduling \$1001



Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda



"It points to the need for drug policies, prevention campaigns and the design of services and programs to be gendersensitive. This implies recognizing that there are important differences between men and women, as well as other gender identities, in terms of drug use and addiction. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but the necessary foundation for achieving a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world." (RIOD 2019)



United Nations Documents

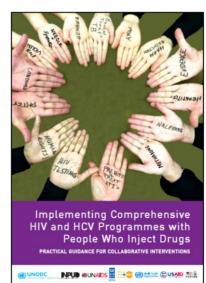
- UNAIDS
- UNODC
- WHO
- UNDP



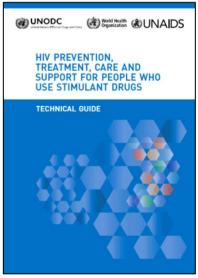






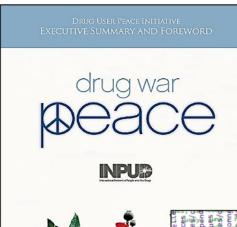








NGO Documents





ESTIGMA, CONSUMO DE DROGAS Y ADICCIONES

Conceptos, implicaciones y recomendaciones



A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

ILAS PALABRAS IMPORTAN!

Declaración lingüística y guía de referencia de INPUD & ANPUD



Signature of the control of the cont

LAS TRAGEDIAS DE LA PROHIBICIÓN

Guía para proteger los derechos sexuales y reproductivos

de las mujeres que usan drogas

MARÍA XIMENA DÁVILA



Dejusticia Temeride





COPOLAD III Documents and Guides



Lineamientos para incorporar la perspectiva de género en los sistemas de información de los Observatorios Nacionales de Drogas







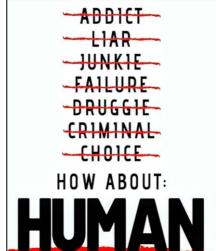
DE-STIGMATIZATION CAMPAIGNS













DE-STIGMATIZATION CAMPAIGNS

Support. Don!t punish.

Apove. No castigue.



Acompañe. No Castigue.

Acoka. Não puna.



Policy Paper

Next Steps



Phase 1: Initial Preparation and Coordination

- 1.1 Preparatory meetings
- 1.2 Initial assessment

Phase 2: Development of the policy paper

- 2.1 Preparation of the policy paper on stigma and drug use and gender
- 2.2 Review and validation of the policy paper

Phase 3: Implementation of Pilots and Monitoring

- 3.1 Implementation of pilot proposals
- 3.2. Sensitization of key actors in the countries
- 3.3. Evaluation of the pilot

Phase 4: Final Evaluation

- 4.1 Final evaluation
- 4.2. Final corrected policy paper





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