

2nd Session 2.3 Working Group: Caribbean countries. January 17th, 2023

Support for the development of national systems for the social, economic and labour inclusion of people who use drugs, with a differential and gender perspective

COPOLAD III



Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies











General objective:

To contribute to the reduction of drug demand and supply in LAC countries, facilitating the generation and implementation of more balanced, evidence-based, comprehensive, and thus more effective drug policies, with full respect for national sovereignty of LAC countries under the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

Specific objective:

To improve the design and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policies in LAC countries, ensuring that they are based on evidence, public health, gender and human rights.









European Union

Output 1. Strengthened technical capacity and institutional role of National Drug Observatories.





European Union

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COOPINACIÓN ESPANOLA

Output 2. Improved coherence, balance and quality of drug-related policies

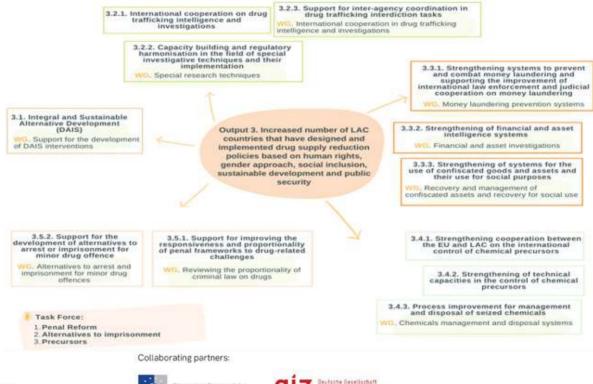




European Union

Output 3. Increased number of LAC countries that have designed and implemented drug supply reduction policies based on human rights, gender approach, social inclusion, sustainable development and public security.

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für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (612) OmbH

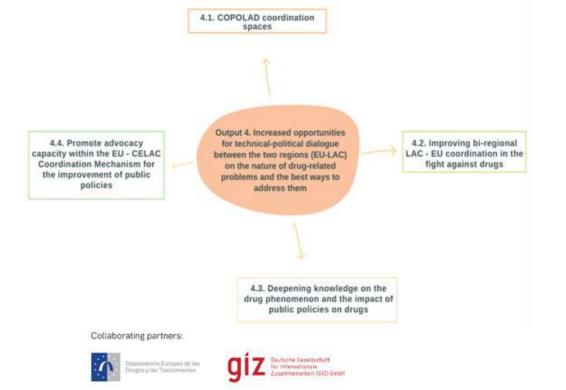








Output 4. Increased opportunities for technical-political dialogue between the two regions (EU-LAC) on the nature of drug-related problems and the best ways to address them.









5. Cross-cutting Issues: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

COPOLAD III: the SDGs and Human Rights

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Derecho a la vida, la libertad y a la seguridad/Derecho a la

participación

Targets 2023. Output 2. Improved policies to address drug use.

10 Care and reintegration plans/programmes/services for people with drug use problems strengthened to improve quality and access.



- A Guide to strengthen capacities for socioeconomic integration of people with drug use problems, incorporating a differential and gender approach.
- 4 proposals for the development of territorial/community treatment interventions for vulnerable population.



Guide of good practices and interventions on territorialisation of health and social services for drug-related care.



- Face to face regional meetings with involved countries:
 - Brazil. Addressing vulnerabilities in the territory, March 2022.
 - Uruguay. Addiction care and Socioeconomic integration.



At National level:

- Support for care services and networks in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama.
- Development of harm reduction programs in Paraguay, Uruguay.
- Social and economic inclusión programs for people with problematic use: Peru, Venezuela.



Roadmap of the 2.3 WG

•Lead countries: Chile (SENDA) / Barbados (collaborating partner – Spanish Government Delegation of National Plan on Drugs)

• A guide (reference document) to strengthen capacities in social and economic integration, incorporating a differential and gender approach will be developed

•The index/framework on the reference document and the questionnaire will be socialized and will be available for review and contributions

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Roadmap of the 2.3 WG

Webinars:

•Webinar for the exchange of good practices on social and economic integration in LAC and EU and debate on the reference guide – to be held in mid-April

•Webinar on the role of the institutional, normative and social and solidarity economy organizations in the social and labor integration of people with drug use problems – held in September

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Road map of the 2.3 WG

Face-to-face regional workshop for the design of plans and programs (national and local) for the social and economic integration of people with drug use problems, incorporating a differential and gender approach +

Development and practical application of quality standards in attention to additions in relation to aspects related to gender and vulnerable population.

Uruguay (5-9 June 2023)

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Road map of the 2.3 WG

An advanced draft of the Guide will be presented at the face-to-face workshop in Uruguay and work will be done with interested countries to outline final aspects.

At the COPOLAD annual meeting to be held in 23-25 October 2023, the final reference document will be presented.











SOCIAL INCLUSION, CHILE – SENDA INTRODUCTION

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Collaborating partners:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (6/2) GmbH

Why is social inclusion important for drug policy agenda?

Problem drug use could be either a consequence or a cause of social exclusion.

A person is socially excluded if "he/she is prevented from participating fully in economic, social and civic life and/or if his/her income and other resources are so low that he/she cannot enjoy a standard of living acceptable to the society in which he/she lives. (Gallie and Paugam, 2002).

People with problematic alcohol and other drug use face daily prejudices, social sanctions and stigmas that gradually erode their identity. Responses must be comprehensive, based on person's o wn resources and needs. The responsibility does not lie solely with the person facing the drug use problem. A framework must be woven to support and accompany the achievements made

the achievements made during treatment with responsibility from the State and the communities. through social inclusion A bilateral process (affected person-society) of mutual accommodation.

Involvement and participacion in social contexts/spaces

Equality of opportunities, rights and duties

As a continuous process



SOCIAL INCLUSION, SPAIN - PLAN NACIONAL SOBRE DROGAS

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A view from the (incomplete) Spanish experience

Visibility of social and economic integration in general public and drug policy (national and local):

- ✓ Social inclusion, human rights
- ✓ Normative, organizational and management model
- ✓ Differential approaches: gender, vulnerability
- ✓ Principles, objectives, actions, means











Collaborating partners:



PLAN DE ACCIÓN OBRE ADICCIONE 2021-24



Guide to social integration: theory and practice I

• What it focuses on:

Rights, capabilities/skills, possibilities
Vulnerabilities, inequiality, stigma

 $\checkmark \equiv$ Gender perspective

• What is based on:

- ✓ Available evidence
- ✓ Country/regional situation
 - Risk and resorurce mapping: availability and coverage .

Collaborating partners:

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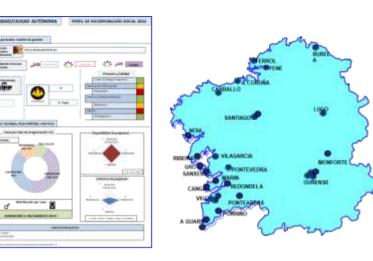
o Portfolio of services

B

- o Alliances, agreements and financing.
- ✓ Models and contexts/spaces of intervention.
- ✓ Good practices.

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Guide to social integration: theory and practice II

• With what

- ✓ Processes, methodologies, resources and activities.
 - Social diagnosis, plan/itinerary, accompaniment (mentoring) and formal and informal local/community networking.
- ✓ Information and monitoring.
- For what:
 - Training and knowledge.
 - ✓ Technical support and accompaniment.

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	<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>
g)	DIAGNOSIS ASSESSMENT	PERSONAL FAMILY ECONOMIC EDUCATIVAS TRAINING SKILLS SOCIAL	FROM THE PROGRAM FROM THE PERSON: ITINERARY
	INDIVIDUALIZED PLAN	LABOR JUDICIAL	ACHIEVEMENTS HIGH/LOW
	Goals and itineraries	HEALTH HOUSING	DERIVATION FOLLOW UP
			\rightarrow



SOCIAL INCLUSION, BARBADOS

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Barbados

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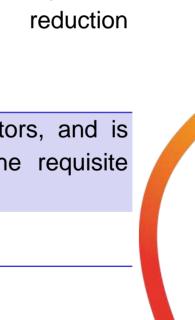
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- In Barbados, the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) is the governmental agency charged with drug demand reduction interventions/ outreach
- Management of the Council reports to a Board of Directors, and is supported by a team of eight technical officers with the requisite administrative support.

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Collaborating partners

Obtervatorio Europeo de las Drogas y las Toxicomentas





- Our outreach is done along a continuum of prevention to treatment and rehabilitation and is carried out in schools and the wider community.
- Traditionally programs have focused on general areas:- research, community, schools- without any special emphasis on gender











- Impending changes in the international arena signaled that the Council should review its program delivery
- In 2017, we undertook a SWOT analysis: one of the weaknesses identified was the absence of gender-differentiated programming
- Identified the SDG's which were the most relevant to NCSA











- **Goal 3**: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Specifically 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empowerment of women and girls













- Started tentatively and this is still a work in progress
- Incorporated gender in the still to be approved BNADP; undertook a small survey to identify barriers to women accessing treatment; a support group for (adolescent) males only; development of a Substance Abuse Badge for the BBSA among others
- Proposed residential skill-building camp for young males only (11/12yr olds)

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- Try to maintain a relationship with the Bureau of Gender Affairs
- Participation in local/regional/int'l seminars e.g GENLEA; COPOLAD











CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

There are a few NGOs whose projects and programme initiatives in fact aim to address gender inequality:

 National Organisation for Women; Business and Professional Women's Club; Men's Educational Support Assoc.; the Assoc. of Women in Agriculture; Pinelands Creative Workshop











ENGAGING ACADEMIA

- The Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)
- The Institute for Gender and Development Studies (Nita Barrow Unit, UWI)











CHALLENGES

Despite the importance given in the National Strategic Plan of Barbados (2005–2025) to achieving gender equality and mainstreaming gender into national priorities and initiatives, in practice gender is not a priority.

It is also reflected in the low levels of support from senior members within the public service for gender-sensitivity training and the extent to which trained personnel are able to incorporate gender mainstreaming into existing work obligations.

Country Gender Assessment of Barbados 2016:CDB

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WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Mainstream gender into national policy
- Encourage inter-agency collaboration on gender
- Promotion of evidence-based programming and policy-making based on sex disaggregated data











WHAT CAN WE DO?

Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of gender-related outcomes

Support programmes to address intergenerational poverty (link to drug use)













THANK YOU

Betty Hunte, January 2023

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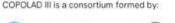






Key topics for discussion

- How do Caribbean countries assess the degree of development of social inclusion in the framework of the 2030 Agenda? And in relation to drugs?
- Is social inclusion a visible issue in drug policies in the Caribbean countries?
- What factors contribute to it being more or less visible?













Key topics for discussion

- What would be needed to promote a productive dialogue that would contribute to include this topic in the public policy agenda in general and in drug policy, and to transform care and treatment practices for the recovery of people with drug problems?
- Are common interests identified in the region?







