The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades, including light lime green, medium green, and dark forest green, creating a modern, layered effect.

# Global Need for Workforce Development in Addictions Treatment and Prevention

Situation in Latin America and the  
Caribbean

# Hemispheric evaluation report on drug control 2015

## Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) for 34 countries

### Multidimensional Security Secretariat

#### OAS/CICAD

- ▶ Illicit substances of greatest presence in this region are: marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, smoked cocaine, crack, amphetamine derivatives, especially ecstasy.
- ▶ Tendencies identified in the region regarding marijuana:
  - ▶ Increasing prevalence of use
  - ▶ Low risk perception for occasional and frequent use
  - ▶ High perception of easy access and high direct offer

- ▶ Very few countries have been able to calculate problematic drug users, and even fewer have determined the number of problematic users who require treatment.
- ▶ This is the way to calculate the gap between supply and demand for treatment and rehabilitation services
- ▶ Only Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay have made these calculations
- ▶ Almost none have calculated the population that must be reached with universal prevention, selective and indicated prevention and with early detection and brief intervention.
- ▶ This is essential to identify target populations and calculate coverage gaps.

# Recommendations of the MEM

**RECOMMENDATION 5: Design and implement a comprehensive universal, selective and indicated prevention system based on evidence, with measurable objectives, aimed at different population groups, including at-risk populations**

- ▶ The report shows that 56% of countries comply or mostly comply with this recommendation. That is, 44% of countries cause more concern.

**RECOMMENDATION 6:** Promote in public health systems the integration of treatment and rehabilitation plans and programs that address drug dependence as a chronic and recurrent disease.

- ▶ The report shows that 71% of the countries comply or largely comply with the recommendation. That is, 29% of countries cause most concern.

**RECOMMENDATION 7 - Facilitate access to drug dependents to a treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration system, which offers several comprehensive models of therapeutic interventions, taking into account internationally accepted quality standards.**

- ▶ The report shows that 71% of the countries meet or largely comply with the recommendation.
- ▶ This does not mean that there is universal coverage or of the majority of the population that needs it and requests it.
- ▶ Neither is the diversity of supply specified.
- ▶ While it would be necessary to investigate in the specific situation of 71%, the 29% of the remaining countries that do not fulfill this recommendation cause greater concern.

**RECOMMENDATION 9: Strengthen government relations with specialized academic, research and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to generate evidence on the demand of drugs.**

- ▶ This report shows that 74% of the countries comply or largely comply with that recommendation. There is concern about 26% of countries that do not achieve this compliance.

**RECOMMENDATION 10: Promote and strengthen the training and continuous training of the different professionals, technicians and actors involved in the implementation of actions to reduce the demand for drugs.**

- ▶ This variable is very generic, without specifying the gap or target population to be addressed. It only shows if there is an attempt to promote and strengthen training and continuous training, a certain political will in that direction.
- ▶ The report shows that 68% of the countries comply or largely comply with this recommendation. The remaining 32% of the countries are under that compliance and are of greater concern.

# Development according to the information collected by countries

	Country
<b>low development</b>	Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, Domínica, San Vicente y las Granadinas y Santa Lucía
<b>middle/low development</b>	Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haití, Paraguay, Perú, Saint Kitts y Nevis y Suriname
<b>Middle development</b>	Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala y Venezuela
<b>high development</b>	Brasil, Canadá , Chile, EEUU, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, República Dominicana, Trinidad y Tobago y Uruguay

- ▶ To complement this information, it would be necessary to work with the regional UNODC offices to determine the political and technical conditions for their development in this area.
- ▶ The generic questions do not detail the quantity and quality of the services offered. It would be useful to promote a rapprochement of the teams of the regional offices, to identify more clearly the target populations and thus determine the gaps in coverage and quality.
- ▶ It is necessary to differentiate the level of technical assistance according to the level of development of each country.

# International training

- ▶ Cicad with Proccer (Latin American Training and Certification Program for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drugs and Violence)
- ▶ Treatnet (UNODC and WHO)
- ▶ COPOLAD (European cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean on drug issues)
- ▶ Colombo Plan with DAP (UPC, UTC y URC)



# DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

*Pioneering Demand & Supply Reduction Since 1973*

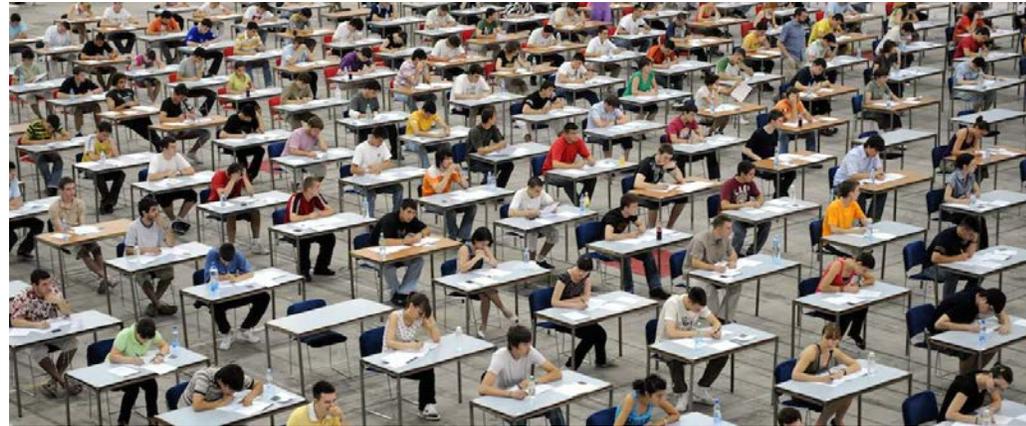
# EDUCATION PROVIDERS



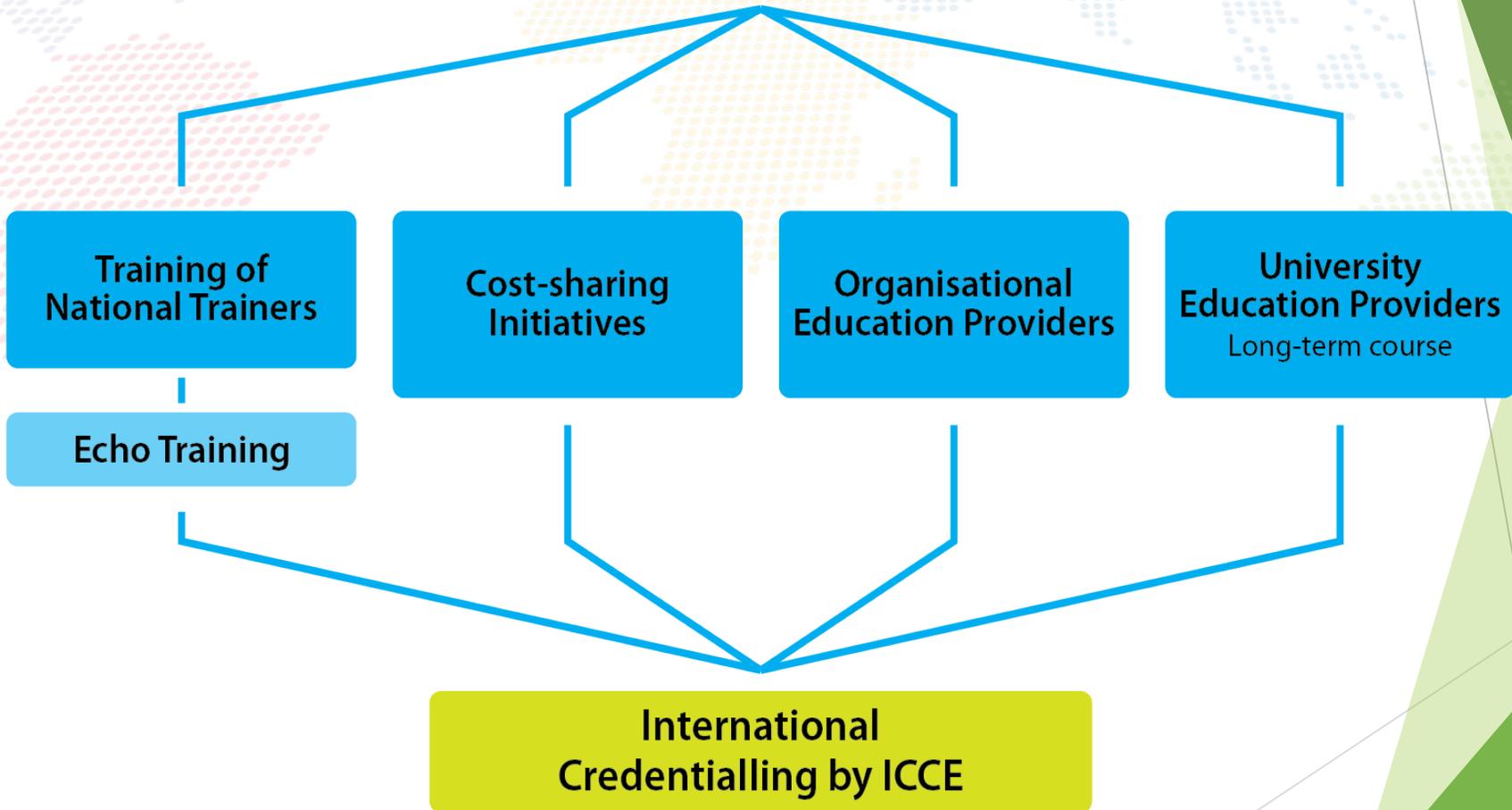
# OBJECTIVES

In its efforts to enhance the international prevention and treatment capacity globally, DAP awards education provider status to governments, organizations and universities/colleges:

- to disseminate training; and
- to prepare for ICCE Credentialing Exams



# Global/Regional Training of Master Trainers



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An experience of training in treatment  
in a drug agency  
Chile

## ELearning course (Universal): SENDA Administration

General concepts (32 hrs)

Consumption of alcohol and other drugs in pregnancy: introduction to the alcohol spectrum (FASD) (30 hrs)

SISTRAT

Conceptual Update on Relapse Prevention

Interview Strategies with Motivational Approach (20 hrs)

Therapeutic interventions (32 hrs)

Intervention with Families

Drug / Crime RNR

Ethical considerations in the treatment of people with substance use problems

Crisis intervention

Initial evaluation

Continuous quality improvement model

## ELearning course (Selective): SENDA administration with external tutors

Individualized Treatment Plan (PTI)

Prevention Relapse Strategies

Intervention strategies with families

Comprehensive Evaluation

## classroom + elearning course

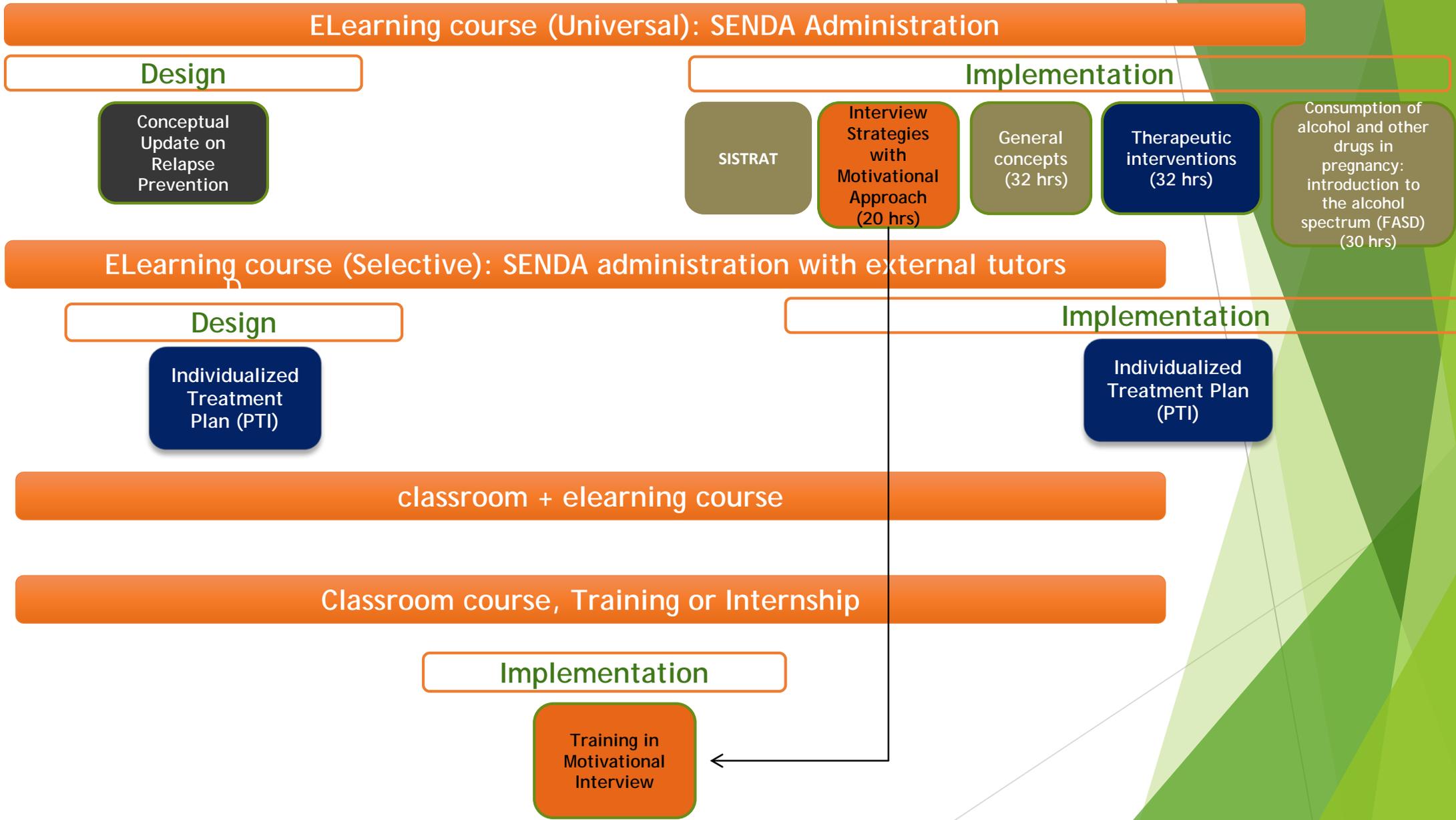
Individualized Treatment Plan (PTI)

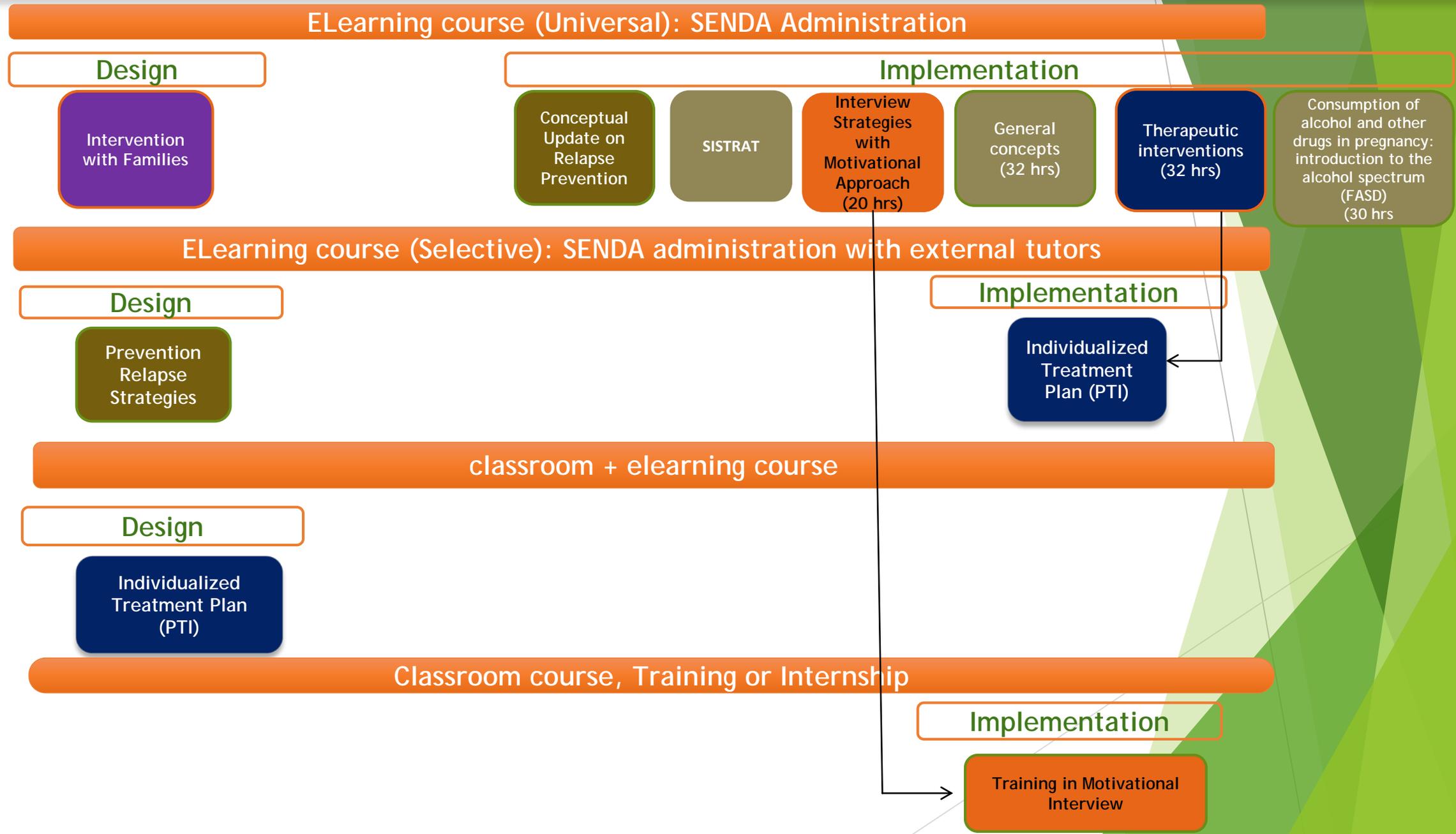
Methodologies for the Comprehensive Evaluation and Initial Evaluation

## Classroom course, Training or Internship

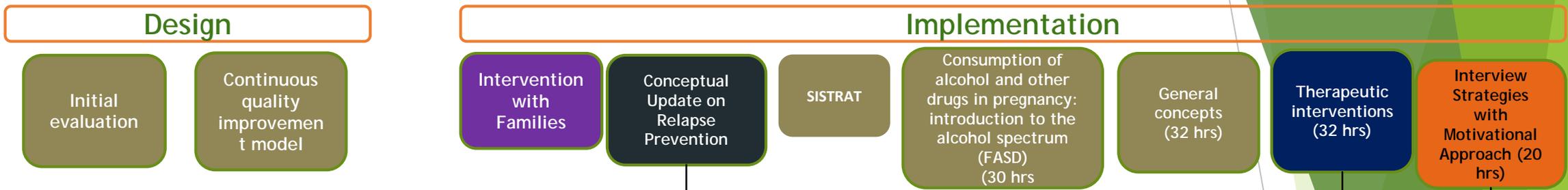
Training in Motivational Interview

Training in the implementation of PTI

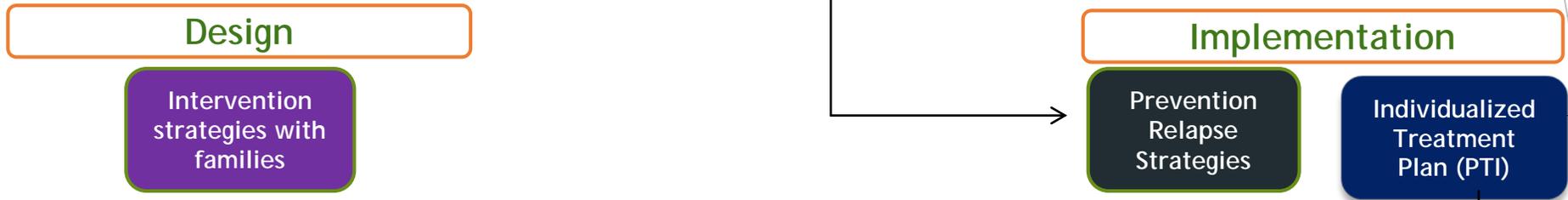




E Learning course (Universal): SENDA Administration



E Learning course (Selective): SENDA administration with external tutors



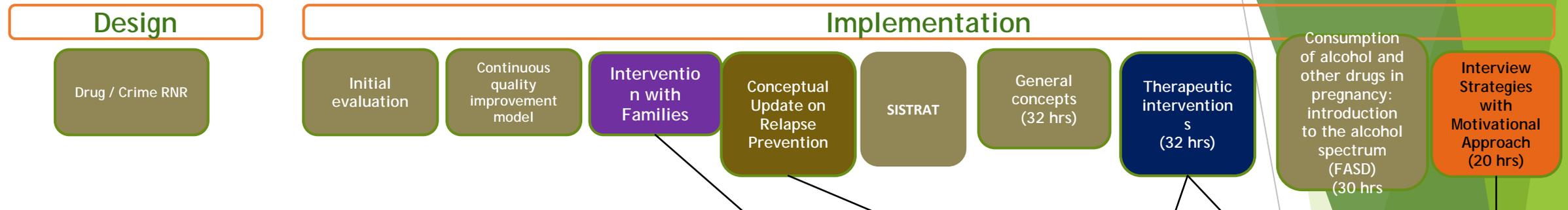
classroom + e learning course



Classroom course, Training or Internship



E Learning course (Universal): SENDA Administration



course (Selective): SENDA administration with external tutors



classroom + e learning course



Classroom course, Training or Internship



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Thanks