

CELAC-EU

Cooperation supported by the EU: sustainability and lessons learned in the framework of **COPOLAD**

55 Regular Session CICAD-OEA

Washington April 29th - 1st May,

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COPOLAD Executive and Coordination Body



FIIAPP
COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA





WHY COOPERATION? A RIGHT TIME TO MAKE THE EFFORT



S. XX – S. XXI

“MAGIC THINKING”

↑ Social alarm

Weak theoretical bases

Voluntary

Ideological bias

Anything goes, as long as
“something” is done...

INCREASING EVIDENCE

Observatories: definition and
assessment of key indicators

+ Experience

+ Research

+ Validated tools

+ Attention to effectiveness
& cost - effectiveness



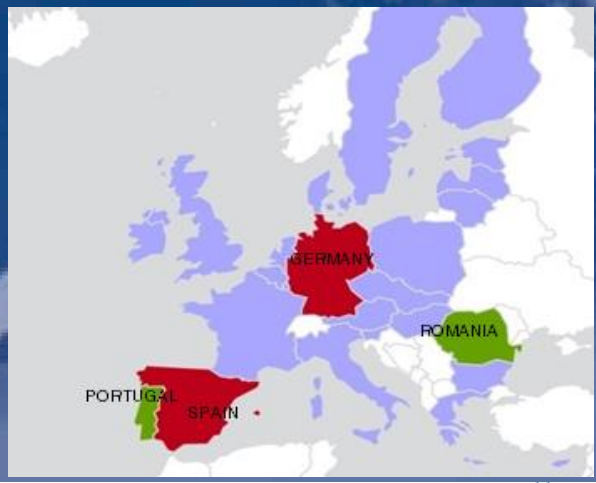
**WHY COOPERATION?
A RIGHT TIME
TO MAKE THE EFFORT:
After several decades
of drugs policy
implementation in both Regions**



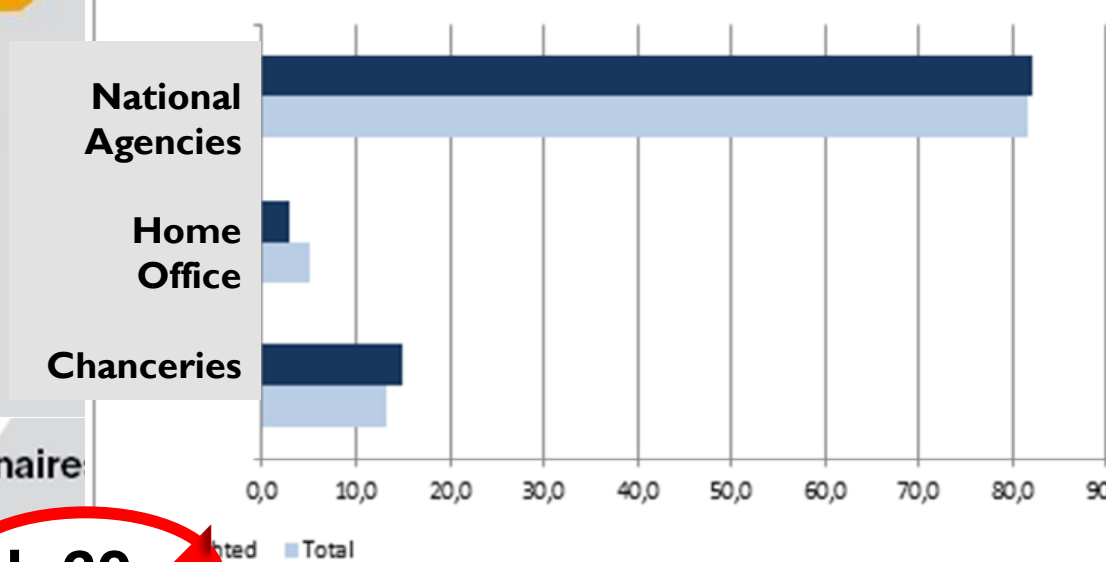
IT IS NOW CLEAR:

- The principle of **SARED RESPONSIBILITY**
- The need for a **BALANCED APPROACH** including both: **Supply and Demand Reduction** components aiming at the protection and enhancement of:
 - ✓ **HUMAN RIGHTS:** including the reduction of inequalities and vulnerabilities
 - ✓ **PUBLIC HEALTH:** including equity and the reduction of personal and social costs associated with drug use
 - ✓ **PUBLIC SECURITY** regarding drug-related problems

MID TERM EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF COPOLAD (EPRD, 2013)



Institution respondent (%)



- In depth interviews and questionnaire
- In depth interviews only
- Questionnaires only

N=60

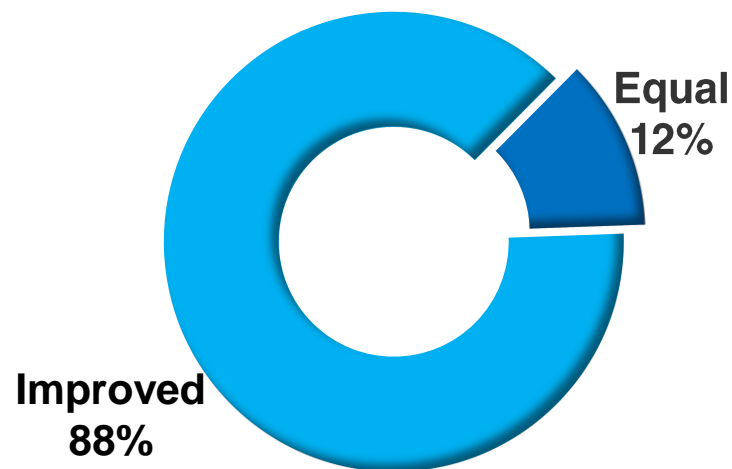
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS

MAIN RESULTS:

Very good valuation by all beneficiaries and stakeholders:

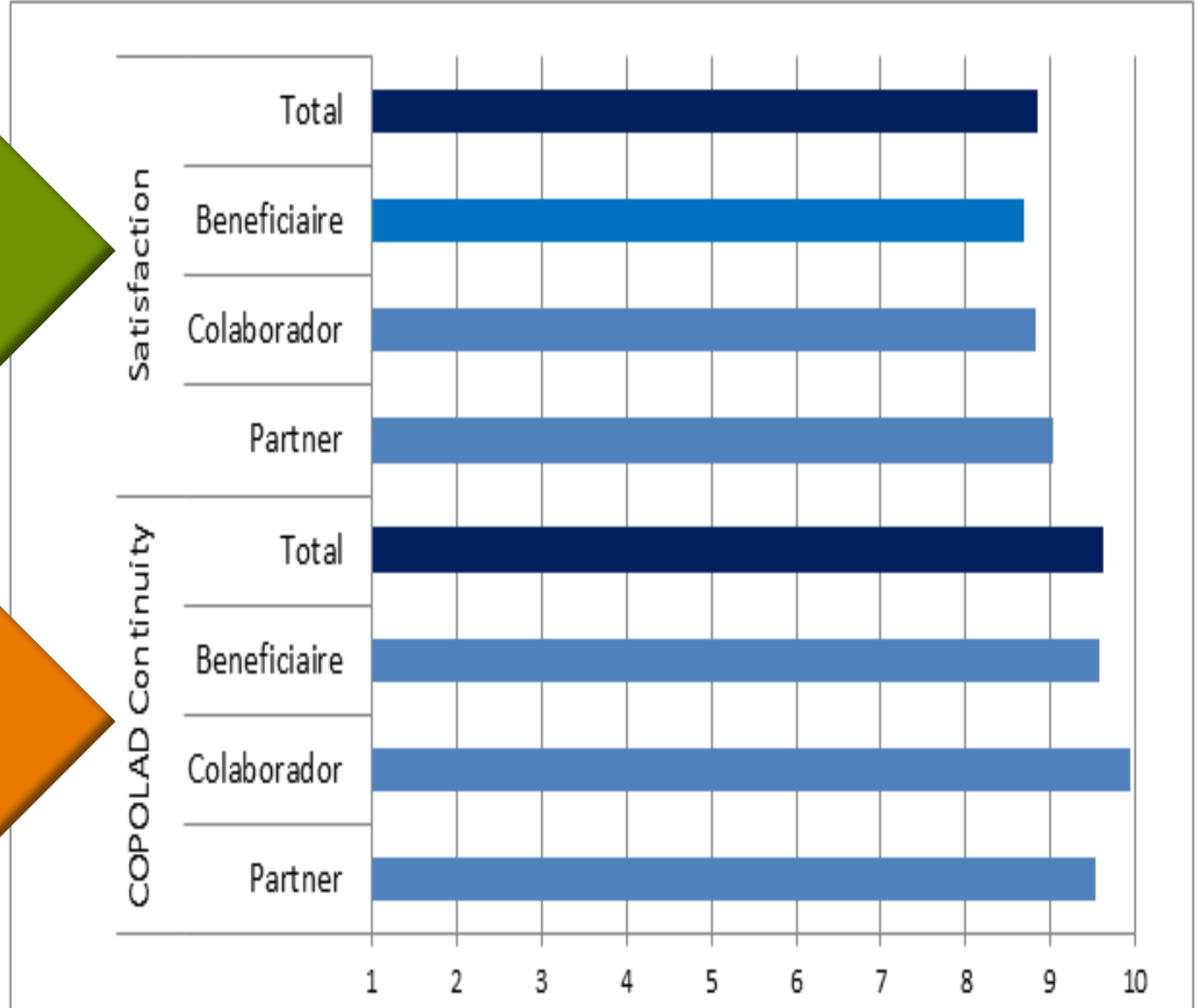
- **High relevance of issues tackled**
- **Good implementation**
- **Enormous importance at bi-regional, regional and sub-regional levels**
- **Enhanced new dialog procedures, and the quality and variety of issues covered**
- **Increased the number and key involvement of countries in the Mechanism**
- **Good coordination and collaboration with other programmes of the EU**
- **Very good level of complementarity and synergies achieved with multilateral key bodies: EMCDDA, CICAD and PAHO**
- **Networking and regional exchanges provided are highly valued**

It has contributed to a significant improvement and activation of the Mechanism CELAC-UE



MAIN RESULTS SUMMARY BY COUNTRY CATEGORY:

Valuation of COPOLAD, by status (means, 1-10 scale)

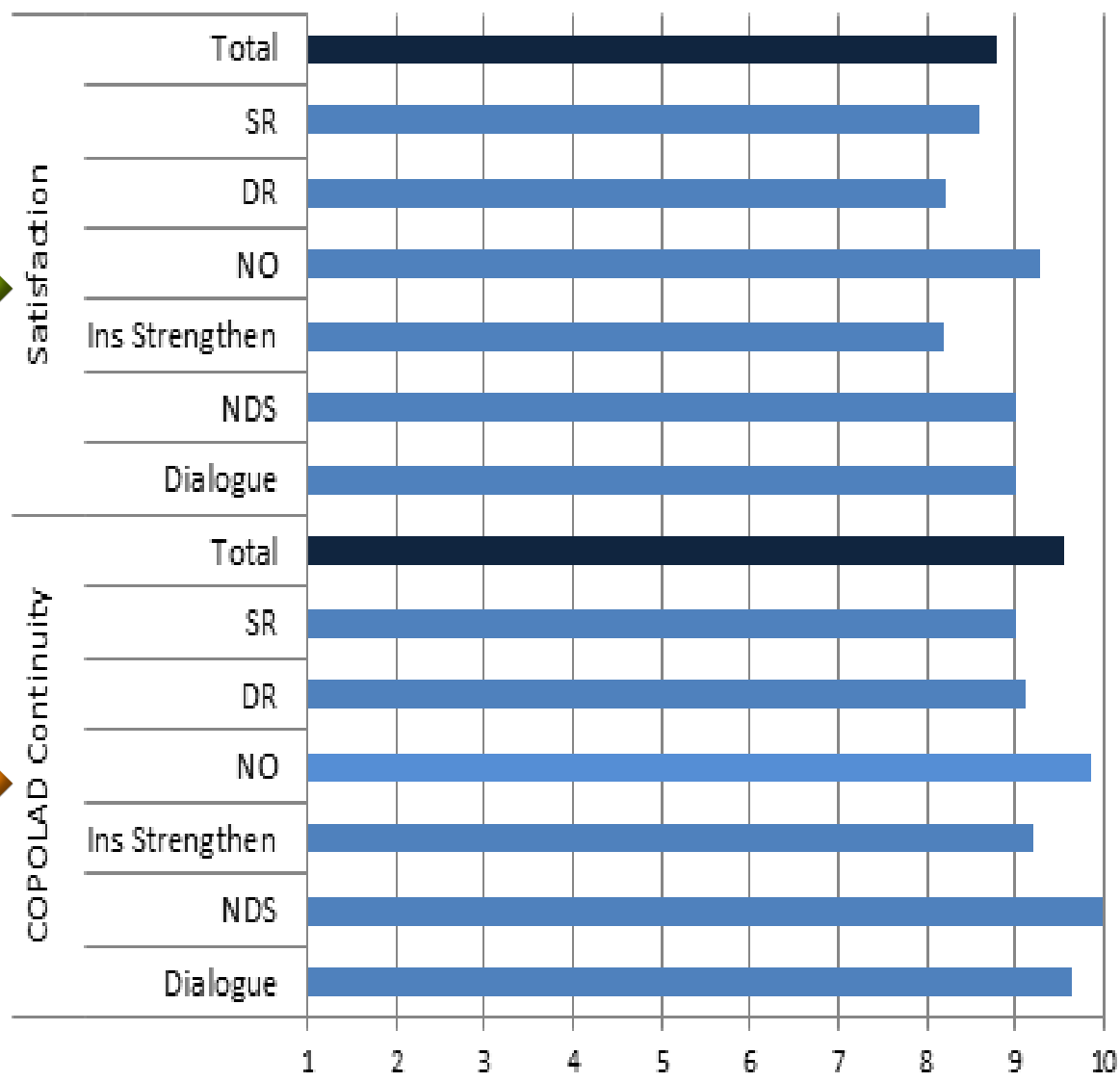




MAIN RESULTS: Valuation by Component

All components receive a remarkably high rate

Inclusion of each component in a 2nd phase of COPOLAD



MAIN RESULTS:

Among other findings,

the results of the evaluation also highlights the need for:

■ CONTINUITY

- ✓ To consolidate common action and approaches
- ✓ Processes, consensus and use of products developed during the 1st Phase could be at risk without a tracking program

■ INCLUSION OF THE CARIBBEAN

■ A SUB-REGIONAL APPROACH: responding to different needs (high diversity of countries in CELAC)

■ INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY: in activities developed at a national level

SOME QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

- **Consolidation of the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs CELAC – EU, to enhance bi-regional dialogue**
 - ✓ **Fostering dialogue and institutional strength:** 518 participants (policy makers/planners) in 6 bi-regional Conferences
 - ✓ **Opening new opportunities for bi-regional dialogue:** 12 active platforms: 185 participants, engaged in the: “COPOLAD E-room of the CELAC-UE Mechanism”

- **Consolidation of National Observatories (NO), in close cooperation with OIDA-CICAD and EMCDDA**
 - ✓ **Needs assessment:** 4 reports produced for tailoring activities to existing needs of NO and national Information Systems
 - ✓ **Training:** 512 participants (directors of NO, epidemiologists and analysts) from 18 NO, in workshops and seminars.
 - ✓ **Institutional strength:** enhancement of NO and promotion of the establishment of Early Warning Systems (Colombia, Costa Rica)
 - ✓ **2 protocols** have been agreed

■ Capacity building in Drug Demand Reduction (DDR)

- ✓ **Needs assessment:** 1 report produced for tailoring activities to existing needs
- ✓ **Training:** 3 on-line courses implemented / 176 participants: planners and expert-managers from 17 LA countries. National editions: Peru, Mexico and growing number of countries interested
- ✓ **Accreditation criteria:** 169 LA-UE experts have identified *basic* and *advanced* standards for DDR programmes: 11 countries are considering to implement them; coordination with CICAD-OEA and PAHO
- ✓ **Fostering institutional strength:** Directory of Services: 18 LA countries are participating in its development. The directory useful for: planning services, implementing accreditation; implementing protocols; professional training; and information gathering by NO
- ✓ **Publications:** Best practice guidelines: *APP*; and *Gender oriented approaches*

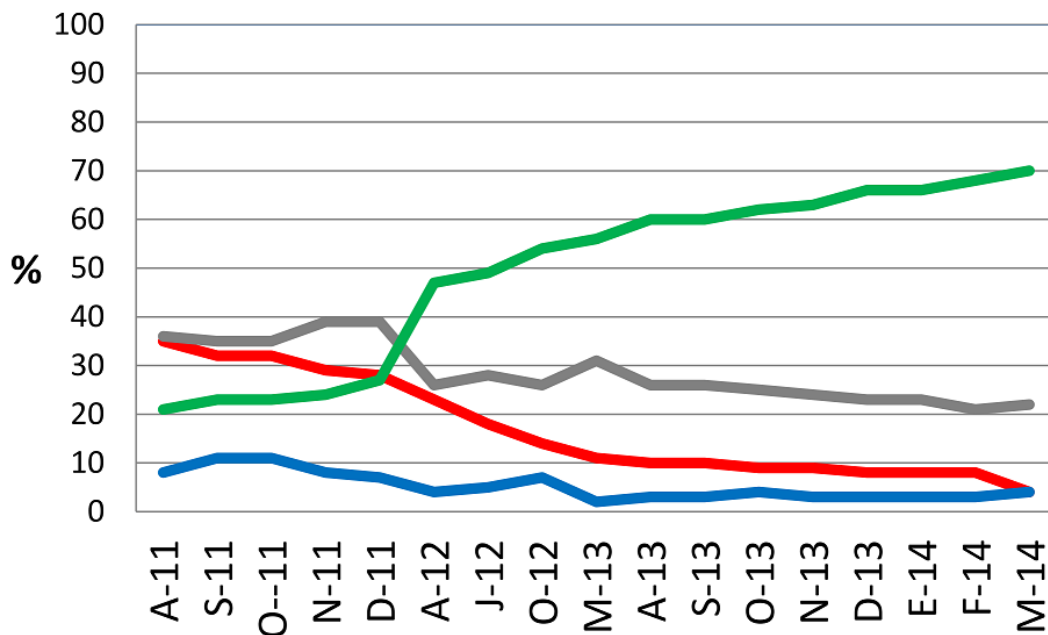


- **Capacity building in Drug Supply Reduction (DSR)**
 - **Training and exchange of experiences:**
 - ✓ **Alternative Development:** 229 participants: coca-leaf producers and beneficiaries of projects (all Andean countries)
 - ✓ **Prevention, Control and Police Investigation on Precursors, Synthetic Drugs and Cocaine trafficking:** 233 participant experts and policy makers in DSR (Anti-Narcotic Police Units, and other National Drug Control Bodies)
 - ✓ **Money Laundering from Drug Trafficking - Assets Recovery Offices:** 119 participant experts from Police Units against money laundering and drug trafficking, Financial Intelligence Units, Asset Recovery Offices, and other related institutions and regional and international organizations
 - **Publications:**
 - ✓ A manual on Alternative Development on planning and evaluation protocol;
 - ✓ 3 monographs in DSR (amphetamines and control of illegal trafficking)





Evolution of activities: August 2011 - March 2014



STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

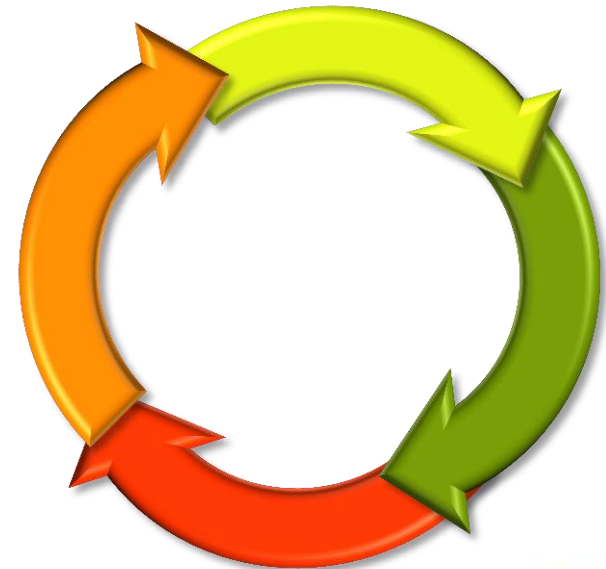


- **National Agencies and other Institutions responsible for drugs policy**
- **National and international Drugs Observatories**
- **Key multilateral Agencies: PAHO, CICAD, EMCDDA**
- **Non government networks: IDPC, RIOD + members at a national level...**

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

Facing the traditional lack of communication between intervention fields, increasing the opportunities for exchange and cooperation aiming at increasing coherence between:

- Research-evidence**
- Policy making**
- Civil society involvement**
- Professional & grass-roots practice**



FUTURE COPOLAD 2

The European Commission is currently working on the preparation of a 2nd phase of the program. It is now official the:

- Follow-up of the programme in a 2nd phase
- Maintenance of the 4 components (PRELAC will be included in Component 4)
- Inclusion of Caribbean countries COPOLAD: Art 16 of the DCI (clause gateway), will use this article to exceptionally finance the Caribbean in all activities see fit
- The position of interested countries will be considered in the preparation of the next phase

