



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

cicad

FORTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION
April 30 - May 2, 2008
Washington, DC

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.43
CICAD/doc.1646/08
29 April 2008
Original: Español

PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION WITH YOUTH
Prevention - Technical Area
CONACE-CHILE

René Donoso
Prevention Chief

***PREVENTIVE
INTERVENTION WITH
YOUTH
Prevention - Technical
Area
CONACE-CHILE
René Donoso***



GOBIERNO DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
SUBSECRETARIA DEL INTERIOR
CONACE

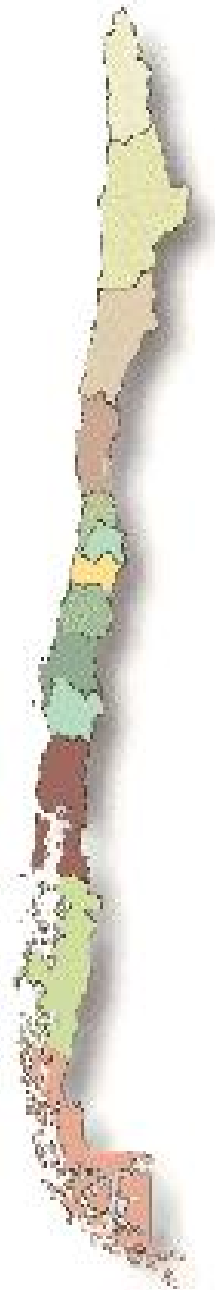


**THE NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY
PURPOSE:**

**REDUCE DRUG TRAFFIC AND
USE FOR THE YEAR 2008**



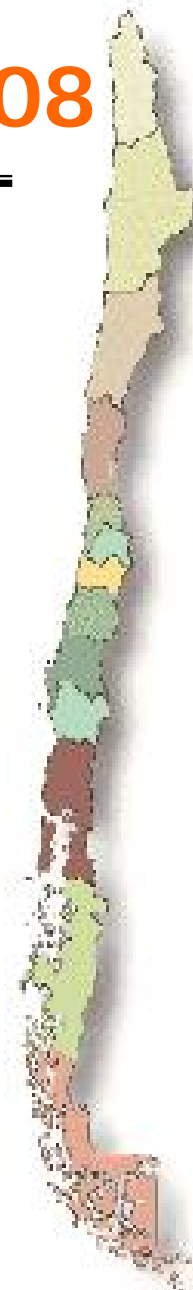
GOBIERNO DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
SUBSECRETARIA DEL INTERIOR
CONACE





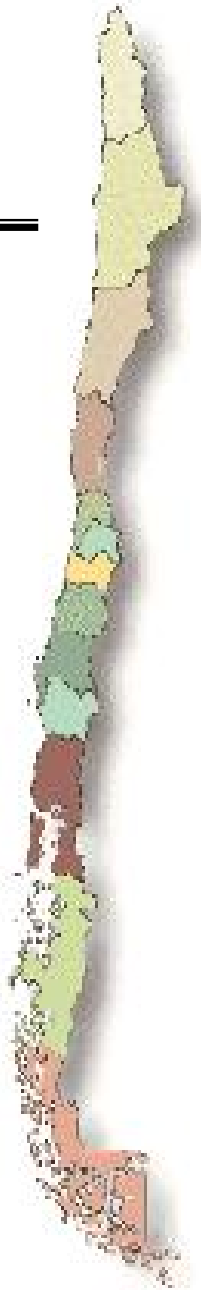
OVERALL GOALS 2003 - 2008

- Reduce past-year prevalence of ***marihuana*** in the population under 18 years old
- Reduce past-year prevalence of ***cocaine*** in the general population
- Reduce past-year prevalence of ***pasta base*** in youth population in low social and economic level



OVERALL GOALS 2003 - 2008

- Reduce the availability of illicit drugs
- Reduce drug production
- Reduce the illegal use and diversion of chemical substances



From the National Drug Strategy 2003-2008 to a National Prevention Drug Strategy for Youth

- **In Chile, according to statistics (INE), there are about 4,082,396 people between 15 and 29 years old.**
- **The group aged between 19 and 25 years presents the highest level of drug use.**
- **Thus, the National Strategy to Prevent Drug Use among 19-25 year-olds is developed.**

Last-year prevalence data, 19 - 25 year-olds

- Alcohol abuse (month) 25,3
- Marihuana 18,8
- Cocaine and/ or **pasta base** 3,3
- Ecstasy and similar (general population) 0,1



Guiding Principals of the National Strategy expressed in the Youth Strategy

- **Comprehensive nature of the response.**
- **Co-responsibility.**
- **Balance between demand reduction and supply reduction.**
- **Social participation.**



Principles for working with youth

- a. Diversity of youth realities**
- b. Active participation of youth in their own development process**
- c. Recognize youth as an active subject.**
- d. Consideration of the development context**
- e. Youth as social capital**
- f. Development of specific and non-specific prevention action proposals**



Principles for working with youth

- g. Prevention activities using the “risk management” model (alcohol)**
- h. Actions geared to non-drug users and non problematic consumers**
- i. Healthy use of free time**
- j. Increase of “perception of risk” re drug use**
- k. Permanent and sustained strategy**



Strategic Objectives

1. Prevent and reduce the use of alcohol and drugs among youth in higher education throughout the country.
2. Reduce the use of alcohol and drugs among young workers in private and public sectors.
3. Reduce the use of alcohol and drugs in youth at social risk and social vulnerability.
4. Interventions for youth recreational activities, with decisional information about risks of drugs and alcohol use.
5. Improving skills and resources of territorial and functional youth organizations to prevent the use of drugs and risk management for the use of alcohol.

Network for the Youth Strategy

1. National Youth Institute (INJUV)
2. National Traffic Safety Commission (CONASET)
3. National AIDS Commission (CONASIDA)
4. Mental Health Alcohol and Drugs – Ministry Of Health
5. NGOs and research organizations on youth
6. Consortium of State Universities
7. Rectors Council





GOBIERNO DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
SUBSECRETARIA DEL INTERIOR
CONACE

Specific Objectives



1. Prevent and reduce the use of alcohol and drugs among youth in higher education.

Specific Objective 1:

- Design and implementation of programs for the delivery of information,
- Generate protective skills vis-a-vis drug and alcohol use,
- Improving relations with student organizations.





Specific Objective 2

Early detection of drug use and alcohol abuse in higher education students and definition of procedures for action.

Specific Objective 3

Develop commitments by university students to a healthy way of life.

2. Reduce the use of alcohol and drugs among young workers.



Specific Objective 1:

Design and implement programs for the development of attitudes, values and skills to avoid drug use in young workers.

Specific Objective 2

Increase the number of public and private institutions that have drug prevention policies, support and rehab treatment procedures for young workers.

3. Reduce the use of alcohol and drugs in youth at social risk and social vulnerability.

Specific Objective 1:

Identify and intervene in critical geographical areas where there are groups at social risk and vulnerability, promoting the reduction of drug use and related harm.

Specific Objective 2

Promote integration of at risk, vulnerable and socially excluded groups, and treat their drug use .

Specific Objective 3

Promote the development of a intervention program for young drug users in jail.

4. Interventions in youth recreational activities, delivering information about risks of drugs and alcohol use.

Specific Objective 1:

Generate intervention programs in “party” contexts to provide information for decision-making about drug and alcohol use and improving protective skills.



Specific Objective 2

Inform and train night club owners and staff in risk management, responsible sales and prevention of drug use.



Specific Objective 3

Generate an action plan with liquor store owners throughout the regions of the country to promote responsible point-of-sale controls.

Specific Objective 4:

Development of drug and alcohol prevention on university campuses

5. Improve skills and resources of territorial and functional youth organizations to prevent the use of drugs and improve the alcohol risk management

Specific Objective 1:

Promote the participation of and a proactive role for youth, through community programs and competitive project funding.

Specific Objective 2

Promote the recreational use of free time in a healthy way in, promoting healthy free time actions delivering preventive information in order to improve decision making for and with youth.

ACTIONS CARRIED OUT CONACE



I. UNIVERSAL PREVENTION

1. Work in the regions and community programs.
2. Implementation of prevention materials for youth:
ENFÓCATE (FOCUS YOURSELF)
3. Universal Prevention in High School
4. Partnership with Higher Educational Institutions
5. Universal Programs for youth in the military and military academies.
6. The Drug Observatory.

ACTIONS CARRIED OUT – CONACE

II. SELECTIVE PREVENTION

1. Prevention projects and actions for vulnerable and socially-excluded groups.
2. Intervention Programs in “party” contexts and neighborhoods in all regions of the country.



FINAL THOUGHTS

- Prevention requires selective strategies for youth population
- Consideration of contexts where drugs are used is important.
- Training of young professionals in youth matters is essential
- Constant updating of drug and youth research must feed back into the development of policy and strategy
- There must be an alliance with all sectors (private and public) on youth issues and public policy.