



HORIZONTAL COOPERATION

Best Practices for the Demand Reduction

Traineeship in Santiago de Chile, March 5-11, 2005

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HORIZONTAL COOPERATION

- In the context of the OAS, this implies the transfer of knowledge and the exchange of information and experiences among States.
- The OAS General Assembly reiterated the importance of cooperation, identified it as a priority (AG/Res. 857, 1987) and outlined the support that States should provide in this ambit.
- There have been successful experiences with horizontal cooperation in the region in other areas (such as agriculture).

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Traineeship IN CHILE

- During the Sixth Meeting of Experts on Reducing Demand (Buenos Aires, September, 2004) participants proposed that a traineeship on “Best Practices for Reducing Demand” be implemented as an initial CICAD/OAS experience with horizontal cooperation.
- CONACE, the representative of the Chilean government at said event, offered to organize the program.

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TRAINEESHIP STRUCTURE

- **Organizer:** National Council for Drug Control (*Consejo Nacional para el Control de Estupefacientes*, CONACE), Home Office Ministry, Chile.
- **Participants:**
 - * **Paraguay:** National Anti-Drug Commission (*Secretaría Nacional Antidrogas*, SENAD), municipalities, Ministry of Public Health and Social Wellbeing, Ministry of Education and Culture, National Police and NGOs.
 - * **Argentina:** Programming Commission for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and the Fight Against Drug Trafficking (*Secretaría de Programación para la Prevención de la Drogadicción y la Lucha contra el Narcotráfico*, SEDRONAR).
 - * **CICAD/OAS:** Demand Reduction Unit.
- **Total:** 17 participants.
- **Duration:** 5 days, 40 hours.
- **Financial and Onsite Support:** CICAD Demand Reduction Unit.

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TRAINEESHIP OBJECTIVES

General:

- To exchange experiences and information in a bilateral and multilateral way.
- To transfer knowledge regarding the strategies and programs that are being implemented in the areas of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in different countries.

Specific:

To exchange experiences with educational programs regarding drug prevention in schools, families, communities and the workplace in each participating country paying special attention to *management, design and evaluation* from the perspective of horizontal cooperation.

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METHODOLOGY

- Presentations on and discussions of different programs.
- On-site visits and meetings with program officials
- Review of educational/bibliographic support materials.



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AREAS OF EXCHANGE ⁽¹⁾

- Drug Polices in Each Country
- Educational Context:
 - School Prevention and Coexistence Policies
 - Prevention Continuum
 - Teacher Training
- Family Context

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AREAS OF EXCHANGE ⁽²⁾

- **Community Contexts:** Visits to the Municipalities of Peñalolén, Cerro Navia, Maipú and Puente Alto.
- **Marginality Program:**
 - Work with children and adolescents who are in a situation of high social risk.
- **Labor Context:**
 - Implementation of program in Chile's Port Authority, visit to Valparaíso.

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AREAS OF EXCHANGE ⁽³⁾

- High Impact Projects:
 - Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers at *Gendarmería de Chile* (Penitentiary system) and treatment of youth offenders.
 - Armed Forces and police prevention programs.
- Training:
 - Treatment center professionals and technicians.
 - Support for universities for the development of training courses for rehabilitation technicians and graduate programs that address drug-related topics.

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AREAS OF EXCHANGE ⁽⁴⁾

- Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs:
 - Treatment and rehabilitation programs (out-patient and residential).
 - Programs for specific communities.
 - Socio-occupational reinsertion.



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FOCUS AREAS



- *Conceptual Frameworks* (prevention, treatment and rehabilitation).
- Detailed review of program *objectives*.
- *Management Strategies*.
- *Inter-sectorial Coordination*.
- *Regional Coordination*.

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MAIN RESULTS ⁽¹⁾ Participants' Reflections

"The methodology used for this traineeship fostered the development of a space for training and exchange that is enriching at the regional level and promoted joint actions and approaches that are in keeping with the priorities of the international agencies (CICAD-OAS)."

SEDRONAR - Argentina

"The training program in Santiago de Chile has created a new vision of the promotion of prevention in different areas, particularly in the educational context."

SENAD - Paraguay

"...the information and content met participants' expectations."

Demand Reduction Unit,
CICAD /OAS

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MAIN RESULTS ⁽⁴⁾

Specific Challenges Related to Prevention in the Educational Area

- To work with the agencies that are responsible for developing drug policies in order to increase their ability to encourage Ministries of Education to take on a more active role in this area.
- To recognize that the countries' diverse realities demand universal, national, regional and local or specific strategies.
- To improve the evaluation systems for programs that have very long term results.

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MAIN RESULTS ⁽⁵⁾

Methodological Challenges

- The exchange of methodologies and materials and validation of that data in participating countries.
- The joint implementation of innovative strategies.
- The confirmation of the usefulness of evaluation systems in terms of calling attention to drug phenomena in the region.



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MAIN RESULTS ⁽⁶⁾

Challenges to Horizontal Cooperation

In the words of the participants

- ◆ To generate an ongoing cooperation program in the area of demand reduction that allows for:
 - ★ The implementation of technical advising activities and consultancies that include visits by experts.
 - ★ Area-specific training and education efforts designed to strengthen programs at the regional level (through traineeships or seminar-workshops).
- ◆ To use the experience that has been accumulated in specific ambits in order to improve the quality of the programs (“avoid making the same mistake twice,” applying successful programs in countries with similar characteristics).

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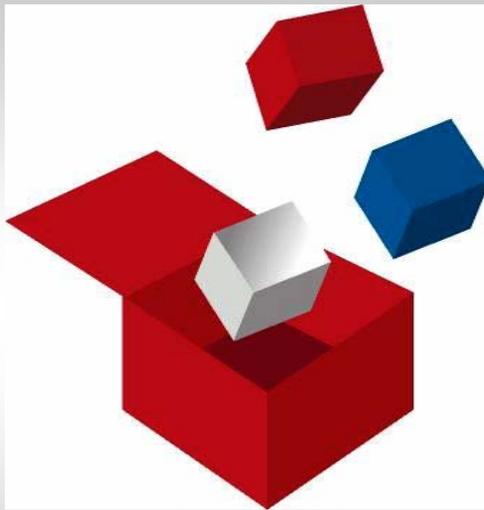
MAIN RESULTS ⁽²⁾

In the words of the participants

Horizontal Cooperation is positive because:

- It strengthens countries’ efforts and resources.
- It aids in the search for joint solutions to shared problems.
- It is an expression of the political will to provide technical support to others and to recognize difficulties.

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