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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION
CICAD**

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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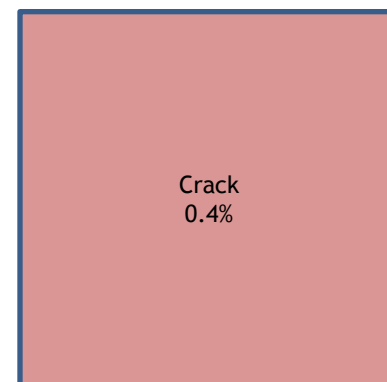
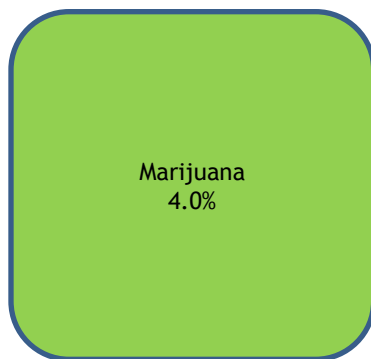
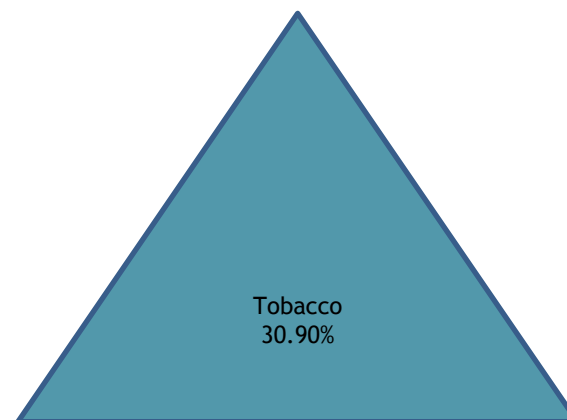
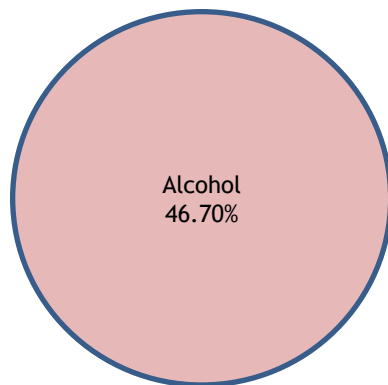
**STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL TREATMENT SYSTEM
WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY
EXPERIENCES IN COSTA RICA**

Strengthening the National Treatment System with the Participation of Civil Society Experiences in Costa Rica

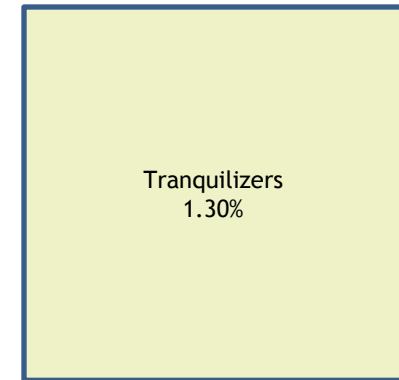
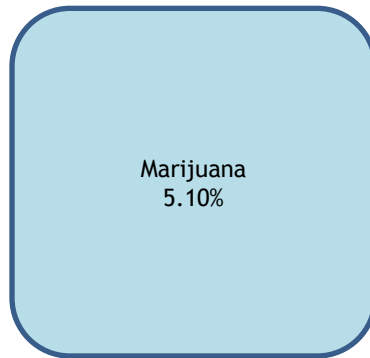
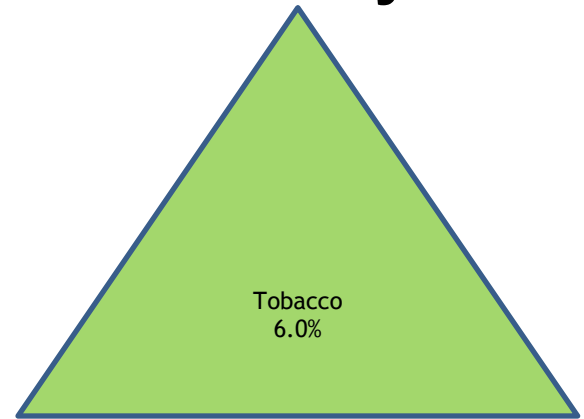
Instituto Costarricense sobre Drogas
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General Population Use According to a Home Survey (18-64 years) IAFA, 2010



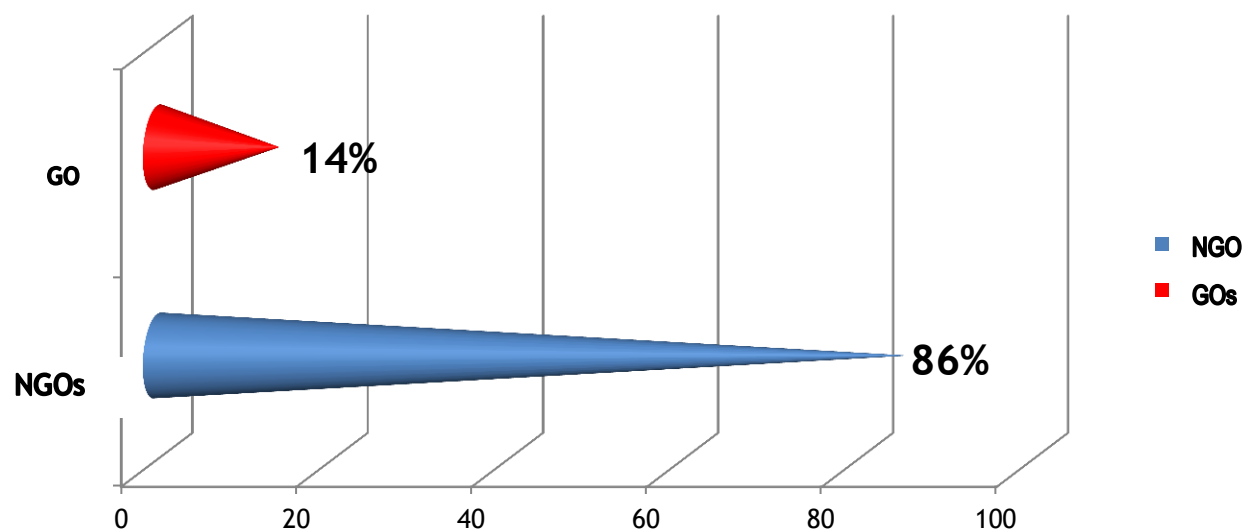
Secondary School Population Use (13-17 years) According to an IAFA School Survey 2012



- The majority of treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug addiction in Central America and Costa Rica are provided by NGOs with personnel that still require more training to meet this responsibility.
- Most are recovering addicts or religious groups with little or no training in the provision of treatment and lack sufficient academic training, such as basic administrative and management skills
- One of the main problems the Western Hemisphere faces with respect to the treatment of persons with problems related to drug use is the low quality and effectiveness of intervention strategies, whether they are basic or specialized.


- NGOs dedicated to drug treatment in Costa Rica are an organized response from civil society to the growing use of alcohol and other drugs which started during the 1980's.
- Those who participated in these NGO activities were called "charlistas," therapists, operators, messengers, persons of testimony/witnesses, among other important titles
- The need arose for training in order to participate in the different levels of intervention, and what was profiled was a qualified volunteer, with possibilities to form part of a therapeutic team, or better, to participate in therapeutic and administrative functions at the same time.


Percentage Distribution of Treatment Centers, According to their Status as a Public or Private Program Costa Rica 2012




Number of Cases Treated in NGOs, According to an IAFA 2013 Report

 = 5,853

 = 432

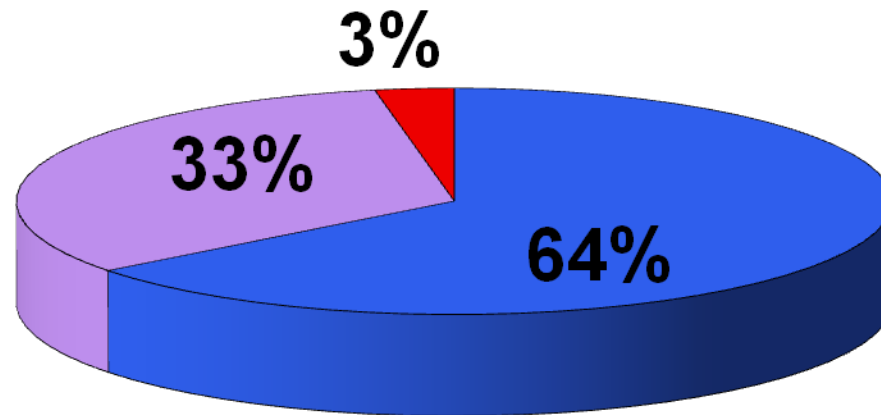
 = 592

 = 5,693

Total Number of Cases= 6,285

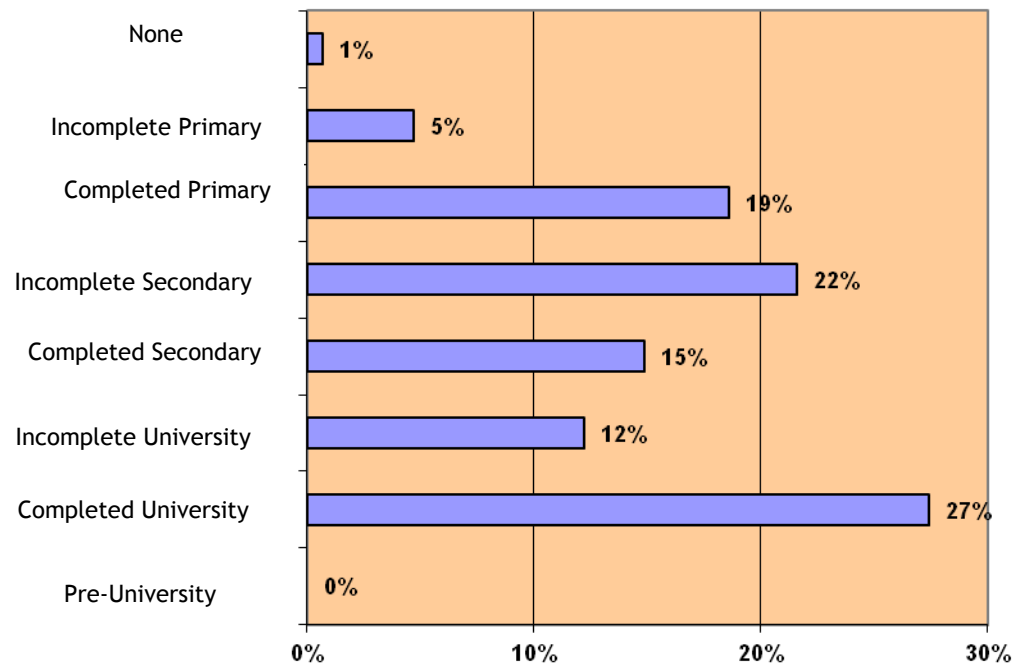
Percentage Distribution of human resources that work in treatment programs according to their status as a person in recovery from problematic drug use.

Costa Rica 2012

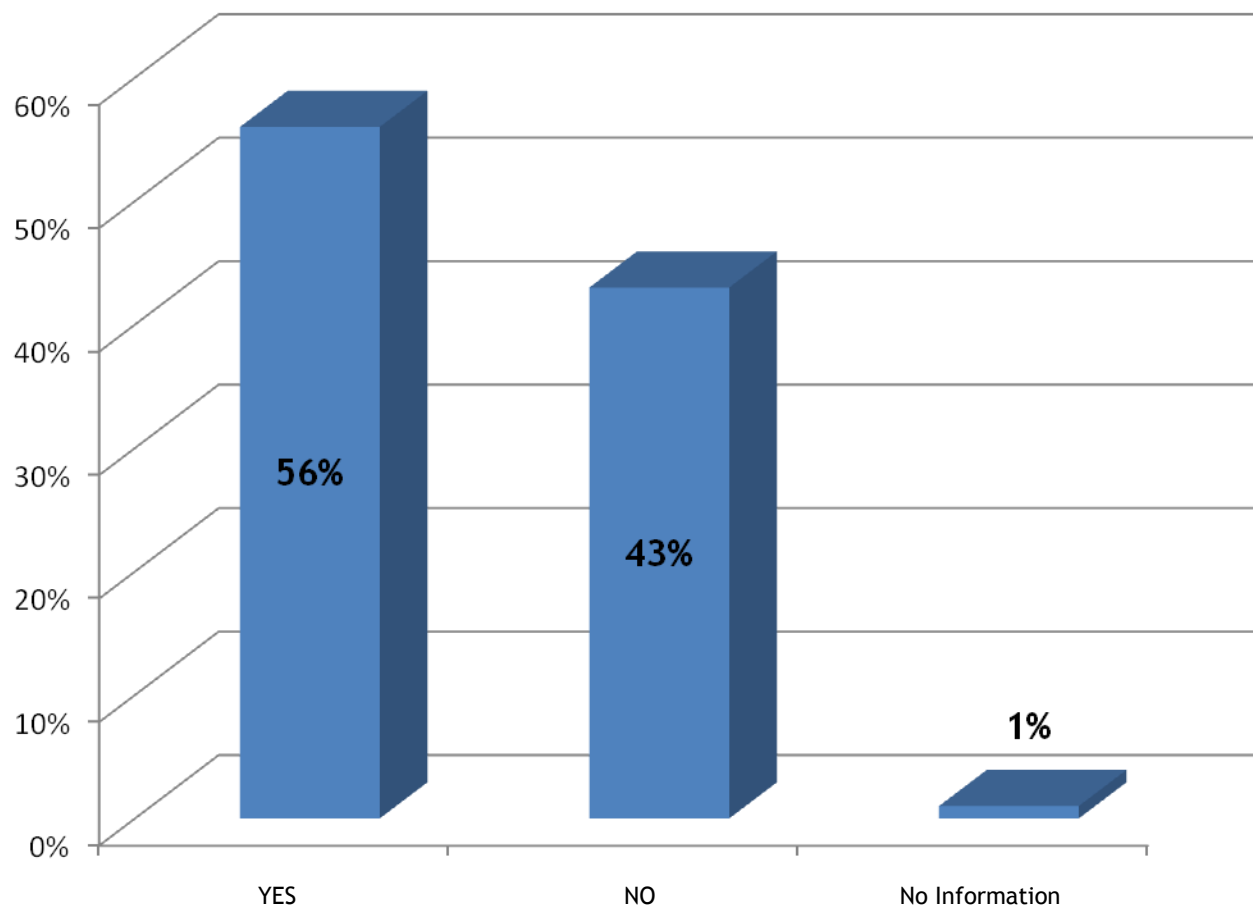


■ Yes ■ No ■ No Information

Percentage Distribution of Student Population, according to the basic education levels of the country Costa Rica 2012

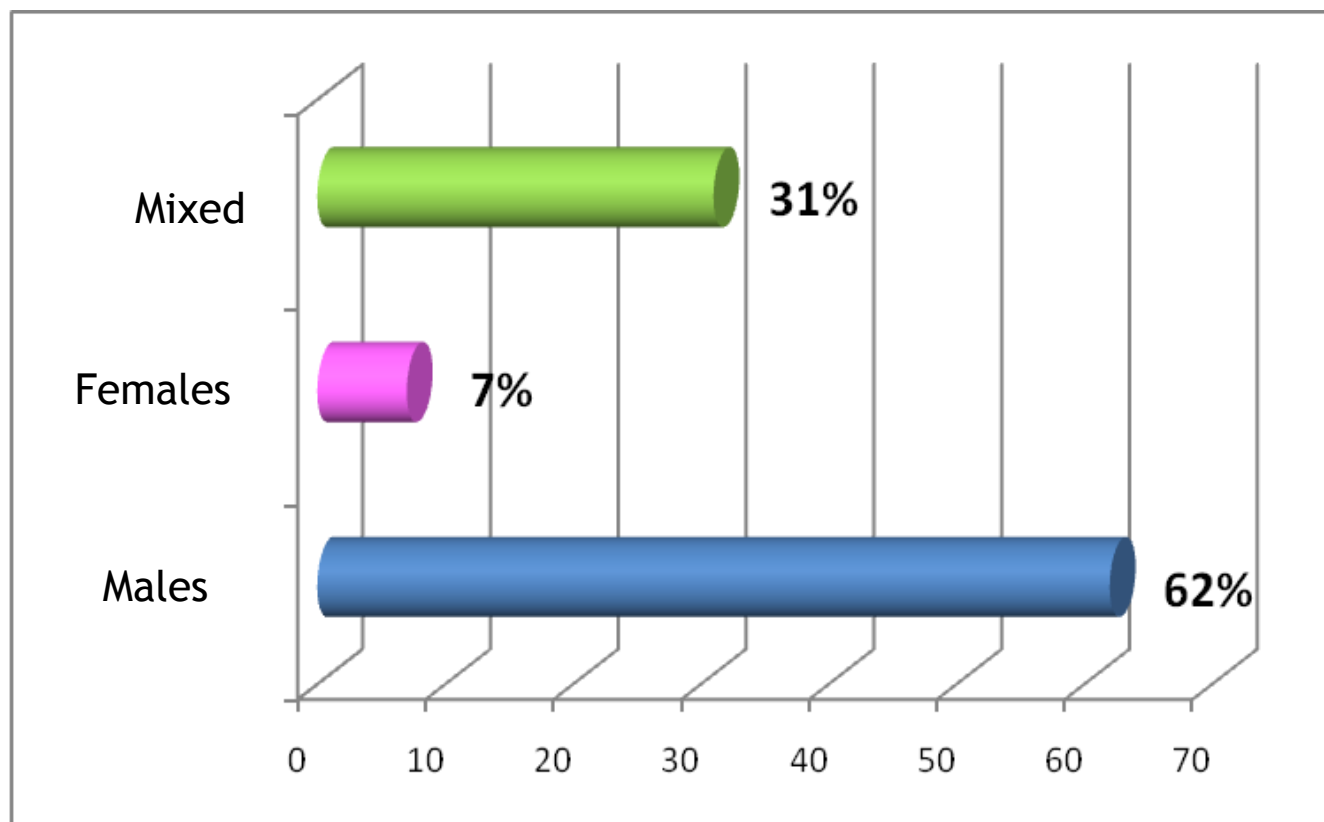


Percentage Distribution of the Student population according to whether or not they received or did not receive some type of training in drug treatment. Costa Rica 2012



Percentage Distribution of Treatment Centers, according to which population they serve: males or females.

Costa Rica 2012



TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FOR DRUG AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION IN COSTA RICA PROCCER—COSTA RICA



PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

To improve the quality of services through the training and certification of human resources to optimize the comprehensive care of persons with problems associated with psychoactive substance use.

Principles

- CONSTRUCTIVIST METHODOLOGY
- DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL AND PROACTIVE THINKING.
- INTERVENTIONS AND TREATMENT OF ADDICTION ILLNESS, WITH A BASE IN COMPETENCIES AND A COMPREHENSIVE FOCUS.
- DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLEMENTARY AND COOPERATIVE STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
- INTER-PROGRAMATIC WORK THAT STRENGTHENS THE NATIONAL TREATMENT SYSTEM.
- DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND TEAMWORK, INTER AND INTRA-PROGRAM.

TRAINED PERSONNEL		
PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL	44	9.64%
NOT PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL	412	90.35%

Total Number of Beneficiary Institutions
80

COMMUNICATION

“I remember that it called my attention, to be behind a desk and what they showed me here was, leaving the desk and sitting in chairs, and learning to communicate, and definitively the people cared more and they removed the desks, now they use chairs, then the communication came very intrinsically linked to rights and it was more humanizing...”

“I have learned to have more trust and confidence in myself, before I did not talk in front of anyone, I only listened, now they tell me to be quiet. Everything we have come up with in this process has been very important”

TEAM WORK

“Then from my side, the program grew a lot, as a team but also before we were more individualistic, now we meet with the psychologist to talk about the characteristics of the patient and we help the psychologist develop a treatment plan. I am very content and hope that the program continues” (Director participant)

“...something that I learned in the course, and I enjoyed the training, is that it is necessary to work in a team, principally as one that can say he assumes the responsibility of coordinating groups, I feel it's a quality of a good leader to use the power of a team” (Participant, 2013).

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

“we can see that a problem existed, that you see an addict as an addict but not any more, this is gone, I remember that it was the decision of the director to discharged someone, but not any more, now we are a team...” (Participant, 2013)

“I believe that this strengthening and the confidence that we have now and didn't have before, is due to the knowledge that we have, because I can answer a question that a user or family member gives me, I have the answers” (Participant, 2013)

Our Target Population

Instituto Costarricense sobre Drogas
<http://www.icd.go.cr>





