

1 Haiti/ CONALD Presentation



CONALD presentation (Republic of Haiti)

**SUB-REGIONAL SEMINAR: THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF DRUG
ABUSE PREVENTION**

CICAD

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

October 28th to 31st , 2014

“Examples of current prevention programs in school-aged population”

Background

- **Prevention Policies (2010-2015 National Strategy)**

the consequences of abuse are numerous for society: Traffic accidents, violence and family dramas, assault, theft, rape, murder and lost productivity, and the spread of diseases and infections. the following specific objectives are to be achieved:

- 1) Understand the drug addiction phenomenon in order to apprehend it;
- 2) Promote drug abuse prevention;
- 3) Involve competent technical staff to take part in the prevention process.
- 4) Create and develop a dynamic inter-institutional and regional partnership to share experiences toward supporting an effective and efficient drug-addict care management and make better use of comprehensive prevention techniques.

- **Training at CICAD on the following topics:**

- *“From research to prevention program on drug abuse: the case of school program prevention”*

Background (continued)

- **Training at CICAD on the following topics:**
- *Policy responses of Government towards the drug problem, in most of the countries are not evidence-based, but are mostly opinion based or based on partial evidence.*
- *The results has been poor impact of these policies when addressing the drug problem. To remedy this, evidence-based programs are recommended to countries.*
- *Moreover, many researchers do not understand their role in the policy development process*
- *Discussions on risk and protective factors, and looking at others topics such as prevention and evaluation to further demonstrate the role of research.*



Overview

- **Prevention concept**
 - what is Prevention? The ECDDA defines drug abuse “*prevention as a challenge that lies in helping young people to adjust their behavior, capacities, and well-being in fields of multiple influences such as social norms, interaction with peers, living conditions and their own personality traits*”
 - In drug Field prevention could be considered as *environmental, universal, selective and indicated*.
- **Sensitizing**
 - to make somebody sensitive, aware, especially to a situation
- **Protective and Risk Factors**
 - Protective factors have been described as the personal, social and institutional resources that promote successful adolescent development or buffer risk factors that might otherwise compromise development

School based Drug Assessment

- Drug Prevalence in High School in Haiti (2014 data)
 - Lifetime prevalence of some Drugs: Inhalants (5.1%), Marihuana (2.4%), Cocaine (1.7%), Crack (2.3%), Datura (1.8%), Jucy Lucy (1.8%) , Chicha (2%), Tranquilizers (6.2%), and Stimulants (5%).
 - Risks Related to Drug use (thinking of suicide)

Seriously thinking about suicide

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	2333	67.3	93.5	93.5
	Rarely /Seldom	55	1.6	2.2	95.7
	Sometimes	54	1.6	2.2	97.8
	Often	31	.9	1.2	99.1
	Almost always	23	.7	.9	100.0
	Total	2496	72.0	100.0	
Missing	System	969	28.0		
Total		3465	100.0		

Drug Prevalence in High School in Haiti (2005 and 2009 data)

Prévalence des substances utilisées et analyse comparative entre 2005 et 2009

Substances	De vie		D'année		De mois	
	% 2005*	% 2009**	% 2005	% 2009	% 2005	% 2009
Cigarettes	11.12	14.99	4.06	5.01	1.98	3.91
Alcool	53.64	59.55	31.62	37.51	21.25	26.57
Tranquillisants	29.79	28.90	14.59	15.04	9.14	11.47
Stimulants	24.44	22.58	11.66	11.36	7.47	8.58
Solvants et Inhalant	4.13	5.44	1.74	2.27	1.04	1.33
Marijuana	3.05	2.01	1.43	0.65	0.81	0.45
Cocaïne HCL	2.69	2.04	1.49	0.59	0.94	0.37
Crack	2.65	1.02	1.33	0.48	0.90	0.20

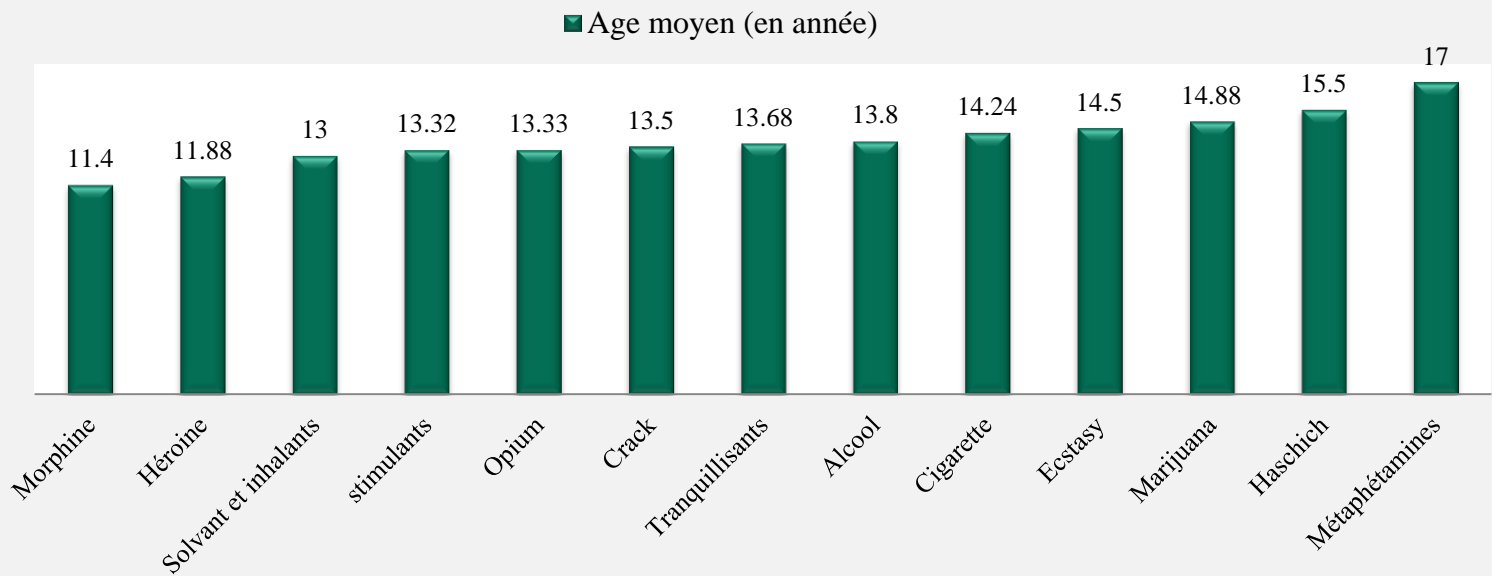
School based Drug Assessment (continued)

• Perception et attitude towards drugs (2009)

Drugs	Risk perception and curiosity	For the whole country
Smoking cigarettes frequently	Not or Slightly Harmful	10.1
	Moderately or Very Harmful	62.0
	Do not Know	27.9
Getting drunk	Not or Slightly Harmful	8.7
	Moderately or Very Harmful	65.4
	Do not Know	25.9
Taking tranquilizers/stimulants without medical prescription frequently	Not or Slightly Harmful	21.6
	Moderately or Very Harmful	34.6
	Do not Know	43.8
Inhaling solvents frequently	Not or Slightly Harmful	10.4
	Moderately or Very Harmful	45.2
	Do not Know	44.5
Smoking marijuana frequently	Not or Slightly Harmful	4.5
	Moderately or Very Harmful	63.0
	Do not Know	32.5
Consuming cocaine or crack frequently	Not or Slightly Harmful	5.0
	Moderately or Very Harmful	59.7
	Do not Know	35.3

School based Drug Assessment (continued)

Onset use of some substances





Actual Activities towards prevention against drugs

DEMAND REDUCTION

Sensitizing and Prevention Activities

- Sensitizing campaign on high schools
 - Peer prevention
 - Sensitizing schools director
- Module content
 - Assessment of drug situation (school survey data)
 - Brainstorming
 - Licit and illicit drug



Sensitizing and Prevention Activities (continued)

- Module content
 - Types of drugs
 - Descriptions of main drugs used in the country (tobacco, alcohol, cocaine, marihuana, crack...)
 - Stimulants and tranquilizers without medical prescription
 - Inhalants
 - Discussion/ interaction



Sensitizing and Prevention Activities (continued)

- Sensitizing in Churches
- Focus group
 - Learning new drug used as chicha, florida, (a perfume) mixed with cigarettes ashes and alcohol,...
- Target vulnerable population:
 - Working sessions with street children
 - Sensitizing in marginalized and violent area (slums)



Sensitizing and Prevention Activities (continued)

- Environmental Prevention
 - Prevention messages in carnivals periods
 - SMS prevention messages
 - TV and radio Broadcasting
 - Prevention TV spot, flyers
- Training for journalist



Sensitizing and Prevention Activities (continued)

- Sports as an alternative to drugs, cultural activities and testimonies of former drug dealer.



Limitations

- Financial Limitations
- Lack of Human Resources
- Program that target the whole population
- Lack of research and capacity
- Measurable objectives in prevention program
- Link between research and prevention

Perspective

- Prevention Approach from CADCA (Coalition Anti Drug Community of America) methodology
 - The mission of CADCA is o develop and reinforce the coalition capacity to create community that are safe, healthy and without drug abuse
- Prevention in High Schools

Conclusion

- Substance use and abuse among young people remains an important public health issue throughout the world.
- . To counter this, evidence-based program in school settings has to be implemented.



NON A LA DROGUE
QUI À LA VIE

MERCI!
THANK YOU!