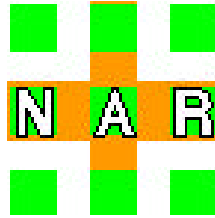


Government of Suriname



National Anti-Drug Council (NAR)



THIRD REGIONAL MEETING
Paramaribo, Suriname
July 5-6, 2002

MEMOIRE

**THIRD REGIONAL MEETING
CARIBBEAN-WIDE PROJECT ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
AND CHILD-ORIENTED POLICIES**

**Paramaribo, SURINAME
5 - 6 July 2002**

Participants

Representatives from the following countries: Barbados¹, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Objectives

- ?? To develop a coordinated regional strategy to support National Plans of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion in the Caribbean.
- ?? To strengthen the Caribbean Regional Network for the implementation of said Plans of Action.
- ?? To enhance cooperation between professionals at the policy and operational levels in participating countries, in order to protect vulnerable groups from drug abuse, health and mental health disorders.
- ?? To continue training and mobilization activities for youth, parents, community leaders and drug abuse prevention professionals in participating countries during the period 2002-2003.

Programme

July 5

09.00	Opening Ceremony
10.00	Introduction to the Third Regional Meeting - Mr. Prim Ritoe (Suriname) <i>Balance of the Regional Network in the Period 2000-2002</i>
11.00	Discussion (Two Groups)
12.00	Conclusions
14.00	Country Presentations <i>Definition, coverage and services included in current National Plans of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion</i>
16.00	Conclusions

July 6

09.00	IIN Presentation – Ariel Gustavo Forselledo <i>Building a Regional Strategy</i>
10.00	First Discussion Session: Two groups Conclusions
14.00	Second Discussion Session: Two groups
16.00	Final Report of the Meeting including a commitment for 2002-2003
17.00	Final Report Approval
17.30	Closing Ceremony

¹ Barbados, Belize and Dominica could not attend the Meeting due to Flight connections.

OPENING SESSION

July 5, 2002

Venue: Conference Room, Residence INN
Paramaribo, Suriname

- 09.00 Welcome.
 Mr. C. Santokhi
 Vice-Chairman National Anti-Drug Council
 Principal Delegate for Suriname to CICAD
- 09.05 Invocation
 M. Stewart
 Army Chaplain
- 09.10 Welcome Remarks
 Mr. Prim Ritoe
 Chairman National Anti-Drug Council
- 09.15 Remarks
 Mr. Ariel Gustavo Forselledo
 Inter-American Children's Institute
- 09.20 Mr. Kingsley Layne
 Director of the OAS Office in Suriname
- 09.25 Opening
 Dr. R. Khudabux
 Minister of Health

Welcome Remarks by Mr. Primmath Ritoe, Chairman of the National Anti-Drug Council, Suriname

Minister of Health, Dr. Rakiab Khudabux

Director of Health, Dr. Rinia Codfried

Dr. Carol Vlassoff, PAHO/WHO Representative in Suriname,

Mr. Kingsley Laine, OAS Representative in Suriname

Dr. Ariel Gustavo Forselledo, Representative of the Inter-American Children's Institute

Honourable Members of the Diplomatic Corp in Suriname

Ladies and gentlemen, colleagues from the participating countries

Fellow members of the National Anti-Drug Council

Ladies and gentlemen.

In February 2000, I had the privilege to organize with the National Anti-Drug Council the Second Regional Meeting on the Caribbean Wide project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child Oriented Policies. At that meeting, my fellow participants appointed me as the Regional Coordinator for this project and laid on me the responsibility to continue the project and expand its horizons. Between then and now, a lot of things have happened. We have had some rapid developments which prevented the project from being implemented as it was intended to. But we also had some very positive developments that enabled us to secure a limited budget for this year 2002, to continue with our work in supporting the work of the Inter-American Children's Institute.

It has been a very challenging and interesting time for me to work with you. This is how we have come together here today to discuss and evaluate together during two days the project, its outcomes and its impacts. Based on the findings, we will move ahead to plan the coming biennium, in order to secure our work in the near future.

As I said, it has been a very interesting and rewarding experience to work on this wider level, with different settings, levels of infrastructure, cultures, and beliefs. We have achieved a lot, but much more remains to be done.

I look forward to working with you to explore how to improve our work where it needs improvement and to continue the good work we have realized together. I therefore expect that your motivation, your enthusiasm and your work during these two days will lead us together to the achievement of our common goal: a better future for our children.

Thank you.

Remarks by Dr. Ariel Gustavo Forselledo, Representative of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN/OAS)

Honourable Members of the Cabinet of the Government of Suriname, Honourable Members of the Diplomatic Corp, Representatives of the International Organizations in Suriname, Delegates of the Caribbean OAS Member States, ladies and gentlemen.

It is an honour to be here in this beautiful land, working with you, for this third stage of the Caribbean-wide Project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies.

I would like to thank you very much for your kind welcome and for your interest in this regional proposal to work for the benefit of children, adolescents and families of the Caribbean.

The Inter-American Children's Institute (known as the IIN for its acronym in Spanish) is a specialised organisation of the Organization of American States (OAS) founded 75 years ago. The IIN has the mission of acting as the region's resource on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The IIN seeks to promote awareness of all problems affecting children, adolescents, families and the communities of Latin America and the Caribbean and supports children's rights programmes and activities throughout the Region.

Since 1981, the IIN has been addressing drug abuse prevention and health promotion for children, adolescents and families. In 1985, the IIN developed a participatory education model that has been tested and validated in 16 Latin-American countries. In 1998, this model was tested, adapted and applied to the English-speaking Caribbean.

The IIN began working directly with the English-speaking Caribbean OAS Member States in 1998 on the implementation of the "Caribbean-wide Project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies".

This project was initiated in order:

- ?? To exchange information on the different Caribbean experiences in the area of child-oriented policies for drug abuse prevention.
- ?? To recommend guidelines for regional cooperation,
- ?? To train and consolidate core groups of youth, parents, community leaders and professionals in the IIN methodology, and
- ?? To create a Regional Network of key persons for project promotion and technical support

With the support of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and funding from the Inter-American Agency of Cooperation and Development (AICD), the project held a series of regional and national activities in 1998 that were documented in

the final reports of the regional meetings and training workshops. A series of publications on these activities were distributed to the Caribbean member states and are available today for your reference.

In summary, six international activities were developed during the first stage of the project, a Regional Network of key persons was created and the first steps were taken to form a core group of Caribbean professionals to carry out the subsequent trainings in the framework of the project.

In addition, the first national experiences in developing and implementing prevention activities with the IIN methodology were carried out.

With regard to the training component of the first stage:

- 54 health and education professionals were trained in the IIN participatory education methodology.
- 18 managers of drug abuse prevention programmes were trained in management strategies for developing prevention plans and projects.
- 140 youth and 140 parents were trained as prevention agents at the community level
- Indirectly as a result of the activities implemented by these 54 professionals, more than 100 community based professionals and promoters, 1000 youth and 1000 parents were trained in local activities during the first year.

In 1999, intense negotiations were undertaken by the IIN in order to obtain financial support for the continuity of the Caribbean-wide Project. In 2000 these funds were attained and the process continued. In February 2000, the second regional meeting and the second training workshop were carried out here in Suriname, with the auspices of the National Anti-drug Council (NAR). The results of these events have been documented and published by the IIN. They opened doors for planning a regional strategy for drug abuse prevention and strengthening the Regional Network of the Caribbean.

At that time, participants in the second regional meeting elected Mr. Prim Ritoe as the Regional Network Coordinator and asked the IIN to support him in his tasks. The IIN collaborated with Mr. Ritoe with minimal financial support for his interventions. In the IIN's opinion, Mr. Ritoe did an excellent job as the Regional Network Coordinator, maintaining active communications among institutions and countries, as well as keeping the project proposals alive, despite lack of funding for programmed activities.

During 2001, the republic of Suriname, through Mr. Ritoe, and the IIN worked together to secure external support for the project. Finally, at the end of that year we obtained minimal funding from IACD that would only allow us to accomplish less than one third of the objectives presented in the original proposal. This situation represents a real challenge as we will have to achieve an important impact using those little funds. We would like to share this challenge with you and make it the main purpose of our meeting during these two days.

We are aware that the OAS Caribbean Member States have moved forward in their National Master Plans during the period 1998-2001, and have been developing excellent efforts for drug abuse prevention. Therefore, we think that one of the contributions of this third stage of the Caribbean-wide project should be the consolidation of the training component initiated in 1998 which aimed to strengthen the capacities of community-based professionals in the region.

For this reason, this Third Regional Meeting has been organized with the following objectives:

- ?? To develop a coordinated Regional Strategy to support national activities for drug abuse prevention and health promotion in the Caribbean.
- ?? To strengthen the Caribbean Regional Network for the implementation of the training component of the Caribbean-wide Project.
- ?? To continue training and mobilisation activities for youth, parents, community leaders and drug abuse prevention professionals in participating countries during the period 2002-2003.
- ?? To enhance cooperation among professionals at the policy and operational levels in participating countries, in order to protect vulnerable groups from drug abuse and mental health disorders.

If you are in agreement, we will work during these two days on the elaboration of that regional strategy, based on regional and national criteria with the participation of professionals already trained by the previous stages of the Caribbean-wide Project.

For this to happen, we have prepared for your consideration:

- ?? A working methodology for building a Regional Strategy.
- ?? A tentative programme for face-to-face and distance training.
- ?? A proposal for a Caribbean team of professors.
- ?? A proposal for supporting national training activities

The final product would be a “Regional Strategy for 2002-2003”. Once the strategy and its calendar of activities is approved by your institutions, we will be able to initiate the work in the region.

Our interest has been, and still is, to share our participatory model on drug abuse prevention, as well as to analyse and discuss different ways to support national policies, plans and programmes, based on the common experiences shared in the region.

Finally, I would like to thank the government of Suriname for its permanent support for this regional proposal, the office of the OAS in this country, which has been collaborating in the preparation of the activities we are initiating today. I must also give a very special thank to Mr. Prim Ritoë who has been giving the best of himself for this to happen.

I am sure we will make a good job together during these two days. Thank you very much.

Opening Remarks Minister of Health

Dr. R. Khudabux
Minister of Health

Suriname, as well as other Caribbean and Latin American countries, have undergone significant changes in the recent past, in the social, political and economic situation, resulting in a revised view and a review of social, political and economic policies, for the better of the position of the children in the region.

Perhaps there is no other social group that deserves the attention and encouragement in its development, in order to acquire the tools under the best circumstances to carve the path to a secured and assured tomorrow. We therefore cannot neglect our attention and efforts to address their related issues, in order not to deteriorate the already difficult situation in which our children are forced to survive. This is an issue for us all, demanding us to span together and combine our national, regional and international efforts.

The Government of Suriname is aware of the devastating threat posed by the dangers of drugs and psychotropic substances on the future of our children and our society. It has therefore utilised all efforts and means in taking those necessary legislative and other measures to ensure a broad and concerted approach towards this threat. The new Legislation on Narcotics, ratification of relevant treaties and specific actions towards the promotion of health of the children are part of this concern that we as Government and society have to deal with.

In broader context, prevention and enforcement strategies that address the problem in an integrated manner should also take into consideration the specific realities of the different regions, countries and communities, in accordance with its social, cultural and economic profile.

Regional cooperation policies therefore must also strive to a sufficiently balanced focus on similarities and differences within and among nations, in order to make actions coherent and socially, culturally and economically effective, and stress the regional meaning of policies consistent with the inter-american approach in its totality.

We welcome and appreciate the IIN/OAS Participatory Education Methodology, which was developed as a basic tool for non-formal drug abuse prevention education and health promotion among adolescents, parents and health and education professionals in the English speaking Caribbean. As a result of the Second meeting, the training manual and background documents for community workers and prevention workers have been translated in Dutch. This has significantly contributed in the past two years to the training of community workers in Paramaribo as well as in the rural districts in drug prevention.

Through the efforts of the National Anti Drug Council and the Bureau Alcohol and Drugs, together with their counterparts, many achievements could be noted regarding this project in the past two years. But, much needs to be done yet and we have a long way to go. We can not afford to rest on our laurels pretending to have solved the problems. No;

we have to look into our differences, our similarities, our weaknesses and our strengths. And since we don't stand alone in this threat, we have to face it together, as a region, as one nation. We have to combine our resources, our experiences and our efforts, in order to push back the common threat and secure the future of our children, our nation.

And I believe that, with you all present here to share your thoughts and concerns, to achieve one common goal, we are well on our way in conquering our common enemy.

The Government and the People of the Republic of Suriname are honoured to host the Third Regional Meeting and the Third Training Workshop in the framework of the Caribbean-Wide Project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child Oriented Policies.

We welcome you all, in your home, and wish you all a fruitful stay and the full achievement of your objectives.

And with this, I declare the Third Regional Meeting for open.

Thank you.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD REGIONAL MEETING

Mr. Prim Ritoe

Regional network Coordinator

BALANCE OF THE REGIONAL NETWORK IN THE PERIOD 2000-2002

The **“SECOND REGIONAL MEETING ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CHILD-ORIENTED POLICIES”** was held from February 17 - 19, 2000 in Paramaribo, Suriname

Representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname, met in this meeting in order to achieve the following objectives:

- To exchange updated information on the different experiences of the Caribbean OAS member states in the area of child-oriented policies for drug abuse prevention.
- To establish guidelines for regional cooperation in order to improve national drug abuse prevention programmes, based on the recommendations resulting from the first year of the project.
- To discuss different ways of obtaining external funds, in order to ensure the continuity of the project, including both its national and international activities.
- To establish a communications strategy in order to improve the links among the Regional Network representatives.

The meeting agreed on the ratification of some conclusions stated during the first stage of the project in 1998, and established new ones, with regard to:

1. Development of ample methodological tools including a Regional Network at the policy level.
2. Collection of guideline principles for policy-making, preventive education strategies, and reports of drug abuse prevention projects and activities.
3. Linkages with Government agencies and non-governmental organisations involved in education, public health, justice and drug policy reform
4. Make the Caribbean-wide Project a permanent regional process for the reinforcement of national and international actions to develop policies, strategies, plans, programmes and projects to prevent and control drug use and abuse.

Regarding the Regional Network of Key Persons, the Caribbean representatives stated that

1. The Regional Network has facilitated the coordination of many activities in the first year of this project and has tried to serve as an advisory group supporting local actions.
2. Many of its original objectives were not accomplished due to problems with communication infrastructure within the countries which hindered the exchange and discussion of information and the delivery of the proposed quarterly bulletin.

Regarding the Second Stage of the Caribbean-wide Project:

Participants were in agreement on the necessity to establish a Strategic Foundation for the Regional Network of Key Persons as it is one of the principal components of the project. Additionally, participants accorded basic guidelines for funding and management procedures.

The General Objectives of the meeting were

- ?? To create an effective and functional regional network of national coordinating bodies
- ?? To share information and expertise
- ?? To meet at least annually to evaluate and plan
- ?? To utilise the IIN participatory education methodology in training core groups of prevention education specialists, youth, parents and community leaders

The strategies applied in order to achieve the General Objectives, it was decided to:

- ?? Identify a Coordinator
- ?? Utilise available technology to facilitate expedient information sharing
- ?? Exchange professional expertise in the region.
- ?? Upgrade the Yellow Pages of Caribbean Anti-Drug Institutions as well as the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site.
- ?? Convene at least annual meetings within the region with the assistance of the IIN in procuring funding and technical cooperation.
- ?? Access IIN training materials to be made available throughout the region for training drug prevention specialists, youth, parents and community leaders with a special focus on violence prevention
- ?? Observe a “Caribbean Drug Awareness Day” in the third Thursday of January.
- ?? Develop a public relations component to promote the activities and interests of the Caribbean-wide Project.
- ?? Ensure that there is a joint session of all participants when two meetings are scheduled consecutively.
- ?? Where practicable, develop treatment facilities in strategic regional locations. Particular emphasis should be placed on facilities for females and for adolescents.

Taking into account that the principal difficulty has been obtaining financial support and, in order to establish general guidelines for funding and management procedures for both the national and international activities of the Caribbean-wide Project, participants agreed on:

1. The necessity to involve the private sector for funding local programmes, projects and activities, taking into account the insufficient national budgets.
2. The development of Training Workshops for managers from drug abuse prevention institutions, in order to plan and develop project proposals for funding agencies with common criteria.
3. Broadcast by CARIBSCOPE, CANA, and other regional and national media agencies of those activities carried out at the same time in the region. Also to publish important events and information of the Caribbean-wide Project in the UNDCP's newsletter "Focus on Drugs".
4. Building partnerships with Caribbean companies such as, Texaco, Shell, Esso, Aluminium Company, Jamalco, Suralco, Florida Association of Voluntary Agencies for Caribbean Action (FAVA/CA), Cable & Wireless, Air Jamaica, Surinam Airways, BWIA, Liat, IBM, Microsoft, Coca Cola, among others, to be co-sponsors for this project.
5. Strengthening the coordination between the Regional Network Representative and the OAS office in each country.
6. Including the Yellow Pages of the Caribbean a directory of funding agencies.
7. Publishing and distribution throughout the region, a quarterly newsletter with key information on drug abuse prevention and research. This newsletter should be included in the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site.

Regarding the continuity of the project, the Caribbean representatives stated that:

1. Each country should develop and circulate a calendar of national events, which could include activities for the year 2000. This calendar would be circulated by the quarterly newsletter throughout the region and would be used as one of the evaluation tools when the representatives prepare the final report of the year's work.
2. Taking into account that it is not possible to ascertain the availability of funds for the year 2000, the international activities programmed during the first stage of the project will be included in the following tentative calendar:
 - ?? Third Training Workshop for Professionals – September 2000 (St. Kitts and Nevis)
 - ?? Fourth Youth and Parent Encounter – October/November 2000 (Antigua and Barbuda)
3. Mr. Primmath Ritoë, Chairman of the National Anti-Drug Council and the Representative of Suriname for the Caribbean-wide Project has been designated as the Coordinator of the Regional Network of Key Persons.

Detailed activities

1. Coordination of the Regional Network

General Comments

The three months of activity have been experienced as very challenging, especially with regard to the seeking and keeping the communication with the network members alive. This communication has improved as compared to the 6 preceding months. On the other hand, two members became difficult to reach, because of problems with their electronic mail facilities.

It is hoped that this problem will be solved soon.

1.1. Coordinate the Regional Network activities for the Caribbean-wide Project, exchanging information among its key persons and reporting monthly to the IIN.

On several occasions, communication with network members was kept active in order to secure continuation of activities:

- ?? Request report on national activities performed and planned in the member's country
- ?? Request feedback on planned activities on the occasion of the Caribbean Drug Awareness Day, on the third Thursday in January 2001.

In the period between the Second Regional Meeting, on 16 – 19 February 2000 and 31 August 2000, a number of activities were undertaken to exchange information among the network members in the participating member states. The communication was performed mainly by the use of e-mail.

In the case of the Bahamas, where the representative could not be reached by e-mail, communication was sought, in four occasions, by the means of faxes.

After having set contact with one key member of the Bahamas Anti-Drug Council, member of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, the communication was continued through him by e-mail. Still, no response has been received from that side.

Contact was also sought and set with the representative of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

There was no exact monthly report to the IIN, but mostly on a weekly basis, depending on the issues that came up. The communications and results from Suriname are not mentioned here, because Suriname complied with all the actions mentioned in the Program Plan of Action 2000.

1.2. Assist in the preparation of the Special Caribbean Report to the Directing Council

The Information received from the network members was submitted to the IIN, in order to be included for the preparation of the Special Caribbean Report.

1.3. Distance Education Program

The Network Representatives were requested, in the follow up on the Distance Education Program, to contact the Training Workshop Participants, in order to expedite their returning of the evaluations and registration forms. Only Belize and Jamaica responded on this matter.

1.4. Report on national activities

See table contribution to newsletter

1.5. 2000 Plan of Action

After numerous requests to the Representatives to submit their 2000 Plan of Action, a general draft was submitted to them for their comments. Considering that no comments would be understood as positive responses, the Plan of Action was considered approved.

2. Updating of the “Yellow Pages of Caribbean Anti-Drug Institutions”.

Upon several requests, only the following countries submitted their contribution to be included in the Yellow Pages:

- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Barbados
- Jamaica
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Suriname

2.1. Assist in the updating of the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site

The information mentioned under ref. 1 was also used in the updating of the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site.

3. Preparation of a quarterly newsletter

Prepare and edit a quarterly newsletter with key information on drug abuse prevention and research. This information should be sent to the IIN for distribution as well as to be included in the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site

The information mentioned under Ref. 1 and 4 was also used in the preparation of the quarterly newsletters. Two reports were submitted to the IIN.

4. Pending regional activities for the year 2000

4.1. Training workshop in Antigua and Barbuda

- ?? A draft budget for the activities was prepared and a formal confirmation for hosting the activities was sent to the IIN.
- ?? Arrangements were made in order to carry out this Workshop on October 16-20, 2000
- ?? The final proposal with its budget was submitted to CICAD for funding but was rejected.

4.2. Youth and Parent Encounter in St. Kitts and Nevis

In November 2000, National authorities of Saint Kitts and Nevis expressed their will for carrying out this workshop. Because of lack of funding by OAS, this activity too had to be postponed.

5. Collaborate with the IIN in the negotiations of national and international activities

The draft project proposal to be prepared for the negotiations of national and international activities with donor agencies for the Third Stage of the Caribbean-wide Project was reviewed.

The proposed plan of action was submitted to the Network Members, in order for them to provide consent and support to the follow up activities. The responses received so far were submitted to the IIN.

5.1. List of possible funding agencies

Only Antigua and Barbuda submitted their list of possible funding agencies.

5.2. The Dutch version of the Training Manual on Participatory Education was received with great enthusiasm by the Surinamese prevention workers.

6. Third Stage of the Caribbean-wide Project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies.

According to new procedures and conditions by Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development for submitting a project proposal, the IACI cannot present the project; it should be presented by one of the countries involved and that country will be responsible for management procedures and administration. IACI can only be the technical cooperation agency.

Before the formal submission of the proposal for the **Third Stage of the Caribbean-wide Project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies 2001 –2003**, it was presented to the network members for their comments and approval. Upon several requests for their letter of support, just a number of the network members did submit such a letter of support. Nevertheless, the proposal was submitted by Suriname, as the Regional Network Coordinator, on behalf of all the network members.

In November 2001, a limited budget was approved for the activities of the Regional activities.

Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not submit the requested documents and were left out as beneficiaries of the project.

FIRST WORKING GROUP SESSION

BALANCE OF THE REGIONAL NETWORK IN THE PERIOD 2000-2002

CONCLUSIONS BASED ON THE DISCUSSION GUIDE

1. Regarding the activities carried out by part of the Regional Network Coordinator

All participants of the workshop except the Executive Director of the NCDA - Jamaica were aware of the work and outputs of the Regional Network Coordinator.

2. In a 0-10 Scale, what is the score of the Regional Network performance during 2000-2002?

This question was not addressed, instead the group focused on the difficulties experienced in contributing

(a) Most of the organizations coordinate everything related to drugs eg: MEM, IIN, and as a result there are many time constraints.

(b) Guyana – National Anti-Narcotic Initiative, the current representative is from the Ministry of Home Affairs and advised that Dr. S. Gordon is more aware of the work done in this area.

(c) Grenada - no constraints

(d) Trinidad & Tobago – the capacity of the NADAPP office to respond is limited due to staff shortages. Looking at strengthening the capacity to improve this situation.

(e) Suriname - Too much on one person, but there is hope.

(f) Jamaica - Bombarded with requests for information from various groups and organizations, and there is reluctance to share based on the assessment of the benefits to be derived.

Suggestions for addressing these difficulties:

- Use the technology to have virtual meetings and keep in contact.
- Highlight one initiative per year.
- Put IIN on the agenda of other meetings.
- Dr. Gordon OF Guyana sits on a committee that facilitates funding from an international source. Requests should be directed to that organization.
- Need for appropriate research tot gather data for various questionnaires.
- Exploration of techniques and programmes that address "Emotional intelligence" how are thoughts and feelings converted into action.

NB : IIN would be willing to assist in this area providing the funds are available.

Introduction of IIN's community level training manual, to the Ministries of Education.

The IIN Manual is intended for use outside the curriculum but inside the school, if the opportunity is not immediately available for formal inclusion in curriculum.

3. What is the evaluation of the Regional Network Coordinator during 2000-2002?

In the group's opinion, the Regional Coordinator was highly praised for his effort and dedication.

4. Does the group consider continuity of the Regional Network important?

The work of the network is very important, however it needs to be strengthened to ensure continuity, effectiveness and relevance to the region.

5. Can the group describe any mechanisms that could help to integrate your Organisations into the Caribbean-wide Project?

- ?? Collaboration with CARIDIN and putting the IIN on the Agenda of CARIDIN meetings.
- ?? In touch with the wrong people – need to identify and target the right persons, utilizing both the formal and informal network.
- ?? On completion of the meeting that the document which comes out be circulated to the people that we feel are more relevant to the process.
- ?? Develop a buddy system for reminders.
- ?? Comments requested can be simplified e.g.: provide supportive comments to opinions expressed if they reflect similar sentiments. This eliminates a series of the same comments.
- ?? Develop a list of key persons in the education area within the individual countries.
- ?? Get IIN participation in CARICOM and other regional organizations' meetings.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS DEFINITION, COVERAGE AND SERVICES INCLUDED IN CURRENT NATIONAL PLANS OF ACTION FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

1. PRESENTATION OF GRENADA

Mr. Terence Walters

Officer of the Drug Control Secretariat of Grenada

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DRUG CONTROL – NCODC

Grenada's National Council On Drug Control (NCODC) was established by an Act of Parliament in January 2002. The NCODC replaces the National Drug Avoidance Committee (NDAC), which was established in 1986.

The Executive of the NCODC is made up of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Drug Control Officer, Chairpersons of the five Technical Workgroups, and the Special Interest Workgroup, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Chairman of the Grenada International Financial Services Authority (GIFSA) and the immediate past Chairman of the National Drug Avoidance Committee.

TECHNICAL WORKGROUPS:

- A. Legal Affairs
Chairperson – Attorney General
- B. Financial Affairs
Chairperson – Permanent Secretary, Ministry of finance
- C. Law Enforcement
Chairperson – Commissioner of Police
- D. Air and Maritime Cooperation
Chairperson – Comptroller of Customs
- E. Demand Reduction
Chairperson – Chief Education Officer

There is also a Special Interest Workgroup

Chairperson – National HIV/AIDS Counsellor

THE DRUG CONTROL SECRETARIAT

The Drug Control Secretariat was formally called the Drug Avoidance Secretariat. The Secretariat undertakes the following responsibilities:

- (i) Design and plan national strategy.
- (ii) Monitor, evaluate and recommend amendments.
- (iii) Collect data and analyze information.
- (iv) Manage and relate with all partners.
- (v) Serve as domestic and international focal point.
- (vi) Undertake other tasks as requested by the National Council On Drug Control.

NATIONAL MASTER PLAN ON DRUGS

- A. Grenada's first Drug Master Plan covered the period 1987-1992.
- B. The second Drug Master Plan covered the period 1998 to 2002. The Integrated Drug Reduction Strategy was approved by Cabinet in December 1997. The Master Plan consists of action programmes in the following areas:

1. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING:

- 1. The provision of increased staff for the Drug Control Secretariat.
- 2. The Establishment of the National Council on Drug Control (NCODC).

2. DEMAND REDUCTION:

Both the current Master Plan on drugs and the one being developed for the period 2003-2007 cover prevention programmes both at the school and community level. Some of the programmes include: -

- 1. Lectures, video presentations and workshops for schools, community groups and church groups.
- 2. Living Drug Free – A half-hour television programme. Two programmes are recorded each month and aired twice weekly at no cost to the government of Grenada.
- 3. Operation Safe Summer – A public education campaign geared specifically for students, which runs from June to September.
- 4. Get The Facts on Drugs – A monthly production that is distributed to all schools giving facts on drugs and other related topics.
- 5. The Newsletter – A quarterly production that is distributed to relevant persons and organizations giving details on drug prevention activities.
- 6. Monthly Prison Programme – A monthly session for prison inmates under the age of twenty-five who are incarcerated for drug related offences. The sessions are focused around the HFLE module.

3. SUPPLY REDUCTION:

The Royal Grenada Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department ensure that all efforts are made to reduce the supply of drugs in the country.

4. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION:

Grenada has one treatment center, which was established in 1985. It is a sixteen-bed in-patient facility that houses both male and female. Approximately fifty (**50**) clients are treated each year.

5. **RESEARCH:**

Studies were conducted by the St. George's University on alcohol consumption among students, and in the workplace (1998); and drug use among secondary school students (2001). The Government of Grenada is currently cooperating with CAREC and OAS/CICAD to carry out research on drug use in the population. (**Grenada is participating in the SIDUC, CICDAT, and DAESSP projects**)

6. **LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPARATUS:**

The government of Grenada is constantly reviewing legislation on drugs and money laundering with a view to updating.

7. **INTERNATIONAL AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION:**

The Government of Grenada cooperates with several local, regional and international organizations. Grenada is also party to several international treaties and conventions on drugs, money laundering and terrorism.

8. **ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Other government ministries and departments are responsible for such programmes. The NCODC works closely with these ministries and departments in the development of the above areas.

The long term objective of the National Drug Master Plan is to contribute to the social-political stability and democratic tradition of Grenada, through the promotion of a drug-free and equitable community, founded on the Rule of Law and Respect for Authority, and by doing so to safeguard and strengthen the international reputation and image of the country as a peaceful and tolerant multi-cultural society, attractive for foreign investors and tourism.

Assessment has shown that more than 90% of the activities of the current Master Plan have been implemented.

The Current Master Plan on Drugs will expire in December 2002. The Government of Grenada is currently working with OAS/CICAD to complete a new Master Plan on drugs for the period 2003-2007. The draft document will be submitted to cabinet for approval shortly.

The main areas covered under the new Master Plan 2003-2007 are:

- 1. DEMAND REDUCTION**
- 2. SUPPLY REDUCTION**
- 3. MONEY LAUNDERING**
- 4. CHEMICAL CONTROL AND**
- 5. INTERDICTION**

*Drug Control Secretariat, Grenada
June 2002.*

2. PRESENTATION OF GUYANA

Mr. Joseph E. Quamina
Head Public Sector Security
Ministry of Home Affairs

The National Anti-Narcotic Commission (NANCOM) of Guyana is the umbrella organisation for Anti-Narcotic activities in Guyana. The Committee is chaired by the President of Guyana or representative, and the secretariat resides in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Permanent Secretary or representative is the Secretary of NANCOM. I am presently acting in the capacity of Secretary.

NANCOM has 5 sub committees: Operations, Intelligence, Legal, International Relations and Education and Rehabilitation.

The country has a National Master Plan that was approved by Cabinet in 1997 and is intended to:

- Maximise the effectiveness of law enforcement against drug related crimes.
- Develop and promote appropriate preventive education and information.
- Create windows of opportunity for actualizing youth potential.
- Strengthen health promotion approaches and devising appropriate treatment and rehabilitation purposes.

The National Council for Drug Education, Rehabilitation and Treatment has been established in the Ministry of Health as the Implementation Unit for the Education and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee. Since its formation, the Council has began the process of formulating a Policy, which will guide the development of a strategic Plan for the Reduction of the Demand for specific substances.

The major target group for drug education is the school aged child and adolescent. Thus the school is the setting that is most used. One of the more successful education activities was a Poster Competition. Community Volunteers were trained to provide basic information and facilitate discussions with approximately 1600 secondary school children between the ages of 11 and 17. The poster competition was used to evaluate the student's understanding of the information. Over 200 entries were received with appropriate messages, which suggested that the programme was effective.

At the community level, the Council has utilised the Youth and Parent Encounter methodology implemented by the IIN, with greater emphasis on youths. Over the years, as a result of these activities, several Youth groups have been formed and continue to function and share their knowledge with the other youths in their areas.

The Council has focused on providing low threshold services in the form of Drop-In-Centres. Training in basic counselling for substance abuse has been conducted, and the persons trained included representatives of HIV/AIDS NGO's. These persons provide

preventive services and outpatient treatment in the afternoon at Health Centres or Community Centres. No evaluation has been conducted because to date the services are still ad hoc and require considerable organisation before any worthwhile assessment could be done.

One of the main obstacles in the development and implementation of drug abuse prevention programme in Guyana is the paucity of trained personnel.

Thus Guyana would welcome any initiative for the establishment of a regional facility for training of practitioners in the field of drug abuse prevention and child oriented policies.

In my opinion, the use of Distance Education in the Caribbean in such training will be useful and cost effective under certain circumstances, while the face-to-face option will be better for types of training which require intense interaction between student and teacher.

3. PRESENTATION OF JAMAICA

Dr. Michael Tucker
Executive Director
National Council on Drug Abuse,

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DRUG ABUSE

National/Master Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Plan

- ?? Covers the period 1997 to 2002
- ?? Approved September 15, 1997
- ?? Legal Basis – document tabled in Parliament and accepted as a National Plan by both the Government and the Opposition
- ?? Came into force in the last quarter of 1997

The Objective

The objective of the National Plan is to contribute to the social stability and economic development of Jamaica, through the promotion of a drug free and equitable society, based on the rule of law and respect for authority, and by doing so to safeguard and improve our national well-being and the international reputation and image of Jamaica.

The objective will be achieved through the following strategies:

- ?? To anchor the idea of society free from drug abuse as a common national goal, and to sharpen anti-drug measures
- ?? To obtain a clear understanding of the size of the drug problem, the trends and its antecedents, causes or motives
- ?? To protect the integrity of export cargo and to repress the inflow of hard drugs.
- ?? To upgrade the level of deterrence and to minimize profits from drug cultivation, trafficking production and dealing
- ?? To create an atmosphere of non-tolerance towards drug abuse by raising awareness for individual responsibility, behavior and choices relative to lifestyle
- ?? To promote lifestyle choices for individuals who abuse or are likely to abuse drugs, and for families, groups and communities
- ?? To forge a better international understanding of the particular geographical and socio-economical situation of the small Caribbean countries/ territories, and to enhance regional and international cooperation.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Research

- ?? Evaluate the process, impact and outcome of all existing projects.
- ?? Conduct national surveys to determine the level and trends of drug abuse at the community levels, the workplace and throughout the school system.
- ?? Establish appropriate databases at the National Council and its affiliated agencies for all data and information collected by providing adequate equipment and the necessary

software which will ensure appropriate storage, retrieval and dissemination of the relevant information

- ?? Facilitate the link to essential components of the drug abuse prevention and control matrix especially the communities and treatment and rehabilitation facilities.

Community Involvement

- ?? Establish community drug abuse prevention and control organizations in new communities.
- ?? Promote inter-agency collaboration

Public Education, Sports & Culture

- ?? Train scores of peer leaders and peer counsellors in each targeted community
- ?? Using print and electronic media, develop national mass media campaigns for general public and community personnel in their drug abuse prevention programmes, and also a campaign targeting employers and the workplace.

Schools' Education

- ?? To strengthen and expand the Prevention Education Programme within the school system; and by so doing, institute mechanisms for enforcement of the revised drug abuse policy
- ?? Infuse within the teacher training curriculum, a drug abuse prevention education programme as it relates to the modules in the Grade 7 – 9 curriculum.
- ?? Review, revise and develop instructional materials for use by teachers and students in the Prevention Education Programme

Health & Medical Measures/Public Education

- ?? Create and train health promotion teams in collaboration with each community organisations and parish committee and provide them with resource kits
- ?? Train popular performing arts, media and theatre personnel in the nature, treatment and prevention of substance abuse and health promotion

Treatment & Rehabilitation

- ?? Support the provision of helplines/hotlines, detoxification facilities and treatment and rehabilitation services as a normal part of the health delivery system provided by all major hospitals, health centres and clinics especially in Cornwall and Middlesex.
- ?? Train medical practitioners and other health professionals to play significant roles in working with the pregnant addict and her child.
- ?? Support the integration of substance abuse prevention and counselling into existing programmes of NGO's.
- ?? Support the establishment of referral walk-in centres linked to the community health system and to the treatment and rehabilitation centres.
- ?? Support the establishment of assessment, treatment and rehabilitation facilities for children and adolescents in the Counties of Cornwall, Middlesex and Surrey.

- ?? Standardise community based mechanisms to facilitate the follow-up of recovering addicts, who have graduated from the treatment and rehabilitation institutions or who have been part of the prison system

Training & Manpower Development

- ?? Train health and allied workers, family counsellors/therapists, correctional officers, social service providers, human resource specialists, professional groups and community/civic organisations at institutional and non-institutional levels in basic and advanced treatment and rehabilitation techniques and counselling skills
- ?? Support the provision of training in “independent living skills” for institutionalized youth and other young people at risk;
- ?? Establish links with training programmes at the University, Regional and international levels and to support the expansion of training programmes through distance education facilities
- ?? Train teacher trainees and introduce drug abuse prevention programmes at tertiary level institutions.
- ?? Support communities in their development of self-support/self help groups linked to the referral centres and the CODACs

Economic Measures

- ?? Provide each community with funds to establish community Loan Guarantee Schemes
- ?? Train members of the Loan Committee with the skills needed to ensure an efficient and accountable operation of the community loan guarantee scheme
- ?? Support each community in its establishment of an employment bureau to ensure that idle youth can be placed in jobs that are available;
- ?? Establish linkages with agencies such as MIDA, RADA which can assist in the economic/skills development of the community

Institutional Arrangements NCD Secretariat:

- ?? Review the specific roles and functions of staff needed to accommodate changing needs of the drug programme
- ?? Train and upgrade staff members as required to create an excellent resource pool
- ?? Create and maintain a data collection system to ensure continuous evaluation

Coordination and Integration:

- ?? Collaborate with existing community initiatives to implement plans and programmes
- ?? Identify and maintain linkages with the other components of the drug abuse prevention and control programme
- ?? Strengthen the role of NCD in coordinating all drug abuse prevention and control programmes
- ?? Disseminate relevant information and documentation to all departments and agencies as required.
- ?? Train NCD and technical personnel by sending on fellowships and study programmes

Based on the objectives outlined in the National Master Plan, the European Union agreed to fund a National Project for Period 2001 to 2003 with the following objectives:

The overall objective is to reduce the demand for licit and illicit drugs among the selected representatives of the youth between the ages of 0 to 24 years through the provision of education and access to meaningful economic, social and/or cultural activities and the provision of support systems for the youth. This will be completed through achieving the following objectives:

- ?? The obtaining of data through a national survey to assess the current national drug abuse situation in the 0 – 24 year age group as part of the 0 – 65 age group (including the six communities selected for the project);
- ?? The establishment of support systems for drug abuse prevention and control among the youth in selected communities;
- ?? The creation of at least one team in each community to promote healthy life styles among the youth nationally and in the selected communities;
- ?? The collection of data through a national survey to assess the current prevention education programmes for the youth and strengthen the programme where necessary;
- ?? The production of printed educational material and the institutionalization Schools' Prevention Education Programme through the development of a (curriculum) scope and sequence and the training of teacher trainers and teachers in drug abuse prevention.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2000 - 2002

- ?? National Drug Abuse Survey: a draft copy has been tabled.
- ?? Six (6) new Community Drug Awareness Committees (CODACs) have been formed, a total of 32 CODACs are now operational. Plans are in motion to legalise all six (6) new CODACs under the Friendly Society.
- ?? Training for promotion of healthy lifestyles continues as our field staff target counsellors, teacher, health aides, church workers, youth leaders etc. in our on-going drug abuse prevention programme.
- ?? The Prevention Education Programme in schools has been evaluated and strengthened to reach at least 70% of the schools' population. In addition, training has been given to 300 teachers, 40 teacher trainers, 28 early childhood education officers and 40 guidance counsellors in Drug Abuse Prevention Techniques. Also, 100 students have received training in peer counselling.
- ?? All equipment at the Secretariat has been upgraded to improve organizational efficiency and our communications capability.
- ?? The first draft of our revised National Drug Master Plan has been received for discussion.
- ?? New resource materials have been developed to be available for public at large, while targetting the school population, in particular.

4. PRESENTATION OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Patrick E. Prince, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary

National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention

Author:	Patrick E. Prince, PhD		
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(i) Name of your Institution.

The National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention

(ii) Does your country have a National Plan of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion?

Yes, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a National Plan of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention, the *National Anti-Drug Masterplan 2000 - 2005*

(iii) If yes, when was it approved?

The Masterplan was adopted and approved by Cabinet on October 30th, 2000.

(iv) What is its legal basis?

The Masterplan's legal basis resulted from the enactment of the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Act passed in the National Assembly on December 5th, 2000.

(v) When did it come into force?

The Masterplan came into force after adoption, approval, and enactment by the Government of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis.

(vi) What are its main purpose and objectives?

This Masterplan has six chapters, which covers

1. Present Situation and Assessment
2. Policies, Objectives, and Strategies
3. Legal and Institutional Frameworks
4. Measures to Confront the Problem
5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Follow-up
6. Management and Financing

The objectives of the Masterplan include the following:

- ?? To collaborate and cooperate with stake-holding government ministries and other agencies involved in demand and supply reduction nationally, regionally and internationally in the implementation of the Masterplan.
- ?? To establish of epidemiological baseline, which will be updated periodically.
- ?? To establish national facilities and improve existing facilities in the area of drug treatment, rehabilitation, and education.
- ?? To reduce the demand, supply, trafficking, and related illicit operation by 60% over a five year period.
- ?? To systematically eliminate money laundering and related financial crimes over a five year period.
- ?? To provide opportunities that will enhance the capacities of the various stake-holding government ministries and agencies involved in drug abuse prevention.

(vii) What is its coverage?

The Masterplan covers the Federation (both St. Kitts and Nevis)

(viii) Does it include Education for Drug Abuse Prevention into the school system?

It does include drug abuse prevention education within the school system through the Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE) and the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) programs.

(ix) Does it include Non Formal Education at the community level?

It limitedly includes non-formal education at the community level.

(x) Does it include Tertiary Prevention Services (Treatment and Rehabilitation)?

It includes tertiary prevention services (Treatment and Rehabilitation).

(xi) What are its main results in the last two years?

The Masterplan has had limited results due to a lack of funding, technical and human capacity resources.

(xii) Do you think technical human resources should be enhanced with appropriate training?

Yes.

(xiii) Are you in agreement with developing a regional plan for training professionals, teachers, community leaders, etc.?

Yes.

(xiv) Are you in agreement with including a curriculum for training “Drug Abuse Prevention Agents” using face-to-face and distance education in the Caribbean?

Yes.

5. PRESENTATION OF SURINAME

Ms. Florence Lenne

Nationale Vrouwen Bewesing

Author:	Prim Ritoe		
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Phone: (597) 471676	Fax: (597) 477109	E-Mail: narsur@sr.net	

1. Name of your Institution.

The **National Anti-Drug Council** (NAR) has been appointed in January 1998 by the Minister of Health, after approval by the Board of Ministers, as “the national advisory and coordinating body for the fight against the drug problem in the broadest sense of the matter”.

Following representatives are seated in the NAR:

- ?? Ministry of Health (Chairman and Secretary)
- ?? Ministry of Justice and Police (Vice-Chairman)
- ?? Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing
- ?? Ministry of Education and Public Development
- ?? Ministry of Financing (Customs Department)
- ?? Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ?? Ministry of Defense
- ?? Forum NGO's
- ?? National Women's Movement.

Since January 2000, the “Bureau Alcohol en Drugs” and the Attorney General, as the responsible authority regarding Money Laundering, were added to the NAR.

2. Does your country have a National Plan of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion?

The national policy of the Government of Suriname with regard to drugs is contained in the Strategic Drug Master Plan of the Republic of Suriname (July 1997), which has been updated and modified for the policy period 2000-2005. There is a National Plan of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion, as part of this Master Plan.

3. If yes, when was it approved?

4. What is its legal basis?

5. When did it come into force?

It was approved by the Council of Ministers in July 1998 and came into force as of the day of approval.

6. What are its main purpose and objectives?

With the policy document, the government aims at an integral and coherent policy which serves as starting point and source for all the sectors relevant to drugs. Following four policy objectives are formulated in the document:

1. To take measures to visibly decrease the supply of drugs into Suriname and the trafficking of drugs through Suriname;
2. To take measures to reduce the demand for drugs effectively;
3. To take measures to fight the side effects of the drug problem;
4. To take organizational and infra-structural measures to strengthen the institutions in charge with dealing with the drug problem.

The objectives are detailed in respective programmes where measures and activities are mentioned with regard to the fight against drug supply and for the promotion of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, monitoring and research, and national cooperation.

7. Does it include Education for Drug Abuse Prevention into the school system?

The Plan does include Education for Drug Abuse Prevention into the school system, but this is not yet implemented on all levels of educations. Up to now, only basic drug prevention education in the primary schools is implemented.

8. Does it include Non Formal Education at the community level?

The Plan does not include Non Formal Education at the community level.

9. Does it include Tertiary Prevention Services (Treatment and Rehabilitation)?

The plan does include Tertiary Prevention Services (Treatment and Rehabilitation). These services are brought by the Bureau of Alcohol and Drugs, on an outpatient basis, while several private organizations, mostly faith based, are involved in in-patient treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicted persons.

10. What are its main results in the last two years?

The main results in the past two years have been encouraging. Lack of resources, both human and financial resources, have prevented the existing services to improve and increase their coverage.

11. Do you think technical human resources should be enhanced with appropriate training?

We do agree that technical human resources should be enhanced with appropriate training, to increase coverage and quality of the services.

12. Are you in agreement with developing a regional plan for training professionals, teachers, community leaders, etc.?

Development of a regional plan for training professionals, teachers, community leaders, etc. would contribute significantly to these intentions and to regional collaboration among countries.

13. Are you in agreement with including a curriculum for training “Drug Abuse Prevention Agents” using face-to-face and distance education in the Caribbean?

We do agree that including a curriculum for training “Drug Abuse Prevention Agents” using face-to-face and distance education in the Caribbean would also contribute to strengthening of the existing local human resources and improve the quality of services provided.

PRESENTATION OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. Clarence Leach

Coordinator

National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP)

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1. **Name of your Institution?**
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme
2. **Does your country have a National Plan of Action for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion?**
National Anti-Drug Plan 2001-2004
3. **If yes, when was it approved?**
April 11, 2001
4. **What is its legal basis?**
Cabinet Mandate of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.
5. **When did it come into force?**
April, 2001
6. **What are its main purpose and objectives?**

Main Purpose:

Coordination of drug programmes pursued by the two (2) lead agencies responsible for Supply and Demand Reduction and a focal point for liaising with regional and international bodies

Objectives

- ?? To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan, relative to both Demand and Supply Reduction.
- ?? To advise Government on all related sectoral plans and budgets for implementation of the projects, programmes and interventions in the National Drug Plan.
- ?? To serve as a point of contact between Demand and Supply Reduction sectors locally, regionally and in the hemisphere.

7. **What is its coverage?**
Supply Reduction
Demand Reduction
Control Measures
Institutional framework
Evaluation system
8. **Does it include Education for Drug Abuse Prevention into the school system?**
Yes
9. **Does it include Non Formal Education at the community level?**
Yes
10. **Does it include Tertiary Prevention Services (Treatment and Rehabilitation)?**
Yes
11. **What are its main results in the last two years?**
See Appendix I
12. **Do you think technical human resources should be enhanced with appropriate training?**
Yes
13. **Are you in agreement with developing a regional plan for training professionals, teachers, community leaders, etc.?**
Yes
14. **Are you in agreement with including a curriculum for training “Drug Abuse Prevention Agents, using face-to-face and distance education in the Caribbean?**
Yes

Appendix I

11- Main results in the last two years (2000 – 5/2002)

For the period January 2000 – May 2002, NADAPP embarked on several Drug Demand Reduction strategies, which resulted in the implementation of a number of successful projects and programmes at national and community levels.

The events targeted several areas such as public education campaigns, dissemination of information on substance abuse, hosting of meetings, seminars and conferences aimed at enhancing the professional capacity of key stakeholders and the strengthening of

relationships amongst key stakeholders engaging in Drug Demand Reduction both nationally, regionally and internationally.

The following are amongst the main achievements:

1. ESTABLISHING OF A NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL

Trinidad and Tobago National Drug strategy had traditionally been spearheaded by two separate coordinating agencies: -

- (i) Supply Reduction – The Strategy Services (SSA)
- (ii) Demand Reduction – The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP)

In July 2000, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, through a Cabinet decision, established the National Drug Council (NDC) comprising agencies involved in Demand and Supply Reduction, enforcement, financial monitoring, private and Non-governmental sectors. The council is mandated to monitor, evaluate and coordinate the implementation of the National Anti-Drug plan. It also serves as the coordinating entity for the Multi-Lateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

2. ANTI DRUG PLAN

Cabinet in April 2001 approved the Anti Drug Plan (2001 – 2004) for Trinidad and Tobago. The Plan seeks, in the main, to

1. Define the drug problem in a social context against a background of the regional and international dimensions.
2. Promote a coordinated approach towards addressing the problem
3. Secure adequate funding
4. Mobilize public support
5. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies identified.

Essentially the Plan brings together in one policy document the national strategies aimed at addressing the two sides of the drug coin: - Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction.

DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT PHASE II

The year 2000 brought an end to the National Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Project Phase II. The project, which started in October 1996, was funded by the European Union, United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The project was aimed at strengthening and enhancing the capability and capacities of the Drug Demand Reduction.

Amongst the achievements realised: -

- (1) Enhancement of the capabilities of NADAPP in such functional areas as research and information dissemination.
- (2) Establishment of Community Prevention programmes in 5 selected communities.
- (3) Expansion of a programme for primary and secondary schools aimed at reducing the demand for drugs, focussing on further reform in the curricula, the development of healthy lifestyle activities and the adoption of drug policy guidelines.
- (4) Enhancement of the quality of the treatment and rehabilitation service through the conduct of an evaluation of the existing programmes, the establishment of a data base management system to monitor and guide the ongoing development of the service, the upgrading of the programmes at existing facilities and the establishment of outpatient services.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

NADAPP's Public Education Programme employed different strategies over the period 2000 – 2002. As part of its public education campaign, displays were mounted at certain events to inform the public on the dangers of drugs through videos, brochures and other anti-drug handouts, displaying books available at its Document, Research and Information Centre, anti-drug posters, banners and leaflets.

In April 2002, NADAPP sensitised the national community through a ten (10)-day Science and Technology Exhibition, by means of information disseminated to an audience in excess of 50,000 persons, comprising students, teachers, parents and the general public. On a smaller scale NADAPP simultaneously mounted a display over a three (3)-day period at a private sector exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION

Of special significance on NADAPP's yearly calendar is its programme of activities to mark Alcohol and Drug Awareness Week and International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In 2000 and 2001 this event was marked by a series of television and radio presentations, panel discussions, call in programmes and info-commercials. Other activities included community and school programmes – exhibitions, candlelight processions in designated communities, 5K road races, distribution of T-shirts, stickers and other promotional items. In 2001 an Anti-Drug Caravan and a stage show were held on the main street in the city of Port of Spain. This activity was broadcasted simultaneously on one of the major radio stations from 3 – 6 p.m. to the national community.

SEASONAL FESTIVALS

During the festival periods of Trinidad and Tobago's Christmas and Carnival, NADAPP targets the national community through its anti-drug campaign. Over the last three years, during the period of November – March, the population was sensitised and educated against engaging in risk behaviour associated with Drug use and abuse. The media used included radio and television via advertisements, jingles, CD promotion and talk shows. Other features of the sensitisation programme were the distribution of literature and posters and delivery of lectures at schools and community events.

In the implementation of some of these programmes NADAPP utilized the resources of the NGOs, which are involved in Demand Reduction activities. This partnership helps to foster the kind of relationship needed to bring together all stakeholders in the fight against Drugs.

SCHOOL PREVENTION PROGRAMME

The School Prevention programme is a key activity in Demand Reduction which targets students, parents and school personnel – principals, teachers and non-teaching staff at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary institutions. Between January 2000 and May 2002, more than 100 requests for lectures and presentations from schools were received and entertained. Officials of NADAPP, the Police - Organized Crime and Narcotic Unit (O.C.N.U.) and Non-Governmental Organizations, conducted lecture sessions in the schools.

WORKSHOPS

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

As part of its Demand Reduction campaign several workshops were held to further educate key stakeholders of both State and Non State agencies.

In its attempt to keep up to date with the changing trends in Drug Abuse and prevention methodologies, personnel of NADAPP attended meetings and workshops locally regionally and internationally, hosted by OAS/CICAD and CARICOM.

NATIONAL

In May 2002 NADAPP hosted two national workshops:

SATELLITE INFORMATION CENTRES AND COMMUNITY ACTION GROUPS

A one-day evaluation workshop was held for representatives of Community Action Groups and Satellite Information Centres to ascertain special needs of the organizations and to formulate a plan for strengthening and enhancing future operations of the CAG/SICs. Participants were also exposed to a demonstration of a Project Management software by officials of CICAD.

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION CENTRES

A two-day workshop was held for representatives of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres to explore the challenges that these institutions face and to seek to find solutions for the problems encountered.

REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION

NADAPP periodically held meetings with national and international agencies to discuss a range of issues pertinent to Demand Reduction. Meetings are used as the vehicles for negotiating funding, developing strategic partnerships with key stakeholders and strengthening collaboration and coordination in the Drug Demand Reduction arena.

SEMINARS AND TRAINING SESSIONS

Training is important in any organization to ensure the continuous improvement of staff and their capabilities. Two members of staff, Information Specialist and Library Assistant attended a workshop from December 3^d- 7th on the use of WINISIS software at the Information Network Division.

REPORTS AND STUDIES

In this area the following documents were compiled: -

- (1) Survey of Addicted persons in Treatment and Rehabilitation Institutions/Centres as at March 31st 2002
- (2) Survey of Newspaper Articles on Drugs and Crime for the year 2001
- (3) Administrative Report 2001.
- (4) Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) Report-2002- for the Organization of American States Inter- American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

BUILDING A REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR TRAINING DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROFESSIONALS

Ariel Gustavo Forselledo, Ph.D.
 Coordinator of the Programme for the Integral Promotion
 of Children's Rights
 Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN/OAS)

Introduction

I will try to present to you a brief explanation of our working proposal for this meeting regarding the strengthening of technical capacities of human resources in the region.

In order to build a simple Regional Strategy, which we suggest naming "Regional Plan of Action for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals" we think is necessary to consider three complementary steps for the planning process. The first one proposes to discuss:

- ?? Definition of national needs. We can begin with the reports you presented yesterday.
- ?? National capacities for training community-based professionals already present in each country. This would be an input for the Regional Strategy.
- ?? Experiences of training professionals in the framework of the Caribbean-wide Project during 1998 - 2000. As a result of these experiences, a core group of professionals have already been trained for participatory drug abuse prevention activities at the community level.
- ?? Seed funds of the project in order to support national activities during this third stage.
- ?? Utilisation of traditional education methodologies (face-to-face) complemented by distance education.

Once we have a consensus, the second step is to define the Log Frame of the Regional Plan of Action for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals, putting special emphasis on its Goal, Purpose, Components and Activities.

The third step should be the implementation of the Regional and National Plans of Action. To complete this step, we would need to do the following:

- ?? Define the Activities to be held based on the Goal, Purpose and Components of the LF.
- ?? Designate a Coordinator.
- ?? Establish a calendar for national activities.
- ?? Create an international group of trainers for applying distance education activities.

- ?? Create national groups of trainers, led by the participants in the Third Regional Training Workshop.
- ?? Analyse and approve a Curriculum in order to give professionals who complete the coursework in each country an Academic Diploma as “Drug Abuse Prevention Agents”.

Some contents of the Planning Process

Even though we all are familiarised with the Logical Framework methodology, the following brief explanation of the main characteristics of the Log Frame, should help us to use common language and concepts.

Logical Framework Description

The Logical Framework (LF) methodology was developed in the 1980s by various international organisations as a tool for the design, implementation and evaluation of development projects.

Its fundamental objective was to improve the precision of plan and project planning, relate the multiple objectives to their activities, clarify functions and responsibilities, and measure the expected results against the real results.

?? Definition of the LF

The LF may be summarised as a planning model with components that are applicable in the definition and implementation of plans and projects. Its characteristics are found in figure 1.

The four columns of the model are: Narrative Summary of the Objectives, Objectively Identifiable Indicators, Means of Verification, and Assumptions. The four rows of the model express a connection of means and ends existing between the Goal, Purpose, Components/Products and Activities.

The LF is an instrument for:

- ☞☞ Increasing the precision of plan and project definition.
- ☞☞ Relating multiple objectives with their activities.
- ☞☞ Clarifying functions and responsibilities.
- ☞☞ Measuring the expected results against the real results.

The LF provides information about:

- ☞☞ How the plan or project will contribute to solving the problem (Goal).
- ☞☞ Why the plan or project is being carried out (Purpose).
- ☞☞ What should the plan or project produce (Components/Products).
- ☞☞ How the plan or project will achieve the results (Activities).

- ☞☞ How plan or project success is measured (Indicators).
- ☞☞ Where the data are found (Means of Verification).
- ☞☞ What are the external factors influencing the plan or project (Assumptions).
- ☞☞ What are the materials required for the plan or project (Materials/Budget).

Key concepts for the Narrative Summary of the Objectives:

Separate cause and effect.

Use simple, brief sentences.

Use the past participle.

What are the expected benefits for the target groups?

Why is the plan or project being carried out? (Change of practice by target groups)

What should be produced by the plan or project?

How will the results be produced?

GOAL:

How the plan or project will contribute to solving the problem. Describe the general impact and the benefits derived from the plan or project.

PURPOSE:

Why is the plan being carried out?

Indicate the direct impact that will be obtained through the use of the components.

COMPONENTS:

What should the plan produce?

These are the goods, services, knowledge and information that the executing entity must produce.

ACTIVITIES:

How will the components be produced?

The main tasks that the executing entity must carry out in order to produce each component and that involve the use of resources.

Key concepts for Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

☞☞ If something can be measured, it can be administrated.

☞☞ Indicators must be expressed in terms of quantity, quality and/or time.

☞☞ Indicators at the level of Purpose measure the impact when the plan is complete.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

1. Provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluation.
2. Show how the plan or project's success may be measured.

3. Precisely specify each objective at the level of: component, purpose and goal.

4. Establish goals to measure whether the objective has been accomplished.

Key concepts for the Means of Verification.

These must:

☞☞ Be practical and economical.

☞☞ Provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluating the plan or project.

They tell us about the following:

How is evidence obtained?

?? Normal sources of information.

?? Compilation of data or special information.

Who will fund these activities?

Who will execute these activities?

What reasonable amount of information is required?

Key concepts on Assumptions/Risks:

☞☞ Clarify or refine the assumptions that are very general.

☞☞ Analyze their importance and probability.

☞☞ Make a follow-up of the assumptions during the design and execution of the plan or project.

The assumptions involve a logic for evaluating the risks of the plan or project.

This logic is applied to every level of the Logical Framework:

The Assumption:

Is it external to the plan or project? YES

Is it important? YES

What is the probability that it will occur?

NOT PROBABLE (= Risk)

PROBABLE (= Assumption)

Can the plan or project be redesigned? YES

Figure 1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>GOAL The goal is the definition of how the project or program will contribute to solving the problem(s) of the sector.</p>	<p>At the Goal level, the indicators measure the general impact that the project will have. They are specific in terms of quantity, quality and time (social group and place, if relevant).</p>	<p>The means of verification are the sources of information that may be used to verify that the objectives have been accomplished. This may include published material, visual inspection, sample surveys, etc.</p>	<p>The assumptions indicate the important events, conditions or decisions necessary for the “sustainability” (continuity in time) of the benefits generated by the project.</p>
<p>PURPOSE The purpose is the direct impact to be accomplished as a result of the use of the Components produced by the project. It is a hypothesis on the desired impact or benefit.</p>	<p>At the Purpose level, the indicators describe the impact achieved at the end of the project. These must include goals that reflect the situation when the project is finished. Each indicator specifies the quantity, quality and time of the results to be achieved.</p>	<p>The means of verification are the sources that the executor and the evaluator may consult in order to see whether the objectives <u>are being accomplished</u>. This may include published material, visual inspection, sample surveys, etc.</p>	<p>The assumptions indicate the important events, conditions or decisions necessary for the project to make a significant contribution toward achieving the Goal.</p>
<p>COMPONENTS The Components are the works, services and training that the executing entity is required to complete according to the contract. These components must be expressed in terms of finished work (systems installed, persons trained, etc.)</p>	<p>The indicators of the Components are brief but clear descriptions of each one, which must be completed during the execution of the Plan. Each one must specify quantity, quality and time of services and other work to be done.</p>	<p>The means of verification are the sources of information that may be used to check that the results have been produced. Sources may include site inspection, auditor’s reports, etc.</p>	<p>The assumptions are the events, conditions or decisions necessary for the Components of the project to fulfill the Purpose for which they were carried out.</p>
<p>ACTIVITIES The Activities are the tasks that the Plan as a whole must complete. These are basically tasks of coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan, as well as Planning by Program. A list of activities in chronological order is made for each component.</p>	<p>This box contains the budget for each Component to be produced by the Plan, as well as their general funding mechanisms.</p>	<p>This box indicates where an evaluator may obtain information to verify whether the budget was spent as planned. This is normally constituted by the accounting records of the executing unit.</p>	<p>The assumptions are the events, conditions or decisions (outside the control of the project manager) necessary to complete the Components of the project.</p>

We prepared a draft of the LF for the Regional Plan of Action. This is the Narrative Summary of the Objectives we proposed:

Goal:

Regional Plan of Action on Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion for children, adolescents and families implemented and consolidated in all participating countries

Purpose:

- Cooperation enhanced and continued among professionals at the policy and operational levels in participating countries, in order to protect vulnerable groups from drug abuse and mental health disorders.

- Continued training and mobilisation of core groups of youth, parents, community leaders and drug abuse prevention professionals throughout the English-speaking Caribbean, utilising the IIN participatory methodology.

Components:

Two levels:

?? Regional

Training Programme for the strengthening of Technical Capacities for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion.

?? National

9 Coordinated Plans of Action at the National level implemented and evaluated.

At least one group of community based professionals and community leaders consolidated per country.

Activities:

Regional

?? Third Regional Meeting on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies.

?? Third Training Workshop for Professionals.

?? Coordination and evaluation of distance education training

National

?? Implementation of the Action Plan (9 countries).

?? Training Activities using face-to-face and distance education methodologies.

?? Community-based activities on participatory education for drug abuse prevention.

?? Follow-up and Evaluation.

During the working group session, you will have a sample of the LF with all the columns complete.

Once we have the LF approved, we will be able to develop an operational step that includes a proposal for the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action and its National derivatives for the period 2002-2003.

Its main components would be:

- ?? To define mechanisms for the regional coordination of activities included in the plan
- ?? to identify minimal financial support at the national level in order to carry out the prevention activities included in the training programme
- ?? to define mechanisms for national coordination
- ?? to identify national groups of trainers
- ?? to make a selection of the 10 to 15 other professionals to be trained at the national level
- ?? to establish a calendar of national activities
- ?? to agree on a basic curriculum for international distance education
- ?? to agree on a calendar for the international distance education course

National Professionals Trained by the Project during 1998-2000

Taking advantage of the project previous stages, the following is a list of professionals from your countries trained during 1998 and 2000, so that you can analyse the feasibility of their inclusion as National and/or International Trainers.

Barbados

National Drug Abuse Control Council

Ms. Sajitha Caddle
School Drug Liaison Officer
National Drug Resource Centre (NDRC)

Tereso Garcia
National Drug Abuse Control Council
District Coordinator

Jeanie Bynoe
Youth Officer from PAREDOS
Parent Education for Development in
Barbados

Lee Hatfield
NDACC
District Coordinator (Carozal)

Ishmael Morris
National Council on Substance Abuse
Community Field Officer

Eldred Neal
National Drug Abuse Control Council
Belize

Belize

Frances Richards
Liaison Officer
St. Martins School

Mr. Keith Dexter Emmanuel
National Drug Abuse Control Council

Josephine Terry
Punta Gorda

Mr. Armando Chulin
District Coordinator

Dominica

Mr. Dave Gabriel Laudat
 Coordinator, Drug School Prevention
 Programme
 National Drug Prevention Unit

Zeporah Alfred (CPL)
 Comm. of Dominica
 Police Force,

Mr. Edris John
 Adult Education Officer

Ms. Helen E. Ambo
 Teacher

Ms. Julie Frampton
 Family Nurse Practitioner

Julian Pacquette
 Youth Officer and President of
 Y.A.D.A.V.

Mr. Kevin Dangreben
 Chairman of N.E.D.E.N./Ocean 4
 Crayfish River, Carib Territory,

Ms. Sorenette Bruney
 Assitant Education Officer
 Health and Family Life Education

Ms. Lucy Martin
 President,
 Jewels of the South
 Soufriere / Scott's Head

Ms. Matilda A. Popo
 Youth Officer
 Youth Development Division

Ms. Dorothy T. James
 Health Educator
 Ministry of Health
 Gregory Riviere
 Youth Development Officer

Mervin Paul
 Prison Officer

Grenada

Mr. Tyrone w. Buckmire
 Youth Programmes Manager,
 Grenada Planned Parenthood Association

Mr. Anderson Gaskin
 Youth Officer,
 Ministry of Youth and Sports

Frank Philbert
 Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF)
 Inspector

Guyana

Mr. Edward Olyfveldt
 Drug Education Officer
 DROP-IN Centre for Drug Rehabilitation
 216 Almond Street, Queenstown,
 Georgetown, Guyana
 Phone: (592) 2 65511 / 61441
 Fax: (592) 2 61558

Ms Beverly Edwards
 Volunteer/Registered Nurse
 DROP-IN Centre for Drug Rehabilitation
 216 Almond Street, Queenstown,
 Georgetown, Guyana
 Phone: (592) 2 65511
 Fax: (592) 2 61558

Clyde Pestano
 Health Education Officer
 Ministry of Health

Charlene Hatton
 National Council for Drug Education &
 Rehabilitation (NACDER)
 Ministry of Health

Ms. Marilyn Innis
 National Council for Drug Education &
 Rehabilitation

(NACDER)

Ms. Desiree Crawford
Ministry of Health

Jamaica

Mr. Clifford Weir
Field Officer
National Council on Drug Abuse
(N.C.D.A.)

Mrs. Violet Stevenson
Regional Manager
National Council on Drug Abuse
(N.C.D.A.)

Mr. O'neil Smith
Field Officer
National Council on Drug Abuse
(N.C.D.A.)

Mr.Noel Williams
Field Officer
National Council on Drug Abuse
(N.C.D.A.)

Yvonne Campbell
Ministry of Education & Culture
37 Arnold Road

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Mr. Patrick E. Prince, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary/Clinical Psychology
National Council on Drug Abuse
Prevention

Mrs. Cheryl Isaac
District Nurse
Ministry of Health

Mr. Geoffrey Hanley
Teacher/Youth Officer
Department of Youth Affairs

Telca Wallace
Youth & Community Affairs
Community Affairs Officer

Suriname

Ms. Elvy Martodikromo
Educator
Bureau Alcohol and Drugs

Ms. Cynthia Brahm
Drugeducator
Bureau Alcohol and Drugs

Mr. Peter Snijders
Social Worker
Director
Bureau Alcohol and Drugs

Ms. Kim Poetsema
Counsellor

Mr. Waldi Moespar
Counsellor

Mr. Ricardo Reyme
Counsellor

Trinidad and Tobago

Ms. Donna - Marie Bertrand
School Drug Prevention Coordinator
Programme
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Prevention Programme (NADAPP)

Ms. Cheryl Ann Croocks
Project Officer
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Prevention Programme (NADAPP)

Valerie T Hopkins
National Family Services
Ministry of Social & Community
Development

Other professionals will be included in this list once we carry out the Third Training Workshop on July 9-11, 2002

Suggested International Team of Professors for the Distance Education Course

Mr. Armando Chulin – Belize

Mr. Dave Alexandre – Grenada

Mr. Prim Ritoë, M.P.H. – Suriname

Ms Cynthia Brahm – Suriname

Mr. Dave Laudat – Dominica

Mr. Patrick Prince, Ph.D – Saint Kitts and Nevis

Mr. Enrique Warner, M.P.H. – Panama

Regional Plan of Action

The following is a diagram of the Regional Plan of Action we proposed for your consideration.

It has three levels of actions.

GREEN:

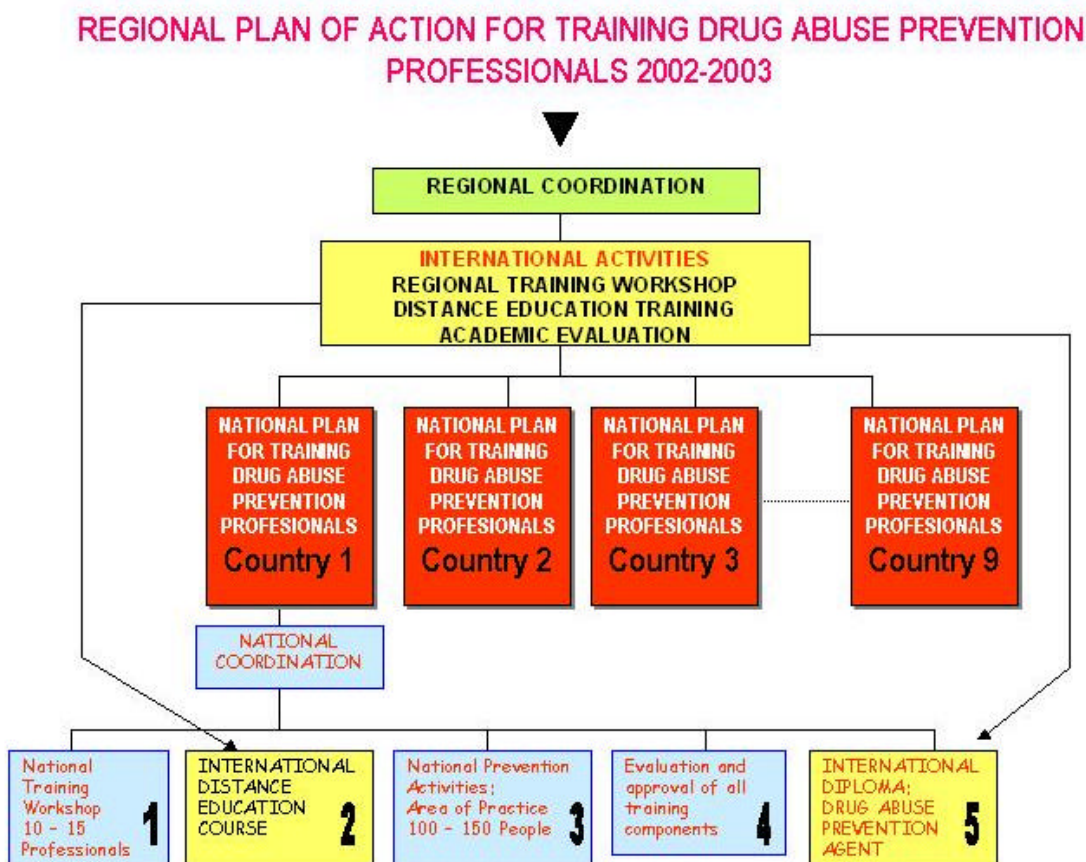
Regional Coordination (based on tasks of the regional network coordinator)

YELLOW:

International activities of the Regional Plan

RED:

National Plans. They include, a National Coordination and five different components which crosses national and international activities in the framework of the regional plan.



Regional Training Activity

THIRD TRAINING WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY EDUCATION FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROFESSIONALS

Objectives:

- ☞☞ To train and consolidate a core group of health and education professionals in order to implement national activities on drug abuse prevention for youth, parents, teachers and community leaders, based on the participatory education methodology promoted by the Project.
- ☞☞ To review, update and develop educational material on basic concepts of drug abuse prevention and integral health promotion, based on the current knowledge of etiology, protection factors and risk factors
- ☞☞ To review, update and develop educational material on participatory methodologies as a tool for preventing addictive behaviours and promoting healthy lifestyles.
- ☞☞ To design and put into practice educational modules, based on the abovementioned concepts, that are accessible and easily adjusted to the National Plans of Action for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Agents.
- ☞☞ To recommend guidelines for the follow-up and evaluation of national activities
- ☞☞ To continue training and mobilisation activities for youth, parents, community leaders and drug abuse prevention professionals in participating countries during the period 2002-2003.

For three days professionals from participating countries, will receive training in order to make possible the implementation of “National Plans of Action for Training Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion Professionals”. These Plans of Action should be complementary with current National Master Plans and should be in accordance with the guidelines provided by this Regional Meeting.

“National Plans of Action for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals” for the Period 2002-2003

These Plans of Action should be complementary with current National Master Plans and should be in accordance with the guidelines provided by this Regional Meeting.

The First Step of each National Plan would be a “Training Workshop for an additional 10-15 community-based professionals”, supported by your organizations and seed funds provided by the project.

Once these 10-15 professionals are trained, the Second Step begins. Community-based professionals can receive complementary training through a distance education course, coordinated by the IIN and carried out by a team of Caribbean professors. This distance education course is prepared to meet some theoretical, methodological and technical needs. As a result of this process, professionals taking the Course should develop the Third Step of the National Plan which includes some workshops or prevention activities

for youth, parent, teachers and community leaders, reaching a total population of approximately 100 to 150 persons in each country. This Third Step forms part of the practice experience of the Plan's academic curriculum.

Once the Third Step is finished, National Professors will evaluate the performance of the community based professionals participating in the training programme, as well as the quality of the activities carried out. Professors will also evaluate the feasibility to give continuity to these activities and their self-sustainability.

Professionals who pass the evaluation process will receive an International Certificate as "Drug Abuse Prevention Agent".

The final output of National Plans of Action should be approximately 100 professionals and 1000 youth, parents and community leaders participating in prevention activities from the 9 participating countries, during a period of time no longer than a year.

The Second Step of each National Plan would be the "International Distance Education Course: "Certificate of Drug Abuse Prevention Agent".

During a period of time not longer than six months, professionals participating in the Distance Education Course will be trained in drug abuse prevention theories and methodologies, using electronic means (mainly e-mail) under the supervision of the International Group of Trainers (Faculty). The IIN will act as Academic Coordinator and will confer the Certificates once the participants finish the Distance Education Course and the National Workshops (see below).

This is the Curriculum we propose for your consideration in order to carry out the **Distance Education Course.**

Topic 1

Introduction to the IIN Methodology on Participatory Education for Drug Abuse Prevention

Topic 2

Intensive and Extensive Non Formal Preventive Education Activities

Topic 3

Introduction to the Drug Abuse Problem

Topic 4

Consequences of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Topic 5

Prevention: Strategies and Roles; Roles of the Youth, Family, Community and School in Prevention

Topic 6

Family and Drug Abuse Risk

Topic 7, 8 and 9

Self-esteem, Creative Use of Free Time and Myths on Alcohol and Drugs

Topic 10

Evaluation of Participatory Education Activities at the community level

Topic 11

Managing Prevention Programmes at the community level

Topic 12

Preparation and implementation of Local Projects on Drug Abuse Prevention for Community Leaders

After the Distance Education Course, professionals should develop some prevention activities at the school and community levels.

Once these activities are finished, the community-based professionals should send an evaluation report to the Regional Network Coordinator and/or the IIN.

They will be the practice experience requested in order to obtain the Certificate as Drug Abuse Prevention Agents.

Finally, I would like to mention some different aspects of this proposal:

- 1) Methodological tools that we are proposing to develop have been already tested and validated in Latin America.
- 2) At least in the Caribbean, it is an experimental curriculum which needs to be tested during the current stage of the Caribbean-wide Project.
- 3) Some operational mechanisms should be discussed with the Coordinator of the Regional Plan and each one of the National Coordinators.
- 4) The IIN has a power point presentation explaining this proposal in more details which is available to the Regional Meeting.
- 5) The IIN also has a proposal for a web page for this experience that should be interesting to be discussed.

Thank you very much.

Paramaribo, July 6, 2002

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS
STEP 1
BUILDING THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

Based on the information provided by the national presentations, participants analysed the following questions as an input for the Regional Plan of Action.

1. What are the main needs of the region in terms of training human resources?

Taking into account that:

1. acknowledge drug demand reduction as a specialized profession in the field of social development concepts,
2. all health professionals be trained in all aspects of drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation methodologies, and have at least basic counseling skills,

Existing training needs to be rationalized and expanded, and made more easily accessible. Funding of these is crucial.

Existing training will need to be made appropriate to the level of the professionals involved.

The training to be proposed should be included as part of the curriculum of these professionals, teachers, community leaders etc. That training should consider somber of the following aspects:

1. To contribute to the strengthening of the regional collaboration among countries
2. National plans should also include education for drug abuse prevention into the school system.
3. National plans should include non-formal education for the community level, leaders, community advocates, and structures.
4. Include a curriculum for training of Drug Abuse Prevention agents using face to face and distance education in the Caribbean, for strengthening of existing local human resources to improve the quality of services provided.

3. What do you consider the most important experiences gained from the training professionals in the framework of the Caribbean/wide Project (1998-2000)?

Improved level and content of training and awareness and dissemination of local resource persons and communities on the matter of drug demand reduction strategies, as a result of the Caribbean Wide Project.

4. Do you think the participating countries can obtain their own seed funds in order to support national activities during this third stage of the project?

We need the seed funds from external sources to be in a better position to continue national activities.

5. Do you think it is possible to apply traditional educational methodologies (face to face) complemented by distance education in the Caribbean?

Yes

6. What are the principal national capacities (technical resources, programmes, seminars, etc.) for training community-based professionals already present in each country?

We have the technical resources, human resource, but not sufficient material, supplies, equipment, “state of the art” technology for training. Some countries have programs, some have not, but we agree that a uniform level of programs and seminars etc. is needed. While it is available in some countries to a large extent, in some countries it is limited, more in terms of levels.

7. Other comments you would like to add.

1. Needs to institutionalize the structure in the region:
 - a. to sustain the program of HRD, with specific reference to children in the region.
 - b. for constant professional update of knowledge and skills on a bi-annual basis.
2. Improved communication between regional network members for timely update and share of information on trends in the region on substance abuse, best practice in intervention, new treatment and rehab modalities.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS**STEP 2****LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

The following is the result of the work done building the first column of the Logical Framework: Narrative summary of the objectives of the Plan of Action

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES
<p>GOAL Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion for children, adolescents and families implemented, enhanced and consolidated at the school and community levels in the region</p>
<p>PURPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation enhanced and continued between professionals at the policy and operational levels in participating countries, in order to protect vulnerable groups from drug abuse, health and mental health disorders - Continued training and mobilization of core groups of youth, parents, community leaders and drug abuse prevention professionals throughout the region utilizing the IIN participatory Methodology - Utilizing these trained individuals information imparted to a variety of targeted populations
<p>COMPONENTS</p> <p><u>Regional</u> Training program for the strengthening of technical capabilities on Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion</p> <p><u>National</u> 1. 9 coordinated Plans of Action at the National level implemented and evaluated. 2. At least one functional group of community based professionals and leaders per country established</p>
<p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p><u>Regional</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Third Regional Meeting on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies 2. Third Training Workshop for Professionals 3. Coordination and evaluation of Distance Education Training <p><u>National</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seminar on implementation of the Action Plan (9 countries) 2. Establishment of time frames for implementation of related activities 3. Community based activities using the IIN participatory education for drug abuse prevention methodology (coordination, follow- up and evaluation)

STEP 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR TRAINING
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROFESSIONALS

Based on the Goal, Purpose, Components and Activities agreed during the previous working group session, please answer the following questions:

1. Should the Regional Plan of Action be composed of:
 - I. An Annual Regional Training Workshop? /___/
 - II. A permanent Distance Training Course? /___/
 - III. A Regional team of traveling professionals for evaluation of prevention activities in participating countries? /___/
 - IV. All these items? / X /
 - V. Other. Please indicate: /___/

2. Should the Regional Plan of Action be coordinated by the Regional Network Coordinator?
 - I. Yes /___/
 - II. Not /___/
 - III. Other. Please indicate / X /

The group agreed that the Regional Network Coordinator should also coordinate the Regional Plan of Action. However, a core group of three country's representatives should support the labour of the Coordinator.

3. Are you in agreement that professionals trained by the project should implement a National Plan of Action for participatory drug abuse prevention activities at the community level²?
 - I. Yes / X /
 - II. Not /___/
 - III. Other. Please indicate /___/

4. Are you in agreement with the following structure of components for the implementation of the abovementioned National Plans?
 - I. Regional Coordination
 - II. Evaluation Team
 - III. Regional Team of Trainers
 - IV. National Coordination
 - V. National Team of Trainers
 - VI. National Training Workshops for Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals

² These Plans of Action should be complementary with current National Master Plans

- VII. International Distance Education Course for Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals
 VIII. National Prevention Activities at School and Community levels

- a) Yes / X /
 b) Not / ___ /
 c) Other. Please indicate / ___ /

The following is the structure proposed for the management of the Regional Plan of Action:



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



IIN

Regional Coordinator

**Supporting Group
Evaluators**

Regional Team of Trainers

National Team of Trainers

National Coordinators

REPORT³
"THIRD REGIONAL MEETING ON
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND
CHILD-ORIENTED POLICIES"

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN)
Inter-American Agency of Cooperation and Development (IACD)

GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME
Ministry of Health, National Anti-Drugs Council (NAR)
Paramaribo, Suriname
July 5-6, 2002

Representatives of Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, met in Paramaribo, Suriname, in order to achieve the following objectives:

- ?? To develop a coordinated regional strategy to support national activities for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Promotion in the Caribbean.
- ?? To strengthen the Caribbean Regional Network for the implementation of the training component of the Caribbean-wide Project.
- ?? To discuss the continuation of training and mobilisation activities for youth, parents, community leaders and drug abuse prevention professionals in participating countries during the period 2002-2003.
- ?? To enhance cooperation among professionals at the policy and operational levels in participating countries, in order to protect vulnerable groups from drug abuse and mental health disorders.

After the presentation of the national reports and the discussion sessions on the follow-up of the national and international activities of the project, the representatives agreed on the ratification of the following conclusions stated during the first and second stages of the project:

3. Drug abuse is a complex issue that affects individuals - especially children - families, communities and nations. This issue calls for a global, multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach, in which all sectors should be included, taking into account the national laws and specific circumstances of each Caribbean OAS member state.
4. Drug Demand Reduction efforts continue to be a key strategy in the struggle to significantly reduce the consequences of this deep-seated problem.

³ Presented, approved and signed during the Closing Ceremony of the Third Regional Meeting

5. It is important to promote and foster community mobilisation and empowerment processes, given their key relevance as a link between policies, plans and programmes and the right of children and adolescents to participate in drug abuse prevention and health promotion activities.
6. It is also necessary to strengthen the Regional Network in order to ensure that the various drug abuse prevention and mental health promotion activities undertaken can have an efficient and effective regional support and impact, as well as to monitor, and advise on the different phases of the project.
7. The Regional Network needs to build linkages with relevant stakeholders, private and corporate agencies, community-based organisations, Government agencies and non-governmental organisations to complement National Plans of Action in areas such as, education, public health, youth, family affairs and justice; using a shared Caribbean framework.
8. Representatives recognise that the Caribbean countries have been taking several actions in order to ensure the development of National Master Plans in the framework of the OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere.
9. One of the main contributions of the Caribbean-wide project was to develop concrete actions in training and participatory education for drug abuse prevention and health promotion, enhancing the National Councils and community-based technical resources in participating countries.
10. Caribbean managers, professionals, youth and parents have been working with new participatory methodologies that allow them to express their points of view about the drug abuse problem and to incorporate these efforts in prevention activities at the community level. This element is considered important in order to design new prevention policies.

In addition, the Representatives established the following new conclusions with regard to the Caribbean-wide Project on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies:

11. The Caribbean countries represented in this meeting believe that the Caribbean-wide Project should become a permanent vehicle for developing a Regional Strategy to support National Plans for training drug abuse prevention professionals and community agents.
12. A core group of Caribbean professionals is qualified to participate as national and international trainers in participatory education activities for drug abuse prevention.
13. The Regional Network has encountered obstacles to the accomplishment of many of its original objectives, due to problems such as: human and financial resources, communication infrastructure and delays in the process of information exchange and

discussion, which has negatively affected full participation of the OAS Caribbean Members States.

14. As a result of these problems, it was not easy to prepare and distribute a quarterly inventory of prevention and treatment programmes, or a catalogue of training courses in each country.
15. As a part of the Regional Strategy it is necessary to:
 - 15.1. improve communication infrastructure
 - 15.2. create the quarterly inventory of prevention and treatments programmes
 - 15.3. disseminate information on training courses in the framework of the project
 - 15.4. complete the Yellow Pages of the Caribbean (including NGO Directory)
 - 15.5. identify regional network representatives in the countries that have not yet done so
 - 15.6. inform stakeholders on the participatory methodology and purpose of the project
 - 15.7. strengthen coordination and collaboration between the Regional Network Representative and the OAS office in each country
 - 15.8. involve and utilise the Caribbean media to create awareness of project activities
 - 15.9. plan and observe the Caribbean Drug Awareness Week
 - 15.10. develop partnerships with the private sector and service clubs, NGOs and CBOs in order to seek local funding
 - 15.11. publish and circulate a directory of funding agencies
 - 15.12. build partnerships with international and regional agencies and institutions
16. It would be essential to incorporate National Plans for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals as part of regular programming in Demand Reduction activities.
17. It is necessary to encourage participation and integration of local prevention agencies in the utilisation of the participatory methodology of education for drug abuse prevention.

Regarding the Regional Plan for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals, the Caribbean representatives state that:

18. It is necessary to create a regional and international group of trainers for distance education activities in the framework of the Regional Plan. This group will be facilitated by the IIN and coordinated by the Regional Network.
19. Participants agreed that representatives of Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago will assist the Regional Network Coordinator (Suriname) in the implementation of the Regional plan of Action.

20. Each country will identify a national group of trainers led by the participants in the Third Regional Training Workshop.
21. The curriculum proposed by the IIN for the distance education component of the Regional Plan will be considered for approval by the Regional Network.
22. Each country should develop and circulate a calendar of national activities included in their respective national plans of training. This calendar will be circulated by the quarterly newsletter throughout the region and may be used as one of the evaluation tools when the representatives prepare the final report of the year's work.
23. Participants agreed that it is necessary to create a website to promote the Caribbean-wide Project and the Regional Plan of Action for Training Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals.
24. Mr. Primnath Ritoe, Chairman of the National Anti-Drug Council and the Representative of Suriname for the Caribbean-wide Project has been re-elected as the Coordinator of the Regional Network of Key Persons.
25. Caribbean Representatives attending the Third Regional Meeting recognise and express special thanks to Mr. Primnath Ritoe for his performance as Regional Network Coordinator during the period 2000-2002.
26. Representatives wish to give special thanks to the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Inter-American Agency of Cooperation and Development (IACD) for its financial support to the Third Regional Meeting and the Third Training Workshop carried out in Paramaribo, Suriname in July 2002.
27. Special thanks be expressed to the Government of Suriname, especially the Ministry of Health, the National Anti-Drugs Council and the Bureau Alcohol and Drugs for successfully facilitating the Third Regional Meeting.

Paramaribo, Suriname, July 6, 2002

Signatures (see next page)

Grenada

Guyana

Jamaica

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Trinidad and Tobago

Suriname

Signatures:

Grenada

Terence Walters

[Signature]

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Guyana

[Signature]

[Signature]

Trinidad and Tobago

Jamaica

[Signature]

[Signature]

Suriname

Annex

Strategic Foundation

Regional Network

(Taken from the Final Report of the Second Regional Meeting - Suriname 2000)

a) Participants were in agreement on the need to establish a Strategic Foundation for the Regional Network of Key Persons as it is one of the principal components of the project. Additionally, participants agreed on basic guidelines for funding and management procedures.

b) These are the main concepts of the Strategic Foundation:

b.1. The Mission.

The Regional Network of Key Persons acts as a Caribbean coordinating body for anti-drug initiatives and facilitates cooperation between and among demand and supply reduction agencies, information exchange, network development and appropriate prevention training.

b.2. Future Vision

To measurably reduce the incidence of substance use and abuse; to improve treatment and rehabilitation services for those already affected and to enhance the well-being of all Caribbean people.

b.3. Guiding Principles

The Regional Network believes that every child should be protected by the human rights stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children need to have a loving and safe environment in which to grow and develop fully. The Regional Network also recognises that not all children have access to equal opportunities; therefore it feels a moral obligation to provide the means for enhancing coping skills and capacity-building at all ages.

b.4. General Objectives

- ?? To create an effective and functional regional network of national coordinating bodies
- ?? To share information and expertise
- ?? To meet at least annually to evaluate and plan
- ?? To utilise the IIN participatory education methodology in training core groups of prevention education specialists, youth, parents and community leaders

b.5. Strategies

In order to achieve the General Objectives, it should be necessary:

- ?? to identify a Coordinator from the participating national bodies who should be elected annually. This individual should receive a stipend for his/her contribution.
- ?? to utilise the available technology (e-mail, fax, phone) to facilitate expedient information sharing.
- ?? to exchange professional expertise in the region.
- ?? to upgrade the Yellow Pages of Caribbean Anti-Drug Institutions as well as the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site.
- ?? to convene at least annual meetings within the region with the assistance of the IIN in procuring funding and technical cooperation.

- ?? to access IIN training materials to be made available throughout the region for training drug prevention specialists, youth, parents and community leaders with a special focus on violence prevention.
- ?? the observance of a “Caribbean Drug Awareness Day” in the third Thursday of January.
- ?? to develop a public relations component to promote the activities and interests of the Caribbean-wide Project.
- ?? to ensure that there is a joint session of all participants when two meetings are scheduled consecutively.
- ?? where practicable, treatment facilities should be developed in strategic regional locations. Particular emphasis should be placed on facilities for females and for adolescents.

c) Taking into account that the principal difficulty has been obtaining financial support and, in order to establish general guidelines for funding and management procedures for both, the national and international activities of the Caribbean-wide Project, participants were in agreement on:

- c.1. the necessity to involve the private sector for funding local programmes, projects and activities, taking into account the insufficient national budgets.
- c.2. to develop Training Workshops for managers from drug abuse prevention institutions, in order to plan and develop project proposals for funding agencies with common criteria.
- c.3. to broadcast by CARIBSCOPE, CANA, and other regional and national media agencies those activities carried out at the same time in the region. Also to publish important events and information of the Caribbean-wide Project in the UNDCP’s newsletter “Focus on Drugs”.
- c.4. to build partnerships with Caribbean companies such as, Texaco, Shell, Esso, Aluminium Company, Jamalco, Suralco, Florida Association of Voluntary Agencies for Caribbean Action (FAVA/CA), Cable & Wireless, Air Jamaica, Surinam Airways, BWIA, Liat, IBM, Microsoft, Coca Cola, among others, to be co-sponsors for this project.
- c.5. to request the cooperation of CICAD for continuing the financial support of the international activities of the project.
- c.6. to request the cooperation of the IIN for negotiating national and international activities with donor agencies.
- c.7. to strengthen the coordination between the Regional Network Representative and the OAS office in each country.
- c.8. to include in the Yellow Pages of the Caribbean a directory of funding agencies.
- c.9. to publish and distribute throughout the region, a quarterly newsletter with key information on drug abuse prevention and research. This newsletter should be included in the Special Caribbean Page in the IIN web site.

**Closing remarks by Dr. R. Codfried-Kranenburg
Director of Health
On the occasion of the closing of the Third Regional Meeting on
Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies”**

**Residence Inn
Paramaribo, Suriname
July 5, 2002**

It is my pleasure to be here today with you at the closing of the Third Regional Meeting on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies.

At the opening of this meeting the Minister of Health stressed that a concerted approach with all the available expertise in the region will book more success than solitary actions from member states. I am confident to know that you have worked intensely together in the past two years of this project and during your meeting here, to reach our common goals.

We have seen in these two days of the meeting that there are a lot of similarities between our countries in the Caribbean and that there are lots of expertise and other resources that we can share and apply towards our common goals. After the presentation of the national reports and the discussion sessions on the follow-up of the national and international activities of the project, you have agreed on the ratification of conclusions stated during the first and second stages of the project. The follow-up of the recommendations and activities of this meeting will, however, depend on your actions when you are back home. It is therefore your shared responsibility to assure that indeed follow-up is given to these activities.

Suriname has been the regional co-ordinator for the project and I am pleased to acknowledge that this has been to your satisfaction and that you have renewed the mandate of the co-ordinator. I wish Mr. Ritoe all the success in order for him to fulfil this role. I know how difficult it has been to maintain communication between the Co-ordinator and you, so let us work on improving this necessity.

It is indeed important, as you have agreed today, that Drug Demand Reduction efforts continue to be a key strategy in the struggle to significantly reduce the consequences of this deep-seated problem. It is also important to promote and foster community mobilization and empowerment processes, given their key relevance as a link between policies, plans and programmes and the right of children and adolescents to participate in drug abuse prevention and health promotion activities. Strengthening the Regional Network, in order to ensure that the various drug abuse prevention and mental health promotion activities undertaken can have an efficient and effective regional support and impact, is therefore our first priority.

I also agree with you that the Caribbean-wide Project should become a permanent vehicle for developing a Regional Strategy to support National Plans for training drug abuse prevention professionals and community agents.

So let us join together and work towards a drug free and in general a trouble free future for our children. With this I close the Third Regional Meeting on Drug Abuse Prevention and Child-oriented Policies.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE THIRD REGIONAL MEETING OF THE
CARIBBEAN-WIDE PROJECT ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND
CHILD-ORIENTED POLICIES**

Paramaribo, Suriname

July 5-6, 2002

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Organization of American States (OAS)
Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN)**

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