



Organization of American States

17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
United States of America

P. 202.458.3000  
[www.oas.org](http://www.oas.org)

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION**

**CICAD**

Secretariat for Multidimensional  
Security

**FIFTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION**  
**April 29–May 1, 2015**  
**Washington, D.C.**

**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.57**  
**CICAD/doc.2166/15rev.3**  
**May 1, 2015**  
**Original: Spanish**

**2014 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)  
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES  
AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION  
(APPROVED)**

**2014 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL  
COMMISSION (CICAD) TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF  
AMERICAN STATES AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
CHAPTER I: THE COMMISSION'S REGULAR SESSIONS .....	3
55 <sup>TH</sup> REGULAR SESSION .....	3
56 <sup>TH</sup> REGULAR SESSION .....	4
CHAPTER II: ACTIONS BY CICAD TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY .....	5
A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM).....	5
B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING .....	6
C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID) .....	16
D. DEMAND REDUCTION .....	19
E. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES .....	24
F. MONEY LAUNDERING CONTROL .....	26
CHAPTER III. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS (Pending).....	30

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL  
COMMISSION (CICAD) TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF  
AMERICAN STATES AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION**

1. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the forty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), pursuant to the provisions of Articles 54 (f) and 91 (f) of the OAS Charter. The report follows the chapters of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, approved in 2010.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

2. The **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)** continued with the Sixth Evaluation Round in order to evaluate the level of implementation of 27 shared recommendations by the 34 member states. These recommendations stem from the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action for 2011-2015, and focus on five areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation. The MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG) met for the continuation of its First Drafting Session (Washington, D.C.), with the goal of finalizing the 34 draft reports. The member states commented on and updated these drafts, and the five GEG Thematic Working Groups later analyzed them in online and in-person meetings. Subsequently, these thematic groups developed proposals that were presented and debated at the Second Drafting Session of the GEG (Washington, D.C.) and produced 34 final draft country reports to be submitted for the consideration and approval of the CICAD Commissioners at the fifty-sixth regular session. Likewise, meetings were held to coordinate and promote the MEM process with government officials and institutions in Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, and a visit was made to Barbados for the official presentation of the country's Evaluation Report on Drug Control.

3. In 2014, the **Institutional Strengthening and Policy Coordination** Section continued to contribute to developing the capacities of the different governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations working on drug issues in the member states, facilitating the design, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, plans, and strategies. With regard to promoting debate and political coordination, through this Section the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) has been able to stay at the forefront of the political debate on the member states' new trends, reactions, and considerations on how to politically and institutionally address the drug problem in all of its dimensions. As part of the "Closing the Gap" program for the search for alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes, and after two meetings in Antigua and Cartagena (in which 18 member states participated), the Working Group on Alternatives to Incarceration, led by Colombia, presented its first report at the fifty-sixth regular session of CICAD. The first diagnostic study of alternatives to incarceration was conducted in Costa Rica. As one of these alternatives, and within the framework of the Drug Treatment Courts (DTC) program, Barbados and Panama launched their first pilot plans (five member states moved to the consolidation phase). The first DTC evaluation and diagnosis in Nuevo León, Mexico, was completed and Mexico launched drug treatment courts in five states. More than 700 professionals in the legal and healthcare sectors (judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and policy makers) participated in program activities, including study visits and training sessions. The Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA) and Drug Treatment Courts

programs are being evaluated. The SAVIA program continues to co-finance and monitor local initiatives on drug dependence in support of decentralization processes. It also organized a regional conference in Bolivia on drug-related social integration policies in Latin America in which 12 countries participated and provided support for the organization of the First International Seminar on Social Integration: Exclusion and Drugs in Chile. In Peru, the second virtual course on “Key Aspects of Public Management to Reduce the Demand for Drugs,” which SAVIA has sponsored since 2013, took place with the participation of 70 professionals. The Section continued to participate in regional events for the exchange of good practices and the promotion of horizontal cooperation. The Legislation on Drugs in the Americas (LEDA) project provided valuable information for the “Closing the Gap” initiative as well as for the debate on cannabis in the Hemisphere, observing, where applicable, the processes of reflection on and development of regulatory frameworks.

4. The **Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)** provided several countries in the region with technical assistance for conducting epidemiological studies in different target populations and developing research projects on smokable cocaine in the countries of the Southern Cone. The OID continued to support the Drug Information Networks (DINs) in both Latin America and the Caribbean. It also held a meeting with the heads of the national drug observatories in Latin America. In 2014, a joint UNODC/CICAD report entitled “Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America, 2014” was published and the joint human resources training program with the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health of Canada (CAMH) continued. A significant portion of OID efforts were targeted at the preparation of a report on drug use in the Hemisphere, which will be presented at the fifty-seventh regular session of CICAD meeting in April 2015.

5. Within the framework of the **Demand Reduction (DR)** Section, the Group of Experts chaired by Brazil set its work agenda for the next two years, prioritizing actions to strengthen the capacities of the OAS member states by facilitating and providing technical assistance with the implementation of guidelines, guides, and instruments that make it possible to integrate the public health, human rights, and community participation approaches into the countries’ programmatic proposals and policies for reducing the demand for drugs, as well as to improve early detection and brief intervention care strategies in primary healthcare and the community sphere. A guide to essential criteria for opening and operating treatment centers for individuals with psychoactive substance use disorders was developed in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the OAS/SMS/CICAD and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on cooperation on drug demand reduction, with the support of the Program of Cooperation between Latin America and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD) and as part of the joint CICAD-PAHO regional program. This guide is part of the document “*Quality Criteria for Evidence in Drug Demand Reduction. Reference framework for programme accreditation.*” Work was also carried out with PAHO and COPOLAD on a glossary of drug terms and a compendium of instruments for measuring problematic drug use. Furthermore, in 2014, two sub-regional forums were held about applying the public health approach to public policies on drugs, with the participation of representatives of the ministries of health and drug commissions of Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. These activities were carried out in cooperation with PAHO, the Central America Integration System (SICA), and the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic (COMISCA). The Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) continued implementation in Mexico, Central America, South America, the 14 Caribbean member

states, and the 19 member countries of the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities in coordination with national drug commissions, ministries of health, universities, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) specialized in demand reduction.

6. In 2014, the **ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures** Section organized 23 courses, seminars, and workshops, and trained 890 law enforcement and customs officers and other participants from OAS member states. This program was delivered in partnership with various governmental agencies and other international/regional organizations. Technical assistance was provided in the following four specialized training areas: Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD), Control of Narcotrafficking, Control of Chemical Substances, Synthetic Drugs, and Pharmaceutical Products; Maritime Narcotrafficking, and Border, Port, and Airport Drug Control Interdiction.

7. In 2014, the **Anti-Money Laundering** Section held 14 activities on the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money-laundering and related crimes, providing training for more than 321 participants. Highlights included workshops held in Nicaragua, Honduras, and Peru on special investigation techniques, the first course for Caribbean judges and prosecutors organized by the Section, which was held in Trinidad and Tobago, and technical assistance activities in Peru and El Salvador. The Section attended meetings of working groups on criminal, financial, and asset-recovery matters in Brazil, the United States, Dominica, Costa Rica, Colombia, Italy, and Guatemala, where it participated and made presentations before other bodies specialized in AML/CFT. Implementation of the Seized and Forfeited Asset Management (BIDAL) project began in Brazil and a memorandum was signed with Paraguay's National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) to implement this project there in 2015. The Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering (GELAVEX) held its regular sessions in Washington, D.C. and Montevideo, Uruguay.

## **CHAPTER I: THE COMMISSION'S REGULAR SESSIONS**

8. The Commission held its fifty-fifth regular session in Washington, D.C. from April 29 to May 1, 2014, and its fifty-sixth regular session in Guatemala City, Guatemala, from November 19-21, 2014. In the 2013-2014 period, the Commission was chaired by Colombia, represented by Dr. Carlos Arturo Morales López, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. Guatemala held the Vice Chair position for the fifty-sixth regular session, Guatemala, represented by Dr. Héctor Mauricio López Bonilla, Minister of the Interior, took over as Chair, and Peru took over the Vice Chair position.

### **55<sup>TH</sup> REGULAR SESSION**

9. During CICAD's fifty-fifth regular session the Commission held various panels on: drug trafficking in small quantities: diagnosis and current challenges, judicial reform and alternatives to incarceration, health issues and policies related to cannabis, challenges and impacts of cannabis regulation, the European perspective on the drug problem and cooperation with the Americas, situation analysis and responses to synthetic drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), and linking national drug commissions with the health sector for addressing the drug problem from the perspective of public health.

10. The Commission approved the following documents: CICAD Executive Secretariat Work Plan for 2014 (CICAD/doc.2085/14); Draft CICAD 2013 Annual Report for the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS in June of 2014 (CICAD/doc.2076/14 rev. 2); and draft CICAD paragraphs of the resolution for the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS in June 2014 (CICAD/doc.2077/14 rev.4 in English and rev.4 corr.1 in Spanish). Likewise, the establishment of the Working Group on Alternatives to Imprisonment was approved.

## **56<sup>TH</sup> REGULAR SESSION**

11. CICAD's fifty-sixth regular session followed a special session of the OAS Special General Assembly on the World Drug Problem in the Americas, which took place in Guatemala City, Guatemala, in September of 2014. During this special session, the resolution "Reflections and Guidelines to Formulate and Follow up on Comprehensive Policies to address the World Drug Problem in the Americas" (CICAD/doc.2143/14) was adopted. This document, along with the Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala "For a Comprehensive Policy against the World Drug Problem in the Americas" and the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010), became one of the main guides to carrying out the work with which CICAD has been charged.

12. During the fifty-sixth regular session in Guatemala City, Guatemala in November 2014, the Commission approved the formation of a working group to amend the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010), which will be chaired by Guatemala. It also approved the timeline proposed by the ES/CICAD for drafting the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (CICAD/doc.2144/14).

13. During the fifty-sixth regular session of CICAD, the Commission held panels on: the institutional strengthening of administrative control and interdiction capacity of chemical substances, perspectives on regulated markets, marijuana for medical use, challenges and strategies in addressing the drug problem from a public health perspective in Central America, experiences and lessons learned by countries in the Hemisphere on addressing the use of air and land space by narcotrafficking, strategic priorities in addressing money laundering, and the maritime narcotrafficking situation in the region.

14. The Commission approved the reports of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, including its recommendations and Plan of Action; the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking, including its recommendations, documents, and Plan of Action, convening the Group to meet in 2015; and the Group of Experts on Money Laundering Control for the period 2013-2014, including its recommendations, documents, Strategic Plan 2015-2017, and the Work Plan for 2014-2015. It also approved the report of the Governmental Experts Group (GEG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), as well as the 34 national reports of the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round (CICAD/doc.2148/14).

15. The Commission also agreed to send comments to the ES/CICAD on the first draft report of the Working Group on Alternatives to Incarceration within three months' time (by February 20, 2015). The Government of Colombia will use these inputs to present the final report to CICAD at the fifty-seventh regular session. The ES/CICAD will continue to support the member states in

developing and implementing the alternatives that they decide to explore. The Commission also received a presentation about the civil society side event that took place concurrently with the fifty-sixth regular session of CICAD with the objectives of analyzing new approaches to the enforcement of drug laws and finding satisfactory responses to organized crime and drug trafficking.

## **CHAPTER II: ACTIONS BY CICAD TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY**

### **A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)**

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 8 and 52)

16. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) furthered the Sixth Evaluation Round in order to evaluate the level of implementation of 27 shared recommendations by the 34 member states. These recommendations are based on the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action for 2011-2015, and focus on five areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation. The Sixth Evaluation Round finished drafting the national reports at the end of 2014, and with the support of the MEM Section of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD (ES/CICAD), the following activities were carried out that same year:

#### **Continuation of the First Governmental Experts Group (GEG) Drafting Session of the Sixth Evaluation Round (Washington, D.C.)**

17. The GEG met from February 24 to March 1, 2014 in Washington D.C. to continue the drafting work started in the first session. Experts from 32 member states participated. The purpose of this meeting was to finish the revision of the first draft evaluation reports of the 34 member states in light of the new agreements reached in the first drafting session in 2013. The GEG reviewed a total of 918 recommendations (27 recommendations per country). These reports were written by the five thematic working groups after they had reviewed and analyzed the information provided by the member states. In order to do this work, the thematic groups had previously worked on the texts of the draft reports during in-person and online meetings.

#### **Meetings of the Thematic Working Groups**

18. The Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, and Control Measures Thematic Working Groups of the GEG held in-person meetings from July 29 to 31, 2014 in order to review the comments and clarifications received in June with regard to the first draft evaluation reports that were produced at the GEG meeting in February 2014. Based on these inputs, the thematic groups developed the proposals reviewed in the second drafting session of the GEG, held in September 2014. The Supply Reduction and International Cooperation Working Groups carried out this work online.

## **Second GEG Drafting Session of the Sixth Evaluation Round (Washington, D.C.)**

19. The GEG held an in-person meeting from September 22 to 27, 2014 to review the proposals developed by its thematic working groups. During this session, in which experts from 31 member states participated, the GEG successfully finished reviewing the 918 recommendations and the conclusions of each report, which resulted in 34 final draft reports. These draft reports were presented for consideration and approval at CICAD's fifty-sixth regular session.

## **Coordination Meetings and Workshops and Official Presentation of Reports**

20. With the support of the MEM Section of ES/CICAD, meetings were held in 2014 with government officials and institutions in four countries (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, and the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis), in order to provide important information about the Sixth Round of the MEM and its evaluation instrument, to sensitize national authorities, and to encourage the member states to participate more actively in this evaluation process. Likewise, the MEM Section visited Barbados from December 3 to 4, 2014 in order to officially present that country's Evaluation Report on Drug Control to the national authorities. The purpose of the visit was to publicize the level of implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action in the country, reflecting the weaknesses and strengths thereof.

## **Approval of the Evaluation Reports**

21. At the fifty-sixth regular session, held from November 19 to 21, 2014, the CICAD Commissioners considered and approved the 34 final draft reports prepared by the GEG. These reports were published on the CICAD webpage in December of 2014.

## **B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 9 to 13, 22, 23, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52)

22. In 2014, with the support of the ES/CICAD, the Institutional Strengthening and Policy Coordination Section continued to help build the capacities of the different government agencies and non-governmental organizations working on the drug problem in the member states by assisting in the design, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, plans, strategies, processes and tools, the review of laws and regulatory changes, and discussions and political coordination on existing and emerging drug-policy issues (such as the proportionality of sentences for drug-related crimes, alternatives to incarceration, and debates on the regulation of substances, regional policies, and social integration policies), as well as by supporting local horizontal and inter-institutional cooperation initiatives, including for cooperation with civil society, that make it possible for them to adequately, comprehensively, and sustainably respond to the challenges posed by the drug problem.

23. To this end, the ES/CICAD promoted technical assistance, training, strategic analysis, knowledge management, and awareness activities, and coordinated and fostered policy dialogue and partnerships to provide support for each country's institutional and legal framework, using a programmatic approach based on cooperation among the various sections of CICAD, the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, and the General Secretariat.



## **Public Policies on Drugs: Development and Evaluation**

24. This program continues to provide the member states with technical assistance for creating and strengthening institutional and policy components, by supporting them in the design, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, plans, and strategies with regard to the drug issue. The ES/CICAD supports the professional and organizational development of the competent authorities and various State institutions, placing special emphasis on the National Drug Commissions (NDCs) and their cooperation with the various civil society players.

25. The ES/CICAD provided assistance to the member states of Honduras, Panama, and Peru in developing their national strategies. It also developed technical tools (such as manuals and guides, among others), for the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.

26. As part of the process of including civil society in the hemispheric dialogue, this Section promoted the first side events expressly dedicated to civil society. In 2014, two of these side events were held alongside and concurrently with the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth regular sessions of CICAD. Likewise, there was further collaboration between various players in the Hemisphere and other countries outside it, for example through the COPOLAD program, which is financed by the European Commission and in which several Sections of this Secretariat have participated through and under the coordination of CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID).

## **Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA)**

27. The Spanish government has been supporting the SAVIA program since 2001 through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the government delegation for the Spanish National Drug Plan (PNSD). In 2014, the program continued to provide cooperation, technical assistance, training, and exchange activities, chiefly in Peru and Uruguay, with other countries in the region participating in the events that were organized. It thereby continued to support decentralization and the implementation of local drug-related policies with approaches based on human rights and social integration.

28. Through a public bidding process, the OAS Department of Planning and Evaluation (DPA) and the Spanish Fund for the OAS (FEPO) contracted a specialized firm to perform an external evaluation of the SAVIA program in its various stages. The conclusions and recommendations made therefrom were presented in mid-October, 2014. These results made it possible to learn lessons and set objectives for improvement for future projects. During the evaluation, work was done on systematizing documents and information from all project execution components, the progress made was analyzed, and the work agendas of the evaluation teams were supported in each country that was visited (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay). The results of the evaluation were presented in 2014 and will continue to be shared and analyzed with the SAVIA local counterparts in the countries in 2015.

29. In 2014, the activities planned in the Memoranda of Understanding signed by CICAD and the National Drug Commissions of Peru and Uruguay continued to be monitored and followed. These

activities included training, the co-financing of local initiatives, the exchange of good horizontal and regional cooperation practices on local drug policies, and public official participation in regional seminars and internships.

30. In the case of Uruguay, in 2014 term-extension amendments were signed for the Memorandum of Understanding signed by CICAD-OAS and the Uruguay National Drug Board (JND) as well as for some of the agreements signed by the latter and the departmental boards or local bodies in charge of executing the projects, so as to make it possible to execute the approved and committed funds.

31. In total, seven local projects co-financed by SAVIA on drug use in Uruguay (six) and Peru (one) were monitored. Most of these projects were aimed at community and school-based prevention, sensitization, productive enterprises for young people, the social integration of drug-dependent individuals, developing leisure and free-time options, and performing local diagnostics as a basis for the interventions. The initiatives supported in each country were selected and agreed upon with the national drug authorities in each country, depending on their quality, framework of priorities, and intention to concentrate actions in specific areas.

32. In Uruguay, funds continued to be executed for local projects in the departments of Canelones, Colonia (Carmelo and Tarariras), Montevideo, Florida, and Rivera, with co-financing provided to cover the approved operating costs in matters of prevention and social inclusion. In May 2014, the SAVIA coordination unit conducted a project follow-up mission together with the counterpart teams from the JND in the areas of demand reduction and decentralization, with the ES/CICAD, the Chief of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, and the Secretary General of the JND participating in some of the visits. This made it possible to share impressions of the findings and policies that the country's government has been promoting at the local level.

33. As part of this mission to Uruguay, SAVIA, along with the Executive Secretary of CICAD, participated in the XVI Ibero-American Seminar on Drugs and Cooperation, held in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, from May 5 to 9, 2014, and organized by the Ibero-American Network of NGOs Working in the Field of Drug Dependence (RIOD) and the Uruguay JND. The theme of the event was "The Future Development of OAS Documents: scenarios report and analytical report." The ES/CICAD participated in the opening and in the moderation of a forum for debate on the scope of the Drug Report published in 2013, and the SAVIA coordinator participated in the "Together Scenario" round-table discussion, presenting the scope of the program and reflections on the institutional-strengthening and drug-policy-decentralization strategies that inform it.

34. In Peru, SAVIA continued to support community intervention in the district municipality of Ventanilla, as a reference point for improving quality of life and strengthening and empowering the inhabitants of Pesquero III – Pachacutec with regard to drug demand reduction and prevention and social intervention strategies. In September 2014, the SAVIA coordination unit, together with the National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA)-Peru counterpart unit, developed a mission to monitor the project and exchange with institutional players, with the potential for strengthening cross-sector action in the context of intervention in this area of northern Lima.

35. In the first quarter of 2014 and under the institutional coordination of DEVIDA, the first online course on “Key Aspects of Public Administration for Drug Demand Reduction” was evaluated. This course was designed and co-financed by SAVIA in 2013. Likewise, follow-up was performed on a second course that took place in 2014. This course consists of four training modules (on public administration strategies, demand reduction, human capital, and quality).

36. For the second online course on “Aspects of Administration,” which began in September 2014, 139 persons registered and applied on the DEVIDA online training platform. Of these, 70 were accepted and given scholarships. There were 37 active participants in the course, with sixty percent of the registered participants from the regions of Lima, Huánuco, and Puno. The end of the course was planned for February of 2015.

37. In the framework of the Mixed Commission of the Spanish Fund for the OAS, and in line with the areas and lines of action approved thereby in October 2014, the SAVIA program drew up and presented a new proposal for cooperation, focused on developing methodologies and good practices for the local administration with regard to drug dependence. This proposal will lead to a technical manual for diagnostics and plans and the validation thereof through workshops in various contexts and countries. The SAVIA program thereby seeks to further the drug-policy decentralization processes by developing institutional-management capacities and providing technical assistance for the national authorities and local governments committed to this effort.

38. In December 2014, within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between CICAD-OAS and the JND, the SAVIA program co-financed the “Brazil-Uruguay Binational Meeting on Drug Policies on the Border: dialogue and construction,” in the city of Rivera, Uruguay, which borders the city of Santana do Livramento, Brazil. National and local government institutions, universities, and representatives of civil society from both Brazil and Uruguay all participated in the event. The border cities of Chuy, Río Branco, Rivera, Aceguá, Bella Unión, and Artigas, in Uruguay, and Chui, Vittoria, Yaguarao, Santana do Livramento, Acegua, Bagé, Barra do Quarai, and Quarai, in Brazil, were represented.

39. The Brazil-Uruguay binational meeting on drug policies on the border—which is expected to continue in 2015—made it possible for both countries to present their national drug policy approaches and strategies and identify areas for joint monitoring and evaluation with regard to drug policies in this border zone. The event was organized in two workshops, one on investigation and evaluation in border areas and another on the complementary nature of the area’s services and programs. It was concluded that there is a need to form interdisciplinary binational teams, to build a joint monitoring system, to evaluate access to health services through the border health card, and to design specific instruments to reinforce the health resources available in the area.

### **Social Integration**

40. Many of the actions developed within this Section, as well as in other Sections of this Secretariat, involve the issue of social integration. The central element of the actions carried out with the “Closing the Gap” and Drug Treatment Courts projects that will be described below, as well as of other actions, has been the search for strategies that favor increased social integration.

41. Continuing the process of reflection on and analysis of the strategies for social integration and drugs that began in 2011, and the review of the progress made in a reference guide on the subject, in 2014 the SAVIA program organized a “Regional Meeting on Drug-related Social Integration Policies in Latin America,” that took place March 17-20, 2014, at the Spanish Cooperation Training Center in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Professionals and experts from 12 countries in the region attended, having been convened through CICAD/OAS, the Government Delegation for the Spanish National Drug Plan (DGPNSD), and AECID. This meeting completed a round of consultations and discussions on fundamental aspects of the complex relationship between drugs and social integration.

42. In the lead-up to the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS held in the city of Asunción, Paraguay from June 3 to 5, 2014 under the theme of “Development with Social Inclusion,” the SAVIA program collaborated in preparing and reviewing content for an essay on drugs and social integration that was presented by the ES/CICAD, entitled “Social Inclusion and Drugs in the Americas.” This essay reflects the view of the subject shared by the various sections of CICAD, and demonstrates the incorporation of this perspective into the main projects being carried out in the countries.

43. In August and September of 2014, the ES/CICAD, through the SAVIA program, supported an international call for the presentation of experiences (good practices), studies, and investigations on drugs and social integration organized by the Chilean National Service for Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Rehabilitation (SENDA)-Chile, the Austral University of Chile, and the Land of Hope Foundation. This call closed with the presentation of 85 project profiles and study results from some 15 countries in Latin America, which reflect the state of the art in the subject of social integration and drugs in the region and which are expected to be systematized and disseminated to strengthen knowledge about the intervention contexts and the different approaches that are being proposed for the comprehensive human development of persons who have problematic ties to drugs.

44. From October 6 to 7, 2014, the Section participated in and co-organized the international meeting of the “Drug Prevention and Treatment City Partnership program” (a project coordinated by the ES/CICAD with funds from the European Commission from 2007 to 2010 and that is now financed by the participating cities themselves), which was held in the city of Salta, Argentina and also organized by the Provincial Government and the International City Partnership against Drugs and sponsored by the Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fights against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR), CICAD-OAS, the Argentine Federation of Municipalities, and the Municipality of Salta. The ES/CICAD supported the participation of speakers at this event and took part in several of the roundtables, including the table on local models of social reinsertion, together with representatives from the Office of the Mayor of Gothenburg, Sweden and the SEDRONAR Directorate of Territorial Diagnostics and Inter-actor Strategic Approaches; they shared views on the importance and potential of the local sphere in strategies for social integration with regard to drugs.

45. The SE/CICAD participated and collaborated in the “First International Seminar on Social Integration: Exclusion and Drugs” through the SAVIA program. This seminar was held on December 11 and 12, 2014, in the city of Valdivia, Chile, and was convened by SENDA, the Austral University of Chile, and other sponsoring institutions. It was attended by more than 600 civil servants, professionals, experts, students, and members of civil society organizations and institutions

that work on drug addiction in various Latin American countries. At the seminar, stock was taken of the process that CICAD has been promoting and of how this approach has been incorporated into the main projects; there was also discussion of the social integration models and public policies that are being implemented in some countries.

46. The SAVIA program facilitated the participation of Spanish experts in this “International Seminar on Social Integration and Drugs” through the Government Delegation for the Spanish National Drug Program, and helped prepare a final statement on drugs and social integration that was signed by the main institutions and persons that participated in the event.

**Several initiatives have been developed in the sphere of the search for alternatives to incarceration. Among them, the “Closing the Gap” and Drug Treatment Courts projects stand out.**

**Closing the Gap for Drug-Related Offenders project:**

47. The ES/CICAD is implementing the “Closing the Gap” for drug-related offenders project based on the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action 2011-2015, on “The Drug Problem in the Americas” report prepared by the OAS as mandated by the Heads of State gathered at the Sixth Summit of the Americas held in Cartagena de Indias in April 2012, at which a number of challenges to the enforcement of drug laws that demand public policy responses by the countries of the Hemisphere were identified, and on the Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala (June 2013): “For a Comprehensive Policy Against the World Drug Problem in the Americas.” In the subsequent special session of the General Assembly of the OAS this need was once again stressed.

48. The “Closing the Gap” for drug-related offenders project is aimed at addressing the increasing economic and social pressures associated with high rates of incarceration for drug-related offenders. The project includes measures (which can be judicial reforms or strategies, programs, or policies) that seek to reduce the number of prosecutions, to decrease incarcerations in cases processed through the criminal justice system, or to reduce the effective prison sentences in cases where persons who have committed drug-related crimes are incarcerated. The project focuses on less serious cases, such as: i) use and possession for use (where penalized), as well as problematic use in the case of drug-dependent offenders; ii) small-scale production and cultivation, especially by farmers and indigenous persons or for personal use; and iii) small-scale, non-violent distributors, traffickers, and transporters (such as mules or dealers); as well as iv) individuals who have committed other minor offenses under the influence of illicit drugs or in order to feed their addictions.

49. The project’s reach includes three types of measures: i) “pre-procedural” measures or measures prior to investigations and criminal trials, which seek to prevent certain drug crimes from being prosecuted in the justice system; ii) “procedural” measures, which are aimed at avoiding incarceration as an outcome of criminal prosecutions or at ensuring that sentences are proportional to the offenses; iii) “post-procedural” measures, which seek to allow the early release of convicted and incarcerated individuals with the support of strategies for social integration.

50. The project will initially focus on four member states: Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, and will study the potential for carrying out certain programs or interventions in each of them.

51. Between August 4 and 8, 2014, an exhaustive, participative diagnostic analyzed the institutional capacities and structures available for strengthening and implementing new initiatives and evaluated the potential for carrying out certain programs and interventions in Costa Rica. A multidisciplinary OAS team, with the support of the Costa Rican Drug Institute (ICD) and more than 200 key players from civil society, academia, the community, drug-related offenders, vulnerable groups, think tanks, the media, shapers of public opinion, legal and social experts, unionists, the government, and international cooperation agencies performed a participative diagnostic on the existing and possible alternatives to incarceration in Costa Rica for drug-related offenders, analyzing the strengths, opportunities, and threats, and taking into account the reality of the offenses, patterns of use, types of substances, and the country's regulatory, political, cultural, and institutional frameworks and how they actively coordinate local and external resources, as well as the opportunities for development available to residents of the most vulnerable social communities and the options for social integration available to the different types of drug-related offenders.

52. The objective was to perform a diagnostic with the participation of all of the key players, thus facilitating an instrument that would serve to collectively build awareness of their circumstances and to identify the problems that affect them, the resources available to them, and the country's possibilities that could be used for the benefit of all to identify and improve the alternatives to incarceration and social integration options for the different types of drug-related offenders. This will make it possible for ES/CICAD to identify, organize, and prioritize the problems and thereby empower the various key players to be better prepared to more effectively plan and potentially improve and implement possible options or pilot projects prioritized by the beneficiary government for implementation, thus resulting in a greater positive impact.

53. In September 2014, at the OAS headquarters in Washington D.C., SE/CICAD, in coordination with the OAS Department of International Affairs, held a roundtable on "Multisectoral Perspectives on the Drug Problem in the Americas: the Challenge of Reducing Incarceration," with the broad participation of the member states.

54. The Working Group on Alternatives to Incarceration was created at CICAD's 55<sup>th</sup> regular session, as a means for the member states to investigate and discuss alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenders. The Working Group is made up of experts appointed by the member states, and is supported by a Technical Support Group. The technical report on alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes—a result of inputs from the member states and the work of the Technical Support Group, coordinated by the Colombian Ministry of Justice and Law with CICAD's support—will be presented during the upcoming 57<sup>th</sup> regular session of the CICAD. The report's principal objective is to identify alternatives to incarceration based on an analysis of the experiences of different countries around the world, which will make it possible to identify options for replacing the excessive use of incarceration for drug-related crimes. The idea is to offer member states a broad range of possibilities that will allow them to make progress on designing and implementing policies that will be simultaneously effective and more respectful of human rights.

55. The first meeting of the Working Group and the Technical Support Group held to move forward with the report took place in the city of La Antigua, Guatemala, from July 16 to 20, 2014 with the participation of 15 countries from the Hemisphere. At that meeting, participants shared experiences with alternatives to incarceration and the responses of the justice system from a public health and human rights standpoint. Subsequently, a second high-level dialogue was held between October 20 and 21, 2014 in Cartagena de Indias. There, a first draft was shared of the report that the Working Group would later present at the fifty-sixth regular session of CICAD in Guatemala (November 2014). During the dialogue, representatives of 15 countries had the opportunity to comment on the document and to expand the discussion about this issue, which made it possible for the report to take into account the many diverse perspectives and experiences.

### **Drug Treatment Courts in the Americas**

56. On the basis of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (Art. 22), ES/CICAD progressed with its program to help governments “explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment” (through models such as “Drug Treatment Courts” or “DTCs”). Under this type of program, drug dependent criminal offenders are provided a combination of treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion, with intense judicial supervision over this treatment process. This model has been adapted to meet different countries’ realities. That is, the legal eligibility criteria, the types of drugs considered in each country and jurisdiction, the way in which the assessments and case processing are carried out, the target population, among other factors, may vary considerably between one country and another. By the end of 2014, DTCs were in operation in Argentina, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the United States of America, Jamaica, Mexico (5 states), Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago. The Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, and Peru are in the exploratory stage. When ES/CICAD began its DTC program for the Americas, only four countries in the Hemisphere had this type of program. Now, 14 countries are exploring, implementing, or expanding the model.

57. The Drug Treatment Court Program for the Americas provided assistance to member states to explore the viability of the model, working with national drug commissions, the judiciary, senior health officials, and other professionals to address specific needs. In 2014, the program also cooperated with PAHO to identify synergies between the two organizations and thus ensure the necessary communications with the ministries of health and the health sector as a whole. Most of the participating member states have signed a memorandum of understanding with the OAS in order to carry out program activities.

58. More than 700 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and policy makers (multidisciplinary drug treatment court teams) participated in program activities in 2014, including the following:

59. Study visits (which included practical training inside the courtroom): In March of 2014, teams from drug treatment courts, including the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, travelled to Vancouver, Canada for training. This study visit lasted four days and coincided with the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals (CADTCP), “5th International Conference on Problem Solving Courts

and Innovative Approaches to Justice,” in Vancouver. All facets of a DTC were fully covered, including training on DTC roles, a visit to a DTC session at a community court, and simulations that put the lessons learned during the visit into practice. Meeting of the National Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals (NADCP), Anaheim, CA, USA: 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Training Conference from May 28 to 31, 2014. This event helped identify new ideas and trainers and establish new trends in the DTCs.

60. Training and planning workshops: A three-day, high-level training workshop was held in San José, Costa Rica, for judges, defense attorneys, treatment providers, prosecutors, and policy makers. Along with this training session, a number of meetings were held to strengthen judicial and health networks and interagency cooperation, to develop judicial and health operating protocols, and to support the implementation of pilot plans. A high-level DTC training session was held in the state of Morelos, Mexico, for the teams from the states of Mexico, Chihuahua, Durango, Nuevo León, and Morelos. Activities that were carried out along with these training sessions included mock trials, technical assistance, and exchange of information on the latest developments with DTCs, and the development of operational/process protocols. Similar activities were carried out in Panama City, Panama with the participation of DTC teams. A training meeting was held in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago for the teams from those countries and from Barbados. Overall, 11 workshops were held in 2014, with each workshop lasting approximately three days; more than 250 professionals from the health and justice sectors participated.

61. In 2014, pilot drug treatment court projects were formally launched in Barbados, Panama, and Mexico. In Tunapuna, Trinidad and Tobago, the second pilot project was launched.

62. The first training session on drug treatment courts for the adolescent (youth) population was held in 2014 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, which, together with Barbados and Jamaica, is exploring the viability of this model for this population group.

63. In 2014, Trinidad and Tobago had its first graduates.

64. The processes and outcomes of the diagnostic study of the Addictions Treatment Courts (as the DTCs are known in Mexico) in Guadalupe and Monterrey, Mexico were presented in August 2014. The DTC program organized a study involving observation, individual qualitative interviews, discussion groups, and group interviews to collect different views and gain a clearer understanding of the processes and outcomes of the Addictions Treatment Court in Guadalupe, Nuevo León. This study has been published and is available on the CICAD webpage.

65. Formative and Summative Evaluation: An external call for bids was issued for the external evaluation of this project. The chosen consultant made field visits to Salta, Argentina; San José, Costa Rica; and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Professionals who had received CICAD support and training and DTC participants were interviewed in order to help determine the project’s effectiveness. The evaluation was based on a document review and on conversations with the program team and country representatives, as well as on field visits to four participating countries. Fifteen findings (related to sustainability, efficiency and management, effectiveness, and relevance) were identified as a result of this evaluation. Likewise, six specific recommendations were made for



improving the program, and in addition, good practices were identified. The evaluation has been published and is available on the CICAD webpage.

66. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** In 2014, CICAD/OAS organized three regional training workshops on monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the DTCs. The first workshop was conducted in Santiago de Chile, Chile for DTC teams from Salta, Argentina; Chile; and Peru. The second workshop took place in Mexico City for teams from Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic. And lastly, the final workshop was held in Bridgetown, Barbados for DTC teams from Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Canada. Researchers from universities and government agencies attended these meetings to help prepare a handbook of good monitoring and evaluation practices for the drug treatment courts. The document is currently undergoing peer review and its publication is planned for the second quarter of 2015.

67. **Gap Analysis:** The needs study was conducted in Jamaica and directed by Robin Cuff, manager of the Toronto Drug Treatment Court program at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) and Judge Stephane Haisley of the Jamaica Drug Treatment Court in collaboration with professionals appointed by the Jamaica National Drug Commission. The study covered five treatment centers in Jamaica that work with the DTCs: University Hospital of the West Indies Addiction Treatment Services Unit, Maxfield Park Health Centre, Bellevue Hospital, Richmond Fellowship Jamaica, and Patricia House.

68. Over the course of 2014, several meetings were held in Peru, Colombia, and Belize to coordinate and explore the model with a view towards eventually implementing it.

69. **Donors and principal partners:** The Governments of Canada, the United States of America, and Trinidad and Tobago financed implementation of this phase of the program. The activities were carried out with the contributions made by the authorities, national drug commissions, different bodies of the executive branch (governance, security, among others.), the judiciary, and the health sector of each of the participating countries, as well as with the cooperation of a number of organizations: the Canadian Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals (CADTCP), the United States National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), the Center for Court Innovation (CCI), American University, the International Association of Drug Treatment Courts (IADTC), and *Paz Ciudadana* [Citizen Peace] (Chile) among others.

#### **Legislation on Drugs in the Americas (LEDA)**

70. This project continued to examine the drug laws of the member states with a focus on supporting related initiatives developed within the ES/CICAD. Particular emphasis was placed on sanctions for drug-related offenses— information which initially served as a research tool for The Drug Problem in the Americas report delivered in May 2013—and on emerging issues. The member states have expressed interest in reducing their prison populations and consider the project to be a useful source of information. Four countries were selected to be a part of a preliminary analysis of the application of sanctions for violations of drug laws.

71. Other forms of comparative legislation include recent developments with regard to the reform of cannabis control. Most recently, the project conducted an exhaustive comparative analysis

of the three existing models for the regulation of the legal availability of cannabis in the Hemisphere. In 2015, the LEDA project will continue to cover other regulatory and legislative spheres in a second phase that calls for a new analysis of the administration and enforcement in member states of laws on drug-related offenses. This project complements others, documenting topical discussions on regulatory and/or legislative frameworks. LEDA has thus made it possible to observe the processes taking place in the countries along these lines from up close.

### **C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)**

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guideline 12)

72. The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) Section of the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) has a mandate to promote and support a hemispheric drug information and investigation network, with and for OAS member states. Counterparts from the Hemisphere include the national drug observatories and their drug information networks, universities, and international agencies.

#### **Support to Latin American Drug Observatories**

73. In 2014, the Governments of Panama, El Salvador, Jamaica, Suriname, and Uruguay all received technical assistance from OID staff in preparing, implementing, and/or analyzing major drug use surveys, as well as in preparing analytical reports on the results thereof.

74. In 2014, The Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, and Paraguay received OID technical assistance for strengthening and training their drug information networks, based on an initial national diagnostic of the status of human resources, stakeholders, sources of available information, and other factors for tracking drug-related trends in supply and demand. Specialized training on writing national drug reports was made available to these national networks.

75. The countries of the Southern Cone (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay) received OID technical assistance for consolidating and increasing knowledge of the “smokable cocaine” problem in the Southern Cone, including patterns of use and abuse of cocaine base paste, known by various names in the different countries (paco, pasta base, chespi or crack).

76. The meeting held over April 2-3 in Sao Paulo, Brazil marked the beginning of the Project on Smokable Cocaine in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay; this meeting was programmed in the calendar of activities for 2014-2015.

77. The Workshop-seminar for the Theoretical-conceptual and methodological characterization and monitoring approach (detection, treatment, and rehabilitation) of the use and abuse of smokable cocaine was held September 22-24, 2014 in Santiago, Chile.

78. On November 20, 2014 a memorandum of understanding was signed between CICAD and the Chilean National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption (SENDA) in Guatemala City, Guatemala. This commitment of mutual cooperation between the two parties has the objective of generating strategies to address the use of scientific

evidence in policy and program development, in the instruments necessary for their monitoring and evaluation, and for adequate dissemination through (1) training programs; (2) horizontal cooperation; (3) guides, protocols, manuals and publications and, in general, for those responsible for developing and implementing these actions throughout the region.

79. The VII Ibero-American Meeting of National Observatories on Drugs took place in June 2014, in Antigua, Guatemala and was sponsored by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. The heads of all of the national observatories on drugs in Latin America participated in the event and came up with the following recommendations:

1. Perform studies in the countries to investigate the chemical composition, and in particular the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content, of various types of marijuana.
2. In recognition of the limitations of current instruments for measuring psychoactive substance abuse and dependence, conduct a multi-center study to validate different instruments for assessing problematic drug use.
3. Request that OIDA incorporate more countries in a second phase of the smokable cocaine project (if that initiative is successful).
4. Repeat the CAMH research training experience with the Latin American Network of Investigators (REDLA) in conjunction with a local university, in order to strengthen the capacities of the national drug commissions.
5. Continue strengthening the CICAD Drug Information Networks (DINs) project and continue with the drug information networks in Latin America and the Caribbean.
6. Establish and/or strengthen early alert systems for new psychoactive substances in the countries, and process the information through the OIDA for analysis and adequate dissemination.
7. Complete the current work being done on mortality indicators under the leadership of the Argentine Drug Observatory.
8. Foster the implementation of studies in hidden populations based on specific methodologies for them.

### **Support to Caribbean Drug Observatories**

77. Eleven Caribbean countries completed data collection for the secondary school student drug prevalence surveys: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago have completed report writing while Grenada, Jamaica, and Haiti have published their results and have held policy meetings with key stakeholders.

78. The OIDA continued supporting DINs with regional training workshops held in Guyana and The Bahamas, Barbados, and Grenada where participants were trained on how to implement a standardized data collection system for drug treatment centers. Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago are using this intake form at their drug treatment centers.

79. The OID supported the implementation of a national household survey project in Suriname. Data collection is completed and the report is being drafted.

80. In October, 2014, the OID of the ES/CICAD conducted a sub-regional seminar for DINs on the use of research and other information in the development of drug policy, held in Trinidad and Tobago. Participants from The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago benefited from this training. The seminar exposed participants to data on drug consumption from participating countries and trained them on how to identify patterns and trends in the data and how to use it to influence drug policy. There was also a monitoring and evaluation component to the training. Additionally, participants presented on their national drug prevention policies and prevention programs.

### **Educational Development**

81. The Jamaica University of Technology received technical and financial support from the ES/CICAD for integrating interdisciplinary educational programs into its curricula as part of a comprehensive strategy to increase awareness and understanding of the drug problem and to promote the creation of a regional academic and scientific information platform. The ES/CICAD received the final report on this activity in June of 2014.

82. CICAD and the Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)-Canada continued with their partnership to promote international research capacity for health professionals on drug issues. This is the ninth time the program has been offered. A group of 10 university professors from Latin America and the Caribbean completed the 12-week (June to August 2014) residency in Canada, receiving specialized training and mentoring. They returned to their countries to gather data for a multi-center study on “Attitudes in 10 Urban Communities toward Persons who Abuse Drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean.” The participants have nine months to complete their research. In the 2013-2014 period, OID received research projects from participants from the following countries: The Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago. The following countries are currently participating: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

### **International Cooperation**

83. CICAD’s cooperation with the Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) program continued in 2014, with active participation in a number of activities under the program’s different components:

**Meeting of LA-EU evidence-based public policies investigation networks: progress and challenges** - activity organized within the framework of the COPOLAD program, under the leadership of the Government Delegation of the Spanish National Drug Plan, from February 5 to 7, 2014.

**Accreditation criteria for demand reduction programs** - the purpose of this activity is to identify the criteria that, given the participating countries’ circumstances, are considered

essential in order to support and chart the course of the demand reduction programs in each country, so that those programs will be high-quality and evidence-based.

**Conference on police investigation into cocaine trafficking by air** - activity organized within the framework of the COPOLAD program, under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety and the Chilean Investigative Police (PDI), along with Spain's Center for Intelligence against Organized Crime (CICO), from July 22 to 24, 2014.

**Second meeting of the Working Group on Implementation of Indicators on Drug Supply** - activity organized in the framework of the COPOLAD program, under the leadership of DEVIDA-Peru and the Ministry of Justice and Law of Colombia, November 26, 2014.

#### **Activities of the Global SMART (Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting, and Trends) Program – Latin America**

84. The Global SMART Program has been operating in the countries of Latin America since January of 2011. Its purpose is to support the member states in producing information on, managing, analyzing, and reporting on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, including both trafficking patterns and patterns of use and treatment. In 2014, the SMART Program in Latin America supported the countries involved in the DIN project with information on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, contributed to an update of the protocols for national surveys by including topics related to synthetic drugs, participated in CICAD's Group of Experts on chemical Substances, and participated in the meeting of national drug observatories organized by the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs. In 2014, the SMART Program also prepared the UNODC/CICAD joint report "Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America, 2014," which was presented in early 2014. Its representative also participated in a number of national and international conferences, congresses, and seminars, providing technical support for the countries on all matters related to synthetic drugs, new psychoactive substances, and the early alert systems for those same types of substances.

#### **Report on Drug Use in the Americas**

85. The information required for the preparation of a report that will provide updated information on drug use in the Hemisphere began to be collected in 2014. The report, which summarizes the information produced by the national drug observatories in their respective countries, will be delivered at CICAD's fifty-seventh regular session in April 2015, and will contribute significant inputs to the discussion on drug policies in the countries of the Hemisphere.

### **D. DEMAND REDUCTION**

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 14-26)

86. The Demand Reduction section of the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) promotes the development of strategic lines of action and public policies in accordance with the Plan of Action, 2011-2015, of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and contributes with member states in the development

and promotion of sustainable, evidence-based public policies, strategies, plans and programs to promote healthy lifestyles, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug-dependent individuals.

### **Demand Reduction Expert Group**

87. With Brazil as Chair, the Demand Reduction Expert Group prioritized its work for the next two years on activities to strengthen the countries' institutional capacities through guidelines, guides, and instruments that make it possible to integrate the public health, human rights, and community participation perspectives into programmatic proposals and policies for reducing the demand for drugs in the countries and improving the early detection and brief intervention care strategies in primary health care and the community sphere.

88. Along these lines, three specific products to be developed were defined: 1) hemispheric guidelines and recommendations for addressing the drug problem from a public health perspective in the various spheres of action; 2) a practical guide to implementing and systematizing early detection and brief intervention strategies in primary health care and the community sphere; and 3) a protocol for follow-up and relapse prevention that can be used in the brief intervention models targeted at persons who present with problematic use of psychoactive substances.

### **Collaboration and Cooperation with PAHO**

89. A joint CICAD-PAHO regional program was developed in response to the Memorandum of Understanding between OAS/SMS/CICAD and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on cooperation on drug demand reduction. Five work areas were established: 1) policies, 2) services, 3) information systems, 4) publications, and 5) joint events. A "Guide to Essential Criteria for Opening and Operating Treatment Centers for Individuals with Psychoactive Substance use Disorders" was developed in 2014 with the support of the COPOLAD program. It is part of the joint document "Quality Criteria for Evidence in Drug Demand Reduction."

In 2014 work was also done on the following projects:

- Glossary of terms on alcohol and other drugs
- Compendium of instruments for measuring problematic drug use.

90. In addition, forums and meetings on applying the public health approach to public policies on drug use have been held in conjunction with PAHO. The first sub-regional Mexico, Central America, and Dominican Republic forum on "The Public Health Approach in Addressing Drug Use Problems" took place in 2014. That forum, through the exchange and analysis of information, established the fundamentals for applying the public health approach to drug policies. The results were presented to the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic (COMISCA). A sub-regional workshop was held in December of 2014 to further this work and define the profiles, competencies, and training needs of the national healthcare systems. The participants analyzed the situation with regard to the capacities of the countries' human resources to respond to the drug use problem and worked on the proposed document regarding "The Functions and Competencies of Healthcare Personnel in Contact with Persons with Psychoactive Substance use Problems."

## **The Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER)**

91. In the context of the problem of the quality and effectiveness of intervention strategies for the treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by drug use and violence in the Hemisphere, as well as the lack of a system for standardizing the technical elements that define and characterize each of the levels of intervention for treating drug dependence and violence, PROCCER has been in place since 2006. This model was proposed by CICAD and executed in coordination with the national drug commissions.

92. PROCCER provides for inter-agency, inter-institutional, and interdisciplinary organization at the national level, such that it can offer training and certifications in the therapeutic intervention fields of treatment, rehabilitation, and reinsertion for drug dependence and drug-associated violence as well as in aspects of program organization and operation. In 2014, PROCCER worked together with 22 national drug commissions, 14 universities, and 3,804 NGOs, and trained more than 2,200 prevention and treatment service providers from specialized NGOs and ministries of public health.

93. In Mexico, the first phase of the Program ended in 2014, with the training and evaluation of 602 service providers from the six pilot states in coordination with the University of Guadalajara. PROCCER completed its first phase in Mexico with the final version of the curricula for “Training Mexican Addiction Counselors” and the publication of “The Mexican Standard for Addictions Counselor Competencies,” both of which are products developed in coordination with the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC) and the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Addictions (CENADIC).

94. The second phase of PROCCER in Mexico began in December 2014, with the goal of certifying around 400 service providers who had been trained and evaluated in the first phase, as well as of training and certifying 1,000 new service providers from 10 states in coordination with CONADIC, CENADIC, and the National Council on the Standardization and Certification of Labor Competencies (CONOCER).

95. In the Central American region, Guatemala began the second phase of PROCCER in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Executive Secretariat of the Commission to Combat Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID).

96. In 2014, El Salvador, in coordination with the National Anti-Drug Commission (NDC), executed important program components, which culminated with 207 therapists having been trained and a third national class of 61 therapists having received state certification, for a year-end total of 160 state-certified providers.

97. In 2014 Honduras started the first phase of the Program by holding social and informational activities about it around the country in coordination with the Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, and Drug Dependence (IHADFA).

98. In Nicaragua, the second phase of PROCCER is being executed in coordination with the National Council against Organized Crime (CNCCO), and by the end of 2014, 504 service providers had been trained and the state certification protocols and mechanisms had been finalized and approved in coordination with the Autonomous University of Nicaragua.

99. In Costa Rica, PROCCER trained 65 treatment service providers in 2014, for a year-end total of 456 trained providers; also, professional-level training was started in coordination with the Costa Rican Institute on Drugs (ICD), the Institute on Alcoholism and Farmacological Dependency (IAFA), NGOs, the Nursing School of the University of Costa Rica to execute the training, and the University of Costa Rica Foundation (FUNDEVI) to administer the training.

100. Panama began the second phase of the Program with the goal of training and certifying 350 service providers nationally, in coordination with the National Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug-Related Crimes (CONAPRED) and with prestigious universities in the country, including the Autonomous University of Panama.

101. In the southern cone of America, both Peru and Paraguay worked with CICAD to hold important national workshops for the adaptation of the PROCCER model and the participative construction of the plans of actions to execute the program in those countries starting in 2015. These activities were carried out in coordination with the National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA) in Peru and the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) in Paraguay.

102. As part of the Training and Certification Program-FLACT, the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) worked with 19 member states in the Hemisphere and helped establish a new association of therapeutic communities in the Dominican Republic. Workshops and meetings were organized in Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico, and Argentina to institutionalize the training and certification offered by FLACT, which is in the PROCCER framework. In November of 2014 FLACT organized the 26<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Therapeutic Communities in Cancun, Mexico, with 3,000 professionals from the six federations of therapeutic communities of Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North America.

103. In 2014, within the framework of the Training and Certification Program-FEBRACT, the Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FEBRACT) trained counselors from the therapeutic communities of Brazil in modules 1 and 2 of its curriculum, developed under PROCCER. Between August and December of 2014, FEBRACT trained and certified 270 counselors in module 1 and 53 counselors in module 2.

104. In the Caribbean member states, a training-of-trainers event was held in early 2014 for the national prevention and treatment training teams of 12 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. These



national teams will provide introductory-level training in their countries for drug use prevention professionals and treatment providers, respectively.

105. The pilot countries in which the national training teams were trained in 2013 began to provide training nationally. In coordination with the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA), Jamaica provided training on prevention and treatment from November 2013 to May 2014, certifying 39 professionals in prevention and 42 treatment service providers. In coordination with the Antigua and Barbuda National Drug Council, Antigua and Barbuda provided prevention training from November 2013 until May 2014, certifying 17 professionals in prevention. In coordination with the Trinidad and Tobago's National Drug Council (NDC), Trinidad and Tobago provided training on treatment from March to September of 2014, certifying 27 treatment service providers. In coordination with The Bahamas National Drug Council, The Bahamas provided training on treatment from June to October of 2014, certifying 27 treatment service providers.

106. The countries that did not participate in the pilot plan were trained in early 2014 also began to provide training nationally and will finish their training programs and certifications in 2015. In coordination with the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis began to provide prevention and treatment training in October 2014 to 35 prevention professionals and 35 treatment providers. In coordination with the Suriname National Anti-Drug Council, Suriname began to provide prevention training in November of 2014 to 30 prevention professionals.

107. In 2014, the Department of Psychiatry of the University of the West Indies Mona, Jamaica (UWI) implemented the certification mechanism for personnel trained by PROCCER in the Caribbean. The candidates for certification must attend face-to-face training events, complete their training courses and related exercises, and sit a final certification exam, which will include both theoretical and practical assessments to determine their competencies. In 2014, the UWI certified a total of 151 individuals trained by PROCCER in four Caribbean countries that finished their training programs in 2014: Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, and Trinidad and Tobago.

108. In 2014, St. George's University (SGU) in Grenada developed and implemented a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the PROCCER trainers and training sessions in the Caribbean. SGU monitors the trainers' participation and ensures that they fulfill their time commitments and meet training delivery quality standards. SGU also evaluates training sessions in order to report strengths and offer suggestions for improvement with regard to any weaknesses identified. In 2014, SGU worked with Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis on monitoring and evaluating their trainers and training sessions.

109. At the end of 2014, a complementary initiative was launched under PROCCER: a specialized treatment training program for individuals working with high-risk adolescents. CICAD, together with regional specialists, developed a six-module training curriculum with three manuals: trainer, participant, and adolescent. Focus groups were held in Jamaica with high-risk adolescents in order to incorporate their perspectives on the issue in the development of the sixth module, on adolescent voices.

## **E. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES**

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 27-45)

110. The CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) Supply Reduction and Control Measures section activities are aimed at assisting member states to build their capacities to reduce the illicit production, distribution and supply of drugs and the diversion of chemical products used to manufacture these drugs, in accordance with those programs approved by the Commission. The ES/CICAD also provides guidance in strengthening legislation, regulations, and other measures to control chemical substances usually associated with the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical products that could become addictive.

111. In 2014, the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures section organized a total of 23 courses, seminars, and workshops and trained 890 law enforcement and customs officers and other participants from OAS member states. This program was delivered in partnership with various governmental agencies and other international/regional organizations. Technical assistance is provided in the following four specialized training areas:

### **Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD)**

112. ERCAIAD completed another year of operation under the leadership of the Colombian National Police. Within the framework of this program three 3-week multinational courses were delivered in Colombia during 2014 with funding support from the United States. A total of 74 participants attended these courses that focused on strategic and prospective counterdrug police intelligence. In addition to these initiatives ES/CICAD organized two 2-week regional seminars in Costa Rica and Mexico on specialized operational counterdrug intelligence subjects. A total of 58 officers participated in these seminars.

113. ES/CICAD continued to work with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to establish the parallel regional counterdrug intelligence training school for the Caribbean. With funding support from Canada and technical support from the Government of France two pilot seminars were delivered as part of this program. ES/CICAD organized a technical national seminar in Antigua and Barbuda on maritime counterdrug intelligence with 21 participants from that country and technical support from the French Customs Intelligence unit in Martinique. Trinidad and Tobago hosted a regional seminar on the manipulation and analysis of information from counterdrug investigations. A specialist from the French Interdepartmental Anti-Drug Training Center (CIFAD) in Martinique delivered this seminar to 19 participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

### **Control of Narcotrafficking**

114. Counterdrug law enforcement officers need to have the skills and knowledge to effectively and safely carry out their responsibilities. This is critical in an environment in which change is constant and the personal dangers are very real. During 2014 ES/CICAD delivered nine seminars on various specialized counterdrug investigative techniques with 78 officers participating.

115. ES/CICAD and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) continued their collaboration on the Jetway program. This is a risk management approach that uses human behavior to identify passengers who may be carrying illicit drugs or other contraband. During 2014 ES/CICAD and the RCMP delivered three one-week seminars in The Bahamas, Costa Rica, and Peru on this methodology. In addition to these seminars a two-week train-the-trainer seminar was delivered in Costa Rica with selected participants used to help deliver the national seminar in Costa Rica mentioned above. A total of 78 officers participated in these seminars. Trainers from the train-the-trainer seminars are expected to replicate the training in their own country and will be used to assist in similar Jetway seminars in other countries.

116. During 2014 ES/CICAD organized two one-week national seminars on Street Level Drug Dealing for Regional Counterdrug Commanders for in collaboration with the Anti-Drug Directorate of the National Police of Peru (PNP-DIRANDRO), in collaboration with the Directorate of Intelligence of the Colombian National Police – DIPOL. A total of 80 police officers were trained.

117. A national one-week seminar on “Counterdrug Strategic Intelligence” was delivered in Peru in partnership with Directorate of Intelligence of the Peruvian Ministry of Interior (DIGIMIN), with collaboration from the Directorate of Intelligence of the Colombian National Police (DIPOL-PNC); twenty intelligence analysts participated in the seminar.

118. Working in collaboration with the Government of France through its Interdepartmental Anti-Drug Training Center (CIFAD), ES/CICAD delivered two national seminars in Chile and Paraguay on the analysis of information in counterdrug investigations using Excel. A regional seminar in the basic methodology and one at a more advanced level were delivered in Peru with participants from the host country and Ecuador. A total of 78 officers from Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru participated in this seminar.

### **Control of Chemicals Substances, Synthetic Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products**

119. The diversion of pharmaceutical drugs and the illicit production and trafficking of synthetic drugs including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is a growing global problem. It is a dynamic situation presenting many challenges for CICAD member states. Regulatory officials and counterdrug enforcement officers need to be aware of these changes including the new chemicals and processes being used to illegally produce these substances, how they are diverted, and the new drugs that are being produced illegally.

120. ES/CICAD has a long working history with the Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC) in Jamaica. During 2014 the ES/CICAD and REDTRAC delivered a one-week regional seminar on chemical diversion and the illicit production of drugs. The seminar took place at the REDTRAC facility in Spanish Town, Jamaica, near Kingston. Twenty-seven officers from The Bahamas, Jamaica, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago participated in this seminar.

121. During 2014 ES/CICAD continued its collaboration with the Swedish National Police regarding seminars on the investigation of the sale of drugs over the Internet. A national seminar on these investigative techniques was delivered in Peru with 25 officers participating.

122. The meeting of the CICAD Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, chaired by Peru, met and finalized the following documents:

- Model Administrative Control System for the Control of Chemical Substances
- Disposal of Pharmaceutical Drugs: Fentanyl Transdermal Patches
- Suggestions for Establishing Designated Ports of Entry for Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products.

123. All of these technical reference documents were approved by the CICAD Commission during its meeting in Guatemala City, Guatemala. Ecuador was elected as chair of the Group for 2014-15.

### **Maritime Narcotrafficking and Border, Port, and Airport Drug Control Interdiction**

124. Narcotraffickers move chemicals, illicitly produced drugs, and related contraband by maritime and other means and smuggle them across international borders (maritime ports, airports, and land borders). ES/CICAD has in place a program to help increase the capacity of member states to respond to the challenges presented by the foregoing.

125. ES/CICAD and the Inter-ministerial Center for Anti-drug Training (CIFAD)-Martinique/France organized and delivered a regional seminar on techniques to target and search pleasure and fishing vessels. The seminar took place in Trinidad and included 24 participants from Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago. The program focused on ways to identify high risk vessels and ways to safely and effectively secure and then search the vessels. Participants also were exposed to methods used to hide and smuggle drugs and related contraband.

126. During 2014 ES/CICAD delivered three seminars on the implementation of the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Program. This is an initiative developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The AEO program serves to strengthen the security of the international commercial distribution chain (containers, etc.) that operate through maritime ports and to increase the participation of the private sector in this process. Seminars were delivered in Colombia, Mexico, and Paraguay with approximately 300 participants from the public and private sectors present.

127. The CICAD Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking met in Colombia September 8-11, 2014. During this meeting the Group finalized the “Guide to Best Practices for the Establishment and Integration of Risk Assessment Groups (RAG)” and “Cargo Control in Ports and the Guide for Law Enforcement Officials to Help Ensure Successful Prosecutions of Maritime Law Enforcement Cases.” These documents were approved by the Commission in Guatemala City, Guatemala. Colombia was re-elected to chair the Group for the 2015-16 term.

## **F. MONEY LAUNDERING CONTROL**

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 44-45)

128. The training programs on money laundering control, conducted by the Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD)’s Anti-Money Laundering Section, aim to improve and expand the capacities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcement officers and analysts of Financial Intelligence Units

(FIUs) to control money laundering and terrorism financing. In 2014, the Anti-Money Laundering Section held training programs, courses, workshops and technical assistance activities which impacted approximately 300 participants in member states including Peru, the United States, Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile, Dominica and Barbados.

### **Seized and Forfeited Assets**

129. Within the framework of the Seized and Forfeited Asset Management Project, known by its Spanish acronym BIDAD, the ES/CICAD actively participated in the “International Experts in the Administration of Seized and Forfeited Assets meeting,” organized by the UNODC in April 2014, in Reggio Calabria, Italy. Also, in March 2014, ES/CICAD and UNODC-Brazil signed an agreement to initiate BIDAD’s implementation in the Federal Republic of Brazil, and in August 2014, the project was presented before diverse institutions in Brazil involved in the process of managing such assets. Additionally, in September 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) of the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay in order to implement the BIDAD project in Paraguay during 2015.

### **Capacity Building**

130. As part of the Financial Intelligence Units Capacity Strengthening Program, ES/CICAD carried out two activities: in March 2014, in Miami, CICAD implemented the “Regional Workshop on Strategic Analysis ALD/CFT for FIUs,” in which around 31 officials participated from Central American and Caribbean FIUs; and in June 2014, in Barbados, CICAD presented the “Specialized National Workshop against Terrorism and its Financing” in conjunction with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE).

131. Through the MECOOR Initiative – consisting of the Executive Secretariats of CICAD and CICTE, the Executive Directorate of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTED), the UNOD Subdivision on the Prevention of Terrorism and the Executive Secretariat of GAFISUD – CICAD organized two “Sub-regional Workshops on the subject of the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing: main risks and trends.” The first workshop took place in July 2014 in Guatemala, Guatemala and was directed towards 38 prosecutors, FIU analysts, and law enforcement officers from Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama. The second workshop was executed in August 2014 in Santiago de Chile, Chile, and featured 35 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and FIU analysts from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

132. Additionally, CICAD organized a workshop in Guatemala in March 2014, on simulated investigations from an ALD case, which examined elements to be analyzed as well as practical solutions to the problem while adhering to international doctrine and jurisprudence related to investigating money laundering cases, through a simulated investigation based on real and supposed facts.

### **Technical Assistance and Cooperation**

133. Within the framework of the Peruvian Money Laundering Technical Assistance Implementation Plan, which features the collaboration of the Committee on the Implementation and

Monitoring of the National Strategy for the Fight against Money Laundering in Peru (CONTRALAFT), the following activities were carried out in Lima:

134. In February 2014, the “Workshop on Forensic Auditing Procedures Applied to the Investigation of Cases of Money Laundering”, directed towards FIU analysts and the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance, and Pension Fund Administrators (AFP); as well as the “Specialized ALD Workshop on previous Corruption-Related Offenses,” which brought together 60 prosecutors, judges, attorneys, investigators and analysts from the FIU in Peru;

135. In March 2014, the “Workshop on Strengthening the Chain of Custody” in which 53 prosecutors, attorneys, and investigators from the National Police of Peru participated; as well as the official presentation of the book “Combating Money Laundering in the Judicial System. Special Edition for Peru,” in which two of the authors spoke about the book’s contents before approximately 30 officials from the institutions comprising CONTRALAFT, specifically from the judicial sector, the National Police, and Peru’s FIU;

136. In April 2014, a course on “Analysis of Links and Relations” aimed at 17 officials, including prosecutors and FIU financial analysts, as well as the “Workshop on Forensic Auditing Procedures Applied to the Investigation of Cases of Money Laundering” geared towards FIU analysts and the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance, and AFP in Peru. This aimed to strengthen the capacity of officials handling analytical tools for financial investigation and utilization of forensic accounting in cases of LA/FT;

137. Finally, in August 2014, the “Workshop on Analysis of Linkages Applied to Money Laundering Investigations” during which 17 prosecutors and Peruvian FIU financial analysts attended.

138. Additionally, the Section provided technical assistance to the El Salvador FIU in order to support the implementation of Legislative Decree 149/2014, related to the standards and procedures which the officials in charge of sending FIU reports should follow.

139. In May 2014, the VI Meeting of the Working Group on Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters (REMJA) took place in Brasilia, Brazil in which the ES/CICAD actively participated, as an observer, exchanging experiences and best practices on international cooperation for the recovery of assets and sharing the works of CICAD’s Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering (GELAVEX) in this matter. Also in May of the same year, the XXXIX Plenary Meeting of the Financial Action Task Force from the Caribbean (CFATF), held in Miami and in which the ES/CICAD was also involved, presented an activities report and established relations with several donors and specialized entities on ALD/CFT topics.

140. As part of the Legislative Assistance Program, ES/CICAD and CICTE held a follow-up visit in May 2014, to Dominica, with the goal of continuing to advise national authorities on the proper development of AML/CFT regulations that allow it to comply, within the framework of its current legislation, with the 40 Recommendations of Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In addition, during the months of May and November 2014, the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Asset Recovery

Network GAFISUD (RRAG) took place in San José, Costa Rica and Brasilia, Brazil, respectively, during which ES/CICAD participated as a presenter and observer.

141. In July and December 2014, the ES/CICAD participated in the XXIX and XXX GAFISUD Representatives' Plenary Meeting working sessions, in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, and Antigua, Guatemala, during which CICAD presented the most relevant activities undertaken during the period, in order to generate synergies with representatives of the above mentioned agency and with other specialized ALD/CFT entities.

142. Within the framework of the Program for Judges and Prosecutors, in December 2014, CICAD organized a training seminar in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, the first one of such a nature organized by the Section with the support of GAFIC in the Caribbean. The activity was attended by 40 local participants, from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana, and Haiti.

### **Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering**

143. In May 2014, under the presidency of Brazil, the XXXVIII meeting of the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering and Sub-working Groups met in Washington, D.C., USA in order to follow up on the Working Plan approved by the plenary in September 2013 and by CICAD in December of the same year. In September 2014 the XXXIX meeting of the Group took place in Montevideo, Uruguay, during which the following documents were adopted:

- The “Analysis of Systems for the Collection of Data on Seized and Forfeited Assets of Illicit Origin in the Member States of the OAS” ([CICAD/doc.13/14](#));
- The “Program Proposal for Technical Assistance of International Cooperation in Asset Recovery” ([CICAD/LAVEX/doc.3/14](#));
- The “Supplementary Study on the Relative Procedures and/or Criteria For International Cooperation in the Sharing of Seized Property” ([CICAD/LAVEX/doc.10/14](#));
- The “Comparative Report on Work Plans, Products and Contacts GELAVEX Strategic Partners” ([CICAD/LAVEX/doc.5/14](#));
- The “Guide for the Management of Seized Businesses” ([CICAD/LAVEX.doc.3/14](#));
- The “Report on the Outcomes of the Survey Regarding the Safety of Members of the AML/CTF System, Particularly Members of the FIU/LEA/ARO” ([CICAD/LAVEX/doc.12/14](#));
- The “GELAVEX Strategic Planning Proposal 2015-2017” ([CICAD/LAVEX/doc.19/14](#));
- The 2014-2015 Work Plan of the GELAVEX Sub-Working Groups.

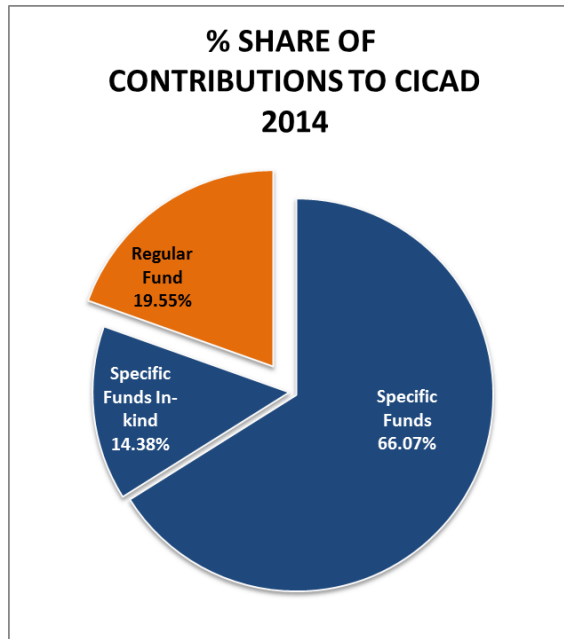
144. At the XXXIX meeting of the Group, Peru was elected President and the Dominican Republic was elected Vice-president for the 2015-2016 period.

## CHAPTER III. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

### A. CURRENT CICAD BUDGET

145. To fulfill its mandates, CICAD is financed through the OAS Regular Fund, and through cash and in-kind contributions from specific funds. During 2014, CICAD received USD6,787,420 comprised of USD5,811,248 in cash contributions and USD976,172 in in-kind contributions, which represents a 59.81% (USD\$10.10 million) decrease from the contributions received in 2013 (USD16,886,860).

**Figure 1**



146. Of the 2014 contributions received, the OAS Regular Fund provided USD1,326,778 (19.55%). Specific funds received, both cash and in-kind, totaled USD5,460,643, and represented 80.45% of all contributions received during the year.

147. The following tables show in detail the cash and in-kind contributions received in 2014.

**Table 1  
CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2014**

Country-Donor	Contribution
United States of America	\$ 2,752,616
OAS Regular Fund	\$ 1,326,778
Canada	\$ 935,891
Spain	\$ 320,000



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	\$	180,000
Mexico	\$	175,000
Guatemala	\$	56,165
El Salvador	\$	34,798
Trinidad and Tobago	\$	20,000
Argentina	\$	10,000
<b>Total cash contributions</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,811,248</b>

**Table 2**  
**IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2014**  
**(Approximate amounts)**

Country-Donor	Contribution	
Canada	\$	254,700
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	\$	174,427
Colombia	\$	152,000
Spain	\$	98,275
France	\$	50,000
St. George's University	\$	41,392
Jamaica	\$	39,660
Peru	\$	38,617
Trinidad and Tobago	\$	34,544
The University of the West Indies at Mona, Jamaica	\$	27,321
Suriname	\$	20,794
Uruguay	\$	14,354
Bahamas	\$	13,520
Belize	\$	7,550
Antigua and Barbuda	\$	4,115
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$	4,046
Guyana	\$	858
<b>Total in-kind contributions</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>976,172</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		<b>\$ 6,787,420</b>

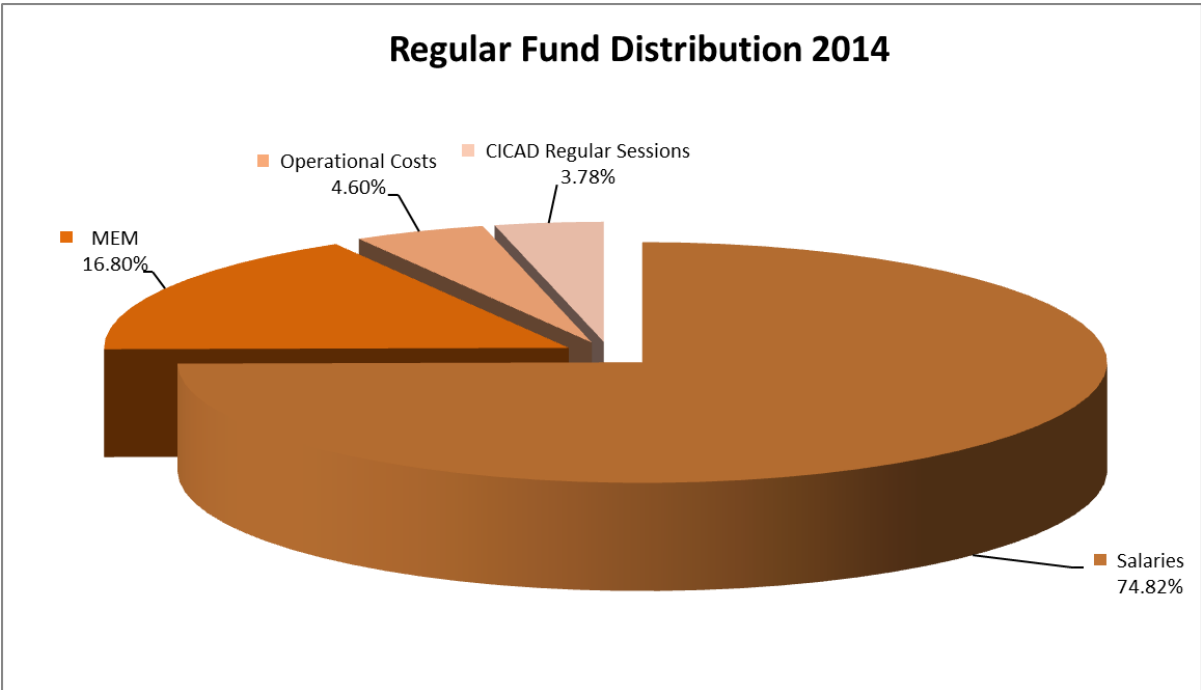
## B. OAS REGULAR FUND

148. The budget approved by the General Assembly for CICAD was USD1,576,300 of which USD1,326,778 was allocated.

149. OAS Regular Fund 2014 contributions financed 8 CICAD staff positions (USD992,715); the operation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) (USD222,865); the Executive Secretariat’s operating costs (USD50,198); and financed the two statutory Commission meetings (USD\$61,000).

150. The following graph shows the budgetary allocations of the Regular Fund, among these broad headings:

**Figure 2**



### **C. SPECIFIC FUNDS RECEIVED**

151. The contributions received from specific funds (cash and in-kind) totaled USD5,460,643

#### **Cash contributions (USD4,448,471)**

##### **1. United States of America: USD2,752,616**

###### **a. INL (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) – US Department of State. USD2,752,616**

- i. A specific contribution of USD2,500,000 was received for the continuation of the Drug Treatment Court Program in Mexico.
- ii. A special contribution of USD250,000 was received for the expansion of the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (PROCCER Caribbean)
- iii. A specific contribution of USD2,616 was received for the Anti-Money Laundering Section.

##### **2. Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD): USD935,891**

- a. **Annual Voluntary Contribution (AVC 2013-2015):** The last disbursement of USD935,891 (CAD1,000,000) was received, corresponding to the year 2014-2015 of Canada's voluntary contribution agreement for the period 2013-2015, to finance the following programs: Consolidation of Drug Treatment Courts in the Caribbean and Central America; Support for the MEM; the International Research Capacity Building Program for Health related Professionals to Study the Drug Phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean, in conjunction with Canada's Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH); and for projects on informational drug systems in the Caribbean and Latin America.

##### **3. Spain, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID): USD320,000**

- a. Final disbursement of contribution of Phase II of the subsidy approved by AECID for the "SAVIA DRUGS – Health and Life in the Americas" project for the total of USD60,000.
- b. Special contribution of USD260,000 for the next phase of the SAVIA program.

##### **4. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): USD180,000**

Contribution of USD180,000 for the implementation of the project on the management of seized and forfeited assets in Brazil.

**5. Mexico: USD175,000**

- a. **Attorney General of Mexico:** Contribution of USD95,000 for the CICAD General Fund.
- b. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico:** Annual contribution of USD80,000 for the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

**6. Guatemala: USD56,165**

Contribution of USD56,165 to cofinance the 56th regular session of CICAD in Guatemala City, Guatemala.

**7. El Salvador: USD34,798**

Second disbursement of USD34,798 to carry out a National Drug Use Survey among the General Population in El Salvador.

**8. Trinidad and Tobago: USD20,000**

Voluntary contribution for the MEM (USD10,000), Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (USD5,000) and for the Institutional Strengthening Section (USD5,000).

**9. Argentina: USD10,000**

Voluntary contribution for the CICAD General Fund.

**In-kind contributions USD976,172 (approximate amounts)**

**1. Canada: USD254,700**

- In-kind contribution of USD224,700 from CAMH to implement the International Research Capacity Building Program for Health Related Professionals to Study the Drug Phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- In-kind contribution of USD30,000 from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) through technical and logistical Support for various workshops on Special Investigative Techniques (Jetway) and Synthetic Drugs carried out in the Bahamas, Colombia and Guatemala.

**2. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): USD174,427**

In-kind contribution of USD174,427 for the UNODC Projects Coordinator in the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs for 12 months.

**3. Colombia: USD152,000**

- In-kind contribution by the National Police of Colombia, offering technical and logistical support to the Regional School of Anti-Drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD) for Regional Workshops in Costa Rica, Colombia (3 workshops) and Mexico – USD50,000.

- Logistical Support by the Colombian Navy for the meeting of the Maritime Narcotrafficking Expert Group, which took place in Cartagena, Colombia - USD40,000.
- Support from the Justice Ministry in the Coordination of the High Level Dialogue on Alternatives to Incarceration, which took place in Cartagena, Colombia – USD32,000.
- Support from the Justice Ministry, contracting DEJUSTICIA, head of the technical Support group for the Working Group on Alternatives to Incarceration– USD30,000.

**4. Spain: Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID) - USD98,275**

- In-kind contributions, covering accommodation and meals for participants and other logistical expenses for two workshops on Alternatives to Incarceration, held in Antigua, Guatemala, and Cartagena, Colombia – USD28,375.
- In-kind contributions “SAVIA II (Salud y Vida en las Américas – Phase II): Regional meeting on Social Integration and Drugs in Latin America - USD 25,000.
- In-kind contributions, covering accommodation and meals for participants and other logistical expenses related to the Training Workshop to Strengthen National Drug Observatories in the Americas. Antigua, Guatemala – USD20,000.
- In-kind contributions, covering accommodation and meals and other logistical expenses related to the Training Workshop for the coordination between international organizations and civil society on drug prevention – USD14,900.
- In-kind contributions, covering accommodation and meals and other logistical expenses related to the Training Workshop to strengthen academic Research on the drug problem and drug information systems in Latin America. Cartagena, Colombia – USD10,000.

**5. France: USD50,000**

In-kind contribution from the *Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-drogue* (CIFAD), French Customs and Coast Guard for the technical and logistical support of national and regional workshops on Operational Analysis of Counterdrug Intelligence; Analysis of Passenger Profiling in Airports; Searching of Pleasure Crafts; Border Control in Chile, Paraguay, Peru (2) and Trinidad and Tobago.

**6. St. George’s University: USD41,392**

In-kind contribution from the Public Health and Preventive Medicine of the School of Medicine of St. George University for the PROCCER Caribbean Training Evaluation Mechanism to monitor and evaluate the trainers and trainings ongoing in the member states through PROCCER.

7. **Jamaica: USD39,660**
  - Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC): In-kind contribution of USD30,000 for the technical and logistical support to the Regional Seminar on the Control of Chemical Substances that took place at the REDTRAC
  - National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA): in-kind contribution of USD9,660 through logistical support to the training of 70 prevention specialist and treatment Service providers under PROCCER Caribbean program.
  
8. **Peru: USD38,617**
  - *National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA):* USD38,617 – logistical support for the meeting of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, and for the Special Meeting of the Maritime Narcotrafficking Expert Group.
  
9. **Trinidad and Tobago: USD34,544**
  - *Ministry of Health: USD21,305*– Logistical support for the training of specialists in prevention and treatment service providers within the framework of the PROCCER Caribbean Project.
  - *National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Program (NADAPP) & National Drug Council (NDC): USD8,239* – Logistical Support for the sub-regional Seminar of the Drug information network project of the OID.
  - *National Drug Council (NDC): USD5,000* – Logistical Support for two regional seminars on the Searching of Pleasure Crafts, Drug Intelligence and Counterdrug Operational Analysis.
  
10. **The University of West Indies Mona, Jamaica: USD27,321**
  - *Department of Psychology: USD27,321*– Technical support to execute the PROCCER Caribbean Certification Mechanism to certify drug prevention specialists and drug treatment service providers .
  
11. **Suriname: USD20,794**
  - *National Anti-Drug Council: USD20,794* –Logistical support for the training of specialists in prevention and treatment service providers within the framework of the PROCCER Caribbean Project.
  
12. **Uruguay: USD14,354**
  - *Presidency of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay: USD14,354* – Logistical Support for the XXXIX Meeting of the Group of Experts on Money Laundering Control, Montevideo, Uruguay.
  
13. **The Bahamas: USD13,520**
  - *National Drug Council: USD12,500*–Logistical support for the training of specialists in prevention and treatment service providers within the framework of the PROCCER Caribbean Project.

- *National Anti-Drug Secretariat (NADS): USD1,020* –Logistical support for the Drug Information Network Project in the Caribbean, for the implementation of the standardized data collection System for Drug and alcohol treatment providers in the Caribbean.

**14. Belize: USD7,550**

*Ministry of Health and National Drug Abuse Control Council: USD7,550*–Logistical support for the training of specialists in prevention and treatment service providers within the framework of the PROCCER Caribbean Project.

**15. Antigua and Barbuda: USD4,115**

- *Ministry of Social Transformation and Human Resource Development: USD4,115* Logistical support for the training of specialists in prevention and treatment service providers within the framework of the PROCCER Caribbean Project.

**16. St. Kitts and Nevis: USD4,046**

- *National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention: USD4,046* – Logistical support for the training of specialists in prevention and treatment service providers within the framework of the PROCCER Caribbean Project.

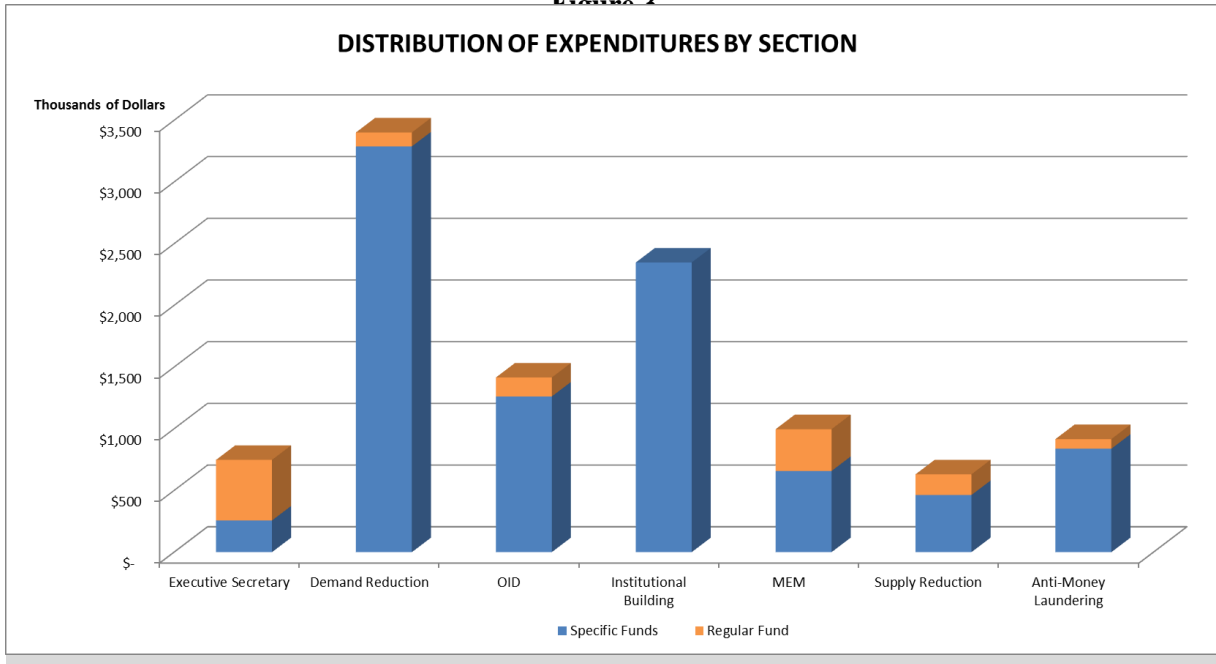
**17. Guyana: USD858**

- *Ministry of Home Affairs: USD858* – Logistical support for the Data Information Network on Drugs in the Caribbean for the implementation a Standardize Data Collection System for Drug and Alcohol Treatment agencies in the Caribbean.

**D. CICAD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR 2014**

152. Expenditures in 2014 totaled USD10,455,786, of which USD9,113,920 were external funds and USD1,341,867 were from the Regular Fund. The following chart shows the distribution of expenditures by section.

Figure 2

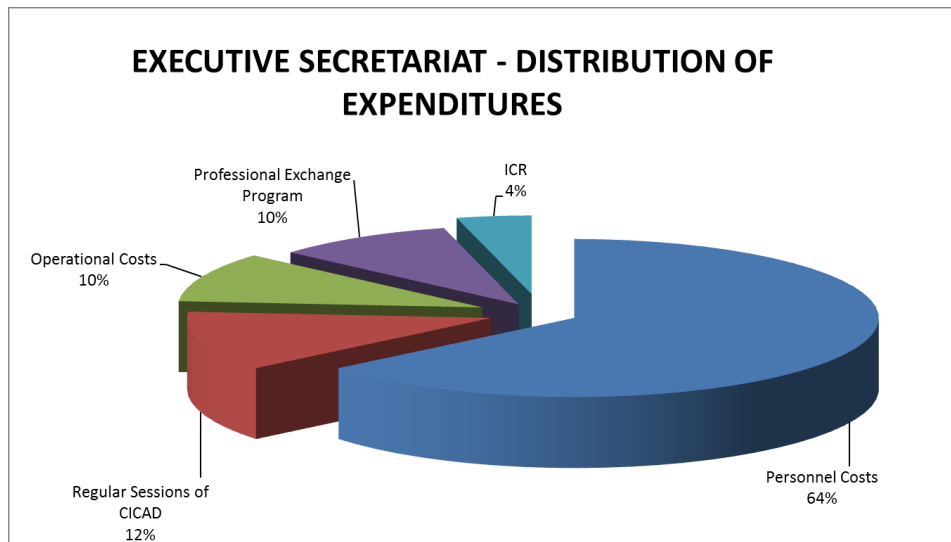


<b>Office of the Executive Secretariat</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
<b>Demand Reduction Programs</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>Supply Reduction and Control Measures Programs</b>	<b>14.8%</b>

153. Figure 4 shows the percentage distribution of 2014 expenditures within the Executive Secretariat, which correspond to: Executive Secretariat staff financed through the Regular Fund and, in part, through the General Fund (64%) operational costs (10%), the two regular sessions of CICAD (12%). This graph also includes the Professional Exchange program (10%) and the indirect costs (ICR) of external contributions received and registered within the CICAD General Fund (4%).



**Figure 4**



154. For Supply Reduction and Control Measures programs, carried out by the Supply Reduction and Money Laundering Control Sections, expenditure totaled USD1.54 million, corresponding to 14.8% of the total expenditure up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

155. For activities not falling within supply and control, which include Demand Reduction, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs and Institutional Strengthening programs, expenditure totaled USD7.16 million (68.5%).

156. During the same period, expenditure of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) totaled USD996,692 (9.5% of the total expenditure). The cost of projects stemming from MEM recommendations are accounted for within the relevant section managing each project.