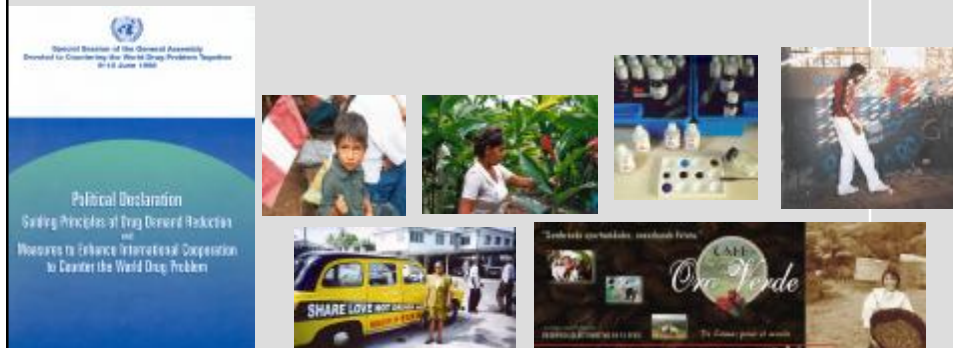




**Progress towards fulfillment of goals
of the Special Session of the General Assembly
on Drugs (UNGASS 1998)**

Latin America and the Caribbean

CICAD Meeting November 2004



**UNODC in Latin America and the
Caribbean**

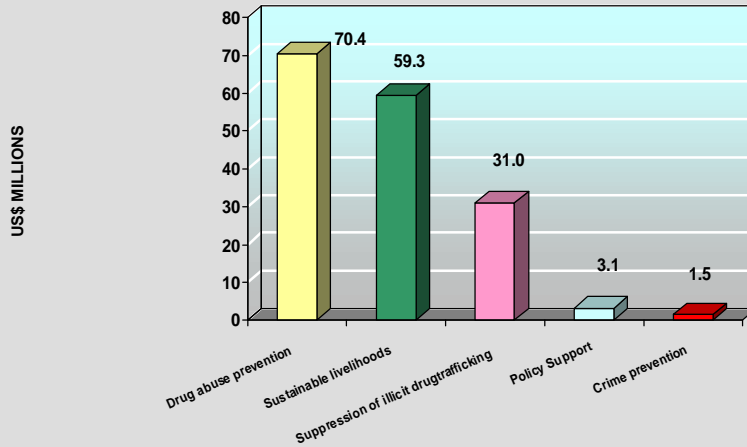
**2004 ongoing UNODC programme by thematic area
(in US\$ million)**

Thematic Area	No. of projects	Budget (US\$ million)
Sustainable livelihoods	13	51.3
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	19	70.4
Policy support	3	3.1
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	10	31
Crime prevention	3	1.5
TOTAL	47	165



UNODC in Latin America and the Caribbean

2004 ongoing UNODC programme by thematic area (in US\$ million)



UNODC in Latin America and the Caribbean

2004 ongoing UNODC programme by office

Office	No. of projects	Budget (US\$ million)
CO Bolivia	6	29.5
RO Brazil and South Cone	9	84.2
RO Caribbean	9	2.4
CO Colombia	9	12.8
RO Mexico/Central America	6	4
CO Peru/Ecuador	8	30.3
TOTAL	47	165



UNODC in Latin America and the Caribbean

Special Session of the General Assembly on Drugs (UNGASS 1998)

Six areas

- *Drug demand reduction*
- *Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors*
- *Control of precursors*
- *Money-laundering*
- *Judicial cooperation*
- *Eradication of illicit drug crops*



Drug demand reduction

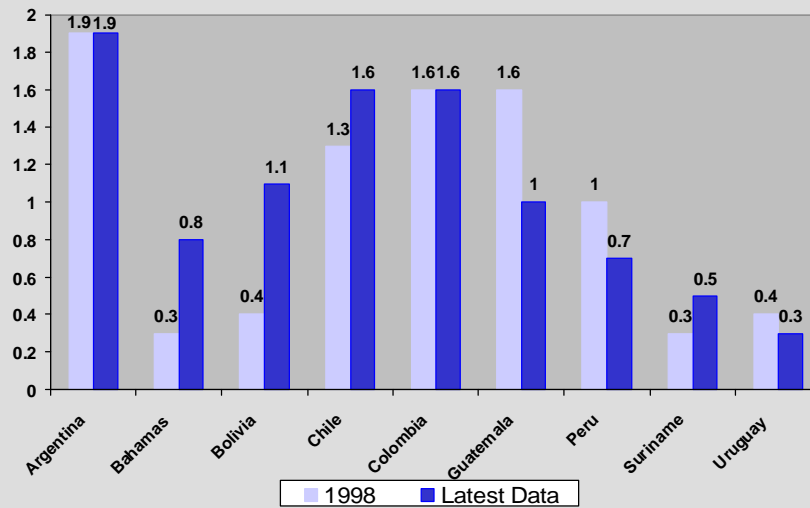
Strengths:

- *National demand reduction strategies exist in most countries*
- *Public awareness on drug abuse problem has risen*
- *Drug abuse surveys and school surveys exist for various LAC countries*



Drug demand reduction

COCAINE (annual prevalence ages 15-64)



Drug demand reduction

Weaknesses:

- Increasing drug abuse
- No periodic surveys on drug abuse trends
- Low priority on the political agenda



Drug demand reduction

Weaknesses:

HIV/AIDS prevention :

- Scarce drug-related HIV/AIDS prevention programmes (exception Brazil)

Treatment :

- Few treatment facilities – especially in prisons
- Limited research/evaluation of treatment, prevention programmes
- Minimum standards on treatment not yet reached



Drug demand reduction

Strategy and action for 2005:

- Advocate for demand reduction on political agenda
- Promote periodic surveys on drug abuse trends in coordination with partners : *reactivation of a UNODC subregional project involving ARG, BOL, CHI, PER and URU to conduct unified school drug abuse surveys with the participation of CICAD*
- Pilot prison and *social reintegration* programmes :
First worldwide UNODC programme launched in Honduras



Drug demand reduction

Strategy and action for 2005:

•Collect and disseminate best practices:

UNODC Guide on school/based education for drug abuse prevention (to be published in 2004)

Drug abuse treatment toolkit : Substance abuse treatment and care for women. Case studies and lessons learnt

Promotion of a resource centre network for treatment

•Explore partnerships with existing programmes



Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

Strengths:

Demand:

- Prevalence is still low*
- Right time to tackle the problem – before it gets worse*

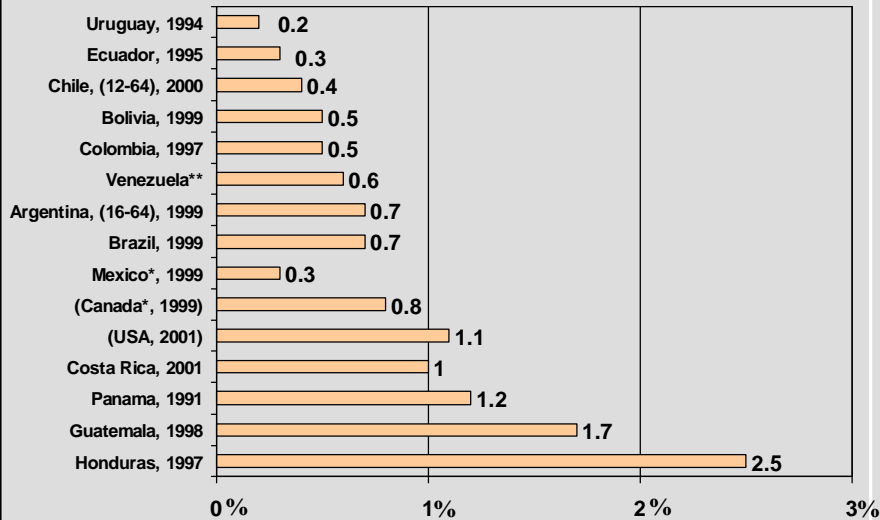
Supply:

- Legislation is in place*
- Few clandestine laboratories exist*
- Control systems are being developed*
- NDS can also be used as ATS precursor control system*



Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

AMPHETAMINES (annual prevalence age 15 and above)



Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

Weaknesses:

Demand:

- Increase in demand
- Lack of precise information on scope and evolution of problem
- Low public awareness
- Need to develop appropriate treatment programmes

Supply:

- No tradition in ATS intelligence work
- Little uniformity between existing control systems
- Diversion of licit ATS to illicit markets



Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

Strategy:

- Advocate inclusion of ATS in drug control efforts
- Identify scope of ATS abuse/ promote research on ATS in ongoing/planned drug abuse surveys/rapid assessments
- Assess needs in the area of treatment (regional training, common manuals for ATS prevention)
- Promote monitoring systems in cooperation with CICAD/OAS
- Collect and disseminate experiences on ATS precursor control



Control of precursors

Strengths:

- National legislation is in place in accordance with the 1988 convention
- Control systems are developed and in use
- UNODC precursor control system (NDS) adopted in the region and implemented in some countries
- UNODC and CICAD cooperation through NDS



Control of precursors

Weaknesses:

- Few seizures
- Precursor cartels on the rise
- Not a police priority in many countries
- Precursor control systems differ across the region
- Not a funding priority for donors



Control of precursors

Strategy:

- Collect and share best practices on UNODC precursor control in the region
- Pilot and disseminate use of NDS in customs and police agencies in LAC in cooperation with ITS



Judicial cooperation

Strengths:

- Extradition agreements are signed between many countries, but agreements might differ
- Users' manuals exist for judges and prosecutors
- UNODC Inter-regional adviser (Bogota) posted in the region, who provides assistance upon request



Judicial cooperation

Weaknesses:

- Need for simplified methodology for mutual legal assistance
- Slowness in adjudicating court cases
- Insufficient witness protection
- Lack of coordinated training of judges
- Lack of knowledge of the civil asset forfeiture regime
- Weak internal regulations



Judicial cooperation

Strategy:

- Explore the need/feasibility of a handbook on existing procedures for mutual legal assistance regarding extradition
- Introduce UNODC-developed software to facilitate the elaboration of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests
- Explore and assess common areas between drug control and crime prevention (training)



Money-laundering

Strengths:

- National legislation in place (goal for 2003)
- LAC countries with high levels of money-laundering identified
- Financial investigation units exist in most LAC countries
- Training material developed by UNODC on mock trials and computer-based training modules
- Training in mock trials jointly conducted with CICAD



Money-laundering

Weaknesses:

- Few court sentences
- Need to upgrade technical capacity to recover illicit assets
- Lack of capacity to detect money-laundering outside the banking sector (insurance, real estate, casinos, etc.)
- Lack of coordination in training initiatives among various stakeholders
- Need for continuous refresher training



Money-laundering

Strategy:

- Disseminate existing UNODC technical tools
- Strengthen coordination with CICAD/OAS
- Streamline and coordinate regional training



Eradication of illicit drug crops

Strengths:

1) Illicit crop monitoring

- Overall decrease of coca cultivation in the region
- Annual coca surveys available for BOL, COL and PER. In 2004 joint launch with CICAD in Washington
- Technical expertise available in three countries and through ICMP. The Regional Advisor posted in Lima will start work to work in the region in early 2005
- Increased interest by countries in monitoring illicit crops (ECU, VEN, MEX, PAR)



Eradication of illicit drug crops

Strengths:

2) Alternative development

- At present, programmes provide assistance to some 10,000 families
- Sustainable models developed in production and marketing
- Environmentally sound models developed and replicated
- Gender-mainstreaming implemented
- Increased coordination with law-enforcement
- National alternative development plans in place



Eradication of illicit drug crops

Weaknesses:

- No long-term financial commitment and declining interest of traditional donors
- Differing political views on sustainable livelihoods among major donors and on eradication and its means



Eradication of illicit drug crops

Strategy:

Illicit crop monitoring systems

- Provide technical expertise in illicit crop monitoring (surface, yields, laboratory efficiency, other socio-economic data)
- Develop a methodology for measurement of poppy
- Extend technical advice to requesting member states (ECU, VEN, MEX)



Eradication of illicit drug crops

Strategy:

Sustainable livelihoods

- Develop and disseminate best practices
- Explore alternative funding mechanisms (cost-sharing, debt –swaps, private sector) and partnerships to maintain and increase current outreach of programmes



Crime prevention

Strengths:

- International conventions in place on transnational organized crime and on corruption
- Pre/ratification assistance as well as other crime prevention expertise available from UNODC
- Expertise and training developed for drug control conventions might be used for crime conventions (CBT training modules in anti money laundering)
- UNODC structure and procedures increasingly reflect the drugs and crime mandate



Crime prevention

Strengths:

- UNODC country profiles and strategic programme frameworks for countries and regions address both drugs and crime mandates
- High interest from countries and Government to address crime issues, in particular trafficking in human beings and corruption
- At present three ongoing projects in the region.



Crime prevention

Strengths:

- Two projects developed: urban security project in Brazil with US 6.5 million cost sharing and integrated drugs and crime project in Peru
- Anti kidnapping high on the agenda: recent expert group meeting in Vienna with participation of LAC experts to produce a draft manual on anti kidnapping



Crime prevention

Weaknesses:

- Not all Governments have yet ratified the conventions
- National legislation needs to be harmonized
- UNODC operational activities limited due to various factors (harmonization of procedures, lack of funding etc.)



Crime prevention

Strategy and priority action for 2005:

- Promote ratification of international conventions
- Provide assistance where necessary in legal and judicial cooperation
- Identify priorities and develop one crime or integrated project per office
- Promote preventive actions in line with Convention against Corruption



Crime prevention

Strategy and priority action for 2005:

- Budget projections:

crime prevention activities account currently for 3 per cent, in the future (2006/2007) projected to grow to 30 per cent.



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

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