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**2018 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AT ITS FORTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION**

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AT ITS
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER I: REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION.....	3
SIXTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION.....	3
SIXTY-FOURTH REGULAR SESSION.....	3
CHAPTER II: CICAD ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY	5
A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM).....	5
B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	6
C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)	9
D. DEMAND REDUCTION	12
E. SUPPLY REDUCTION.....	15
CHAPTER III: FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS	17
A. CICAD BUDGET 2018	17
B. OAS REGULAR FUND	19
C. FUND FOR INDIRECT COST RECOVERY - ICR.....	19
D. SPECIFIC FUNDS.....	20

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)** began its seventh evaluation round in 2018 to measure progress achieved in drug policies throughout the previous rounds, reflecting adherence to CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action 2016-2020. The National Coordinating Entities (NCEs) received training on the seventh round in March in Lima, Peru. The Governmental Expert Group (GEG) held its preparatory meeting in La Antigua, Guatemala and established the evaluation methodology and the work plan for 2018-2019. The GEG then held a series of on-line meetings of its five thematic subgroups (Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures, and International Cooperation), followed by a plenary session in September in Washington, D.C. to begin to write the first drafts of national evaluation reports. During the seventh round in 2018, an awareness and coordination workshop was held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with senior officials, agencies and government officials of CARICOM member states. Additionally national meetings were held in Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay and Mexico.

3. The **Institutional Strengthening Unit** continued to provide support for the design, implementation and monitoring of national and local drug policies, strategies, and action plans; social integration strategies; comprehensive and sustainable alternative development; development of alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes; updating and review of regulatory frameworks and emerging issues, and cooperation with civil society. The Unit worked with 11 Caribbean member states to review their national drug strategies and action plans. At the subnational/local level, the Health and Life Program in the Americas (SAVIA) worked to develop local methodologies and strategies on drugs. In the context of the search for alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenders, a training curriculum for policy-makers and legal and health technicians was developed; at the request of member states, exploration continued of models such as community courts and drug treatment courts for adults and juveniles, with particular emphasis on monitoring and evaluation. The Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development met and carried out a number of activities set out in its work plan.

4. The **Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)** provided support to a number of OAS member states in the development and coordination of various epidemiological studies, including the planning of a survey of university students in Guatemala, which will be conducted in 2019, as well as studies on drug treatment in 11 Caribbean countries. Two regional workshops of National Drug Observatories took place, one with Caribbean Observatories and the other with Observatories in Latin America. Both meetings addressed the need for research and information gathering, and provided

training and skills building in key areas, as requested by member states. The OID also published an Executive Summary of the *Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2019*, which was a preview of the full report on drug use, which will be published in March 2019.

5. **Demand Reduction Unit:** CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit coordinated discussions during the annual meeting of the International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP), which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, among Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The Unit prepared a training event for specialists in interventions for adolescents with substance use disorders, and was invited to participate in high-level meetings on prevention and treatment issues. CICAD's Consortium of Universities in OAS member states held its first annual meeting in October 2018 in Guatemala City, attended by twelve universities from seven member states. The Unit provided technical assistance to the Comprehensive Security Office (OSEGI) of the Ministry of Public Security of Panama, including conducting assessments of the need for training and specialized training curricula on the drug issue, geared to technical personnel and guards of detention centers throughout the country. Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) training for health professionals was provided on-line to Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, and Uruguay. Forty-one service providers from Guyana were trained and certified as part of the Training and Certification Program for Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation in the Caribbean – Treatment Module. CICAD's Caribbean Advisory Council on Demand Reduction met in Kingston, Jamaica in July 2018. Twenty professionals from Trinidad and Tobago were trained in the curriculum on intervention for the treatment of adolescents with substance use disorders. The nineteenth meeting of the Demand Reduction Expert Group held in 2018 was attended by 17 member states, eight observer countries, and three international organizations working on drug use reduction issues.

6. CICAD's **Supply Reduction Unit (SRU/CICAD)** conducted eighteen activities in 2018, with participation by 485 counternarcotics agents, representatives of the justice system, and of various government agencies from OAS member states in an effort to strengthen their capacities to investigate and effectively prosecute the production and sales of and trafficking in illicit drugs in the region. These activities covered efforts to counter maritime narcotrafficking, and to strengthen anti-drug controls in ports, as well as reducing the diversion of chemical precursors, and disrupting the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Through the Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School of the Americas (ERCAIAD), and the Caribbean Counterdrug Intelligence Training School, the Unit trained 200 analysts and investigators from around the Hemisphere in the development, analysis and exchange of counterdrug intelligence. The Unit also organized the meeting of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, as well as a regional seminar in Bogota, Colombia, with participation of 50 officials from national police forces, customs and justice system workers from 18 member states, to exchange good practices to counter the growing threat of fentanyl and its analogues in the region. Additionally, the Unit organized a national workshop in Saint Kitts and Nevis on the diversion of chemical precursors and the illicit production of synthetic drugs, attended by 35 counternarcotics officials. During 2018, the SRU/CICAD coordinated the meeting of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking, and trained 40 counterdrug officials in the detection, investigation, and interdiction of maritime drug trafficking. Within the framework of the Inter-American Program to Strengthen Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA), the SRU/CICAD conducted four national workshops attended by 160 officials from counterdrug agencies and other government agencies interested in contributing to enhancing gender equality in counterdrug investigations and operations in the Hemisphere.

CHAPTER I: REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

7. The sixty-third regular session of CICAD was held on April 25-27, 2018 in Mexico City, and its sixty-fourth regular session took place on November 19-21, 2018 in Washington, D.C. Mexico, held the chair for the 2017-2018 term of office, while the Vice Chair was held by Argentina. Argentina took the chair during the sixty-fourth regular session, while the United States occupied the Vice Chair.

SIXTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION

8. During the sixty-third regular session of CICAD, the Commission approved its draft annual report for 2017, the paragraphs of the draft resolution for the forty-eighth regular session of the OAS General Assembly, and the 2018 work plan for the Executive Secretariat of CICAD.

9. The Commission also approved the conclusions of the first working meeting on implementation of the UNGASS 2016 operational recommendations.

10. The Commission also heard panels and presentations on the following topics: Compilation of scientific evidence for the preparation of drug policy and indicators; Access to controlled substances for medical purposes and strengthening of measures to address the problem of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS); Comprehensive prevention programs to reduce drug abuse and related crime; Social effects of low-level drug trafficking; Trends in the sale of synthetic drugs and NPS through the Internet: Darknet, crypto currency and postal systems; Link between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and drug policy: Focus from international organizations' perspective; Drug policy and civil society: Global challenges and local realities, and measuring progress of alternatives to incarceration in the Americas.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGULAR SESSION

11. At its sixty-fourth regular session, the Commission, pursuant to Articles 22 and 23 of its Statute, elected Argentina by acclamation to hold the CICAD chair for the 2018-2019 term of office, and the United States to serve as Vice Chair for the same period. The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs presented the executive summary of the *Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2019*, which discussed regional trends in the use of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and other substances. A summary report was also presented of the work of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) to draft national reports for the seventh evaluation round.

12. The Commission also heard panels and presentations on the following: The growing threat of micro-trafficking in the region; The role of universities in supporting national drug commissions; National drug policy implementation at the local/municipal level within the framework of development; Access to prevention, treatment and HIV care services for drug users in the Americas: recent experiences, and gender perspective in the design and implementation of drug policies and programs.

13. Regarding CICAD's Expert Groups, the Commission took note of the report of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, chaired by the United States, and approved the candidacy of The Bahamas to serve as chair of the Group for the 2018-2019 term of office. Mexico presented the

report of the Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development, discussing the background, general framework, objectives, and principal conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Experts. The Commission approved the candidacies of Uruguay and Peru to serve as chair and vice chair of the Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (GEDAIS) for the 2018-2019 period. The Government of Chile, as chair of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction, presented the Group's report. The Commission adopted the report, and approved the candidacies of Chile and Colombia to serve as chair and vice chair respectively for the 2018-2019 term of office. The delegate of Argentina, as chair of CICAD, presented the report of the 2018 meeting of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, which was adopted by the Commission. The Commission also approved the candidacy of Argentina to serve as the Group's chair for the 2018-2019 term of office. Lastly, Bolivia, as chair of the Group of Experts on Money Laundering Control (GELAVEX), presented the report for the 2017-2018 period. The Commission approved the report and the Group's recommendations to CICAD, as well as the work plan 2018-2019. It also approved the candidacies of Colombia and Panama to serve as chair and vice chair respectively of GELAVEX for the 2019-2020 term of office.

CHAPTER II: CICAD ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 8 and 52)

14. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) began its seventh round of evaluations of progress made by member states in application of the objectives of the Action Plan 2016-2020 of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy. The objectives address the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation. The following related activities were conducted in 2018 with the support of the MEM Unit of the Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD):

Workshop for MEM National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)

15. The officials appointed by the member states as NCEs (one per country) met in Lima, Peru on March 7-8, 2018 to receive training in the new MEM process for the seventh round, including the evaluation questionnaire and the introductory document; the evaluators' manual; the evaluation questionnaire; the introductory document; the Manual on Evaluation Criteria; the procedural manual, and the calendar of activities. Organizational support was provided for this activity by the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) of Peru.

Preparatory meeting of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

16. The officials appointed by member states to the GEG met on June 6-7, 2018 in the Spanish Training Center in Antigua, Guatemala to begin the seventh round. The experts agreed on a methodology for evaluation and a work plan, established initial guidelines for preparing the draft reports, elected their officers, formed five working subgroups, corresponding to each of the thematic areas of the Plan of Action 2016-2020 of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy, and exchanged ideas and good practices on conducting the evaluations.

Virtual meetings of the thematic subgroups of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

17. The GEG held six virtual meetings in July and August 2018, in order to begin preparing the draft national evaluation reports to be presented to the first plenary session of the Group in September. The first meeting was attended by the coordinators of the GEG's thematic subgroups, and was followed by meetings of each of the thematic groups. These meetings yielded 33 draft national reports.

Plenary meeting of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

18. The GEG held a first plenary in person meeting on September 17-21, 2018, in Washington, D.C., to discuss and review the draft national reports that had been prepared by the thematic subgroups. The first draft reports were sent to member states on November 7, 2018, requesting their updates and comments by December 2018, in preparation for the second plenary meeting of the GEG to be held in March 2019. The preparation of the evaluation paragraphs for the draft national reports began in December 2018.

Coordination meetings and workshops

19. In 2018, an awareness and coordination workshop was held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with senior officials of the 14 member states of CARICOM, with the support of the MEM Unit. Workshops were also held with government agencies and officials in Barbados, Mexico, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay, and a special MEM, on “Multilateral Evaluation of Drug Policies in the Americas: Evolution, Challenges and Achievements”, event took place during the meeting in Vienna of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND).

B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

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

20. CICAD’s Institutional Strengthening Unit continued to provide technical assistance to support development of institutional capacities and the design of drug policies and actions by the different government and nongovernmental agencies and entities working in the drug field in the member states. Additionally, the Unit developed and conducted monitoring programs and activities, by providing tools for the design, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, review of legislation and regulatory change, debate and coordination of policies on current and emerging issues.

21. Throughout 2018, the Unit developed and carried out coordination and technical assistance programs and activities, systematization, strategic analysis, training, knowledge management, awareness and exchange of knowledge among member states on questions related to institutional capacity. It provided support for the design, implementation, and monitoring of national and local drug policies, strategies, and plans of action; social integration strategies; comprehensive and sustainable alternative development; development of alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes; updating and review of regulatory frameworks and emerging topics, and cooperation with civil society.

Support for the formulation of public policies on drugs: national level

22. In response to a request from some Caribbean member states, a database was prepared on the status of national drug policies in the Hemisphere, and in cooperation with the CARICOM Secretariat, a regional workshop was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis on the formulation, execution, and evaluation of drug strategies, attended by 60 officials and specialists from 11 member states. In 2018, a number of member states expressly requested direct technical assistance in this area during 2018 and 2019.

Support for the formulation of public policies on drugs: Subnational level (Health and Life in the Americas-SAVIA Program)

23. In 2018, the Institutional Strengthening Unit continued the SAVIA Program’s cooperation activities, technical assistance, training, and exchange activities in the area of decentralization and local management of drug policies tailored to the countries that are beneficiaries of each project, particularly the building of capacities in planning, monitoring, and evaluation of local policies. Support for this was provided mainly by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), in cooperation with the Government Delegation of the National Drug Plan of the Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Services, and Equality.

24. A stocktaking report on decentralization of the drug issue in Latin America was prepared, along with a handbook on methodological guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of local policies, working with Uruguay, El Salvador, Peru, Ecuador, and Guatemala, among others. In terms of training, the first workshop on monitoring and evaluation of decentralized drug policies was held in Montevideo, with 30 participants from seven countries. In addition, workshops on the subject of tools for the monitoring and evaluation of public policies for more than 20 OAS professionals were held in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with specialists from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other agencies.

25. Support was provided to Ecuador in its process of transition and transfer of authority over drugs to the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of the Interior, by supporting the participation of technical staff in activities and international workshops in different areas. A CICAD workshop was organized in Quito, on tools for strengthening local planning and management on drugs in Ecuador, with an emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of programs and policies. More than 60 municipal staff from the Association of Municipalities (AME) and relevant Ecuadorian agencies participated, as well as representatives of NGOs working in the field.

26. With the support of the United States (US-INL), the SAVIA program also organized training and exchange activities geared to developing an inclusive urban perspective and management of care services in cities in Latin America, with special workshops and events in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia) and Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

27. In the area of training, the sixth virtual training course on key aspects of public administration of drug demand reduction was given in Peru, organized by the Virtual Training Platform of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA). The number of staff completing the course was twice as large as in the previous course.

Alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes

28. With regard to the formulation of drug policies and strategies to find alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes, the Unit worked bilaterally or through partnerships with other programs and organizations such as AECID, United States (INL), Canada (ACCBP Program), CARICOM, and COPOLAD.

29. As part of the project on process evaluation financed by Canada, the ES/CICAD partnered throughout 2018 with the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) to complete the process evaluation of the drug treatment courts in six member states, and provide the countries with recommendations. The findings will be presented in the first quarter of 2019. As part of this undertaking, senior officials from Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago visited a variety of different models of alternatives to incarceration and social reintegration in Chicago and New York, thanks to the financial support of the Governments of Canada and the United States.

30. In cooperation with the Spanish cooperation agency, all member states that have drug treatment court programs and other alternatives to incarceration were invited to a training event on monitoring and evaluation, and a review of operational manuals in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

31. Also at the initiative of Canada, and with the participation of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Jamaica, the gender and criminal justice system program was started to develop a

methodology for investigating the ways in which women, men, and the LGBTI community interact with the criminal justice system in the area of alternatives to incarceration.

32. In 2018, Peru signed an agreement with ES/CICAD to receive technical assistance for implementation of two juvenile drug treatment courts. Experts from the ES/CICAD brought together the agencies responsible for implementing the model, which confirmed their policy and political support, and requested a feasibility study (which was conducted in 2018) for two pilot programs (Ventanilla and La Victoria), which confirmed the availability of the sites identified by the government.

33. In the context of activities conducted with the CARICOM Secretariat, other Caribbean countries also stated their interest in exploring this model with technical assistance from the ES/CICAD (Guyana, Saint Lucia, and Antigua and Barbuda). Training and awareness workshops on the model were held in Guyana, Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic in 2018.

34. The ES/CICAD joined in the development of a Universal Curriculum on Alternatives to Incarceration for policy-makers, and facilitated the first pilot training event in Jamaica. In this framework of cooperation, an exploratory visit on this curriculum was paid to Guyana, with the support of the Government of the United States (INL).

Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (GEDAIS)

35. The Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (GEDAIS) continued to work on its scheduled work plan in 2018, under the chair of Ecuador.

36. At a number of in person and virtual meetings, the experts appointed by their countries continued throughout 2018 to move forward with the development of indicators/measurement systems in the area of alternative development and discussed how to align these indicators with the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), using a broad concept of alternative development.

37. In October 2018, experts on comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, focusing on local management of drug policies in the context of development, met in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia to attend the meeting of the Group of Experts that was held in the Spanish Training Center. Uruguay was elected as the new chair of GEDAIS and Peru as vice chair.

38. The Government of Mexico presented the report of the Group of Experts to member states during the sixty-fourth regular session of CICAD. At that session, the Government of Uruguay assumed the chair of the Group, while the Government of Peru became its vice chair.

C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)
(Hemispheric Drug Strategy of 2010, Principle 12)

39. The goal of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) of the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (ES/CICAD) is to promote and support a drug information and research network for the member states of the Organization of American States. The OID's main partners are the national observatories on drugs of the national drug commissions, universities, and international agencies. Outside the Hemisphere, the OID is working actively with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), among others.

Publications

40. The Executive Summary of the *Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2019* was published and circulated at the sixty-fourth regular session of CICAD, held on November 19-21, 2018 in Washington, D.C. The full report, which will contain an analysis of drug use in OAS member states, will be published in March 2019.

41. The OID published a *Manual for the Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation of a Drug Treatment Information System: Generating Information*. The Manual, which is available in English and Spanish, describes the process for developing an information system on treatment data, and recommends indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

42. A report on monitoring patients in treatment for smokable cocaine use in Argentina and Uruguay (*Seguimiento de Pacientes en Tratamiento por Consumo de Cocaínas Fumables en Argentina and Uruguay*) was published in Spanish. This report gives an analysis of the treatment outcomes for people in those two countries who use cocaine base paste.

Support for National Observatories on Drugs

43. The OID presented to meetings of the national drug observatories of the Caribbean and of the national drug observatories of Latin America a plan for implementing the first phase of a regional early warning system for the Americas (SATA). The Observatories approved the work plan for SATA.

Support for the national drug observatories of Latin America

44. The OID conducted a regional workshop in Guatemala for national drug observatories in Latin America on August 7-9, 2018. The OID presented the heads of the national observatories with the analysis that formed the basis of the *Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2019*, and the plan to implement a regional early warning system for the Americas (SATA).

45. The OID implemented the first phase of the early warning system for the Americas (SATA), which included the creation of a web site for gathering and sharing information among OAS member states. It is anticipated that the web site will be launched in 2019.

46. The OID provided technical assistance to the new national drug observatory in Ecuador, providing summaries of work done previously between the OID and Ecuador's national observatory on drugs, the national studies that had been conducted, and previous work on development

of an early warning mechanism. The OID reviewed the current challenges facing the new Observatory, and discussed the technical support needed for it to move forward.

47. The OID provided technical assistance to Guatemala to help the country prepare its next study of drug use among university students, to be conducted in 2019. Two on-line meetings were held with the technical staff of the Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID) on providing technical support to Guatemala for this study.

48. The OID implemented a project entitled Data on Problems of Emerging Drugs. This project provides financial assistance for national studies on specific issues related to heroin, opioids and other drugs. As of December 2018, Argentina, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay had presented proposals for research in the following areas: profiles of heroin users and other users of opioids, access to treatment, and the chemical composition of these substances. These studies will be conducted in 2019.

Support for Caribbean National Drug Observatories

49. The OID, together with the Government of Guyana and the CARICOM Secretariat, organized a regional workshop of Caribbean National Drug Commissions, which was held on April 4-5, 2018. The results of the most recent research initiatives were discussed, along with the standardized indicators for DINs, and the OID data treatment system developed for the Caribbean countries. The representatives agreed to implement the standard indicators developed by the OID/CICAD in the coming months.

50. The OID continued to provide technical support to 11 Caribbean member states on gathering treatment data using a standardized instrument developed by CICAD. A comparative report on the characteristics of people seeking treatment in the Caribbean will be published in 2019 based on those data.

51. In cooperation with the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the OID convened a workshop for representatives of five Caribbean observatories. The event, which was held on July 17-18, 2018 in Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, was attended by participants from Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, and Jamaica, as well as the host country. The principal objectives of the workshop were to explain the concept of a drug information network (DIN); introduce the CICAD standard indicators and discuss them in detail; draw up a list of participants in the network, and develop work plans for each country.

International Cooperation

52. The OID cooperates actively with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) to harmonize indicators in the areas of drug use and drug treatment. The goal is to ensure that indicators on drug use and drug treatment are sufficiently uniform to enable the agencies to work together on matters of mutual benefit in the field of information on drugs.

53. The OID and the International Program of the U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) enjoy mutual cooperation whereby the OID participates every year in NIDA's International Forum. During the 2018 Forum, the OID participated in research symposia and presentations on

strengthening information networks. The main focus of these presentations was on the variety and quality of research on drug abuse worldwide.

54. The OID participates institutionally in the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of the *World Drug Report* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) located in Vienna, Austria. In 2018, the OID thus participated in meetings of the SAC and worked with UNODC to review the data from the countries of the Hemisphere.

55. The OID is cooperating actively with the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean, and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD). In 2018, the OID participated in a series of joint working groups with COPOLAD, which addressed the development of national reports for National Drug Observatories, the development of scales for measuring problem drug use in general population studies, the development of methodologies for examining new threats, and the development and strengthening of early warning systems.

Global SMART Program (Monitoring of synthetic drugs: Analysis, reports, and trends) – Latin America

56. The OID has continued to cooperate with the Global SMART Program by sharing information on synthetic drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in the countries of Latin America. The OID continues to gather this type of information from member states and shares it with UNODC and with other international organizations.

D. DEMAND REDUCTION
(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 14-26)

57. The Demand Reduction Unit of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD promotes the development of strategic lines of action and public policies in application of the Plan of Action 2016-2020 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, and assists member states in developing and promoting sustainable evidence-based policies, strategies, plans, and programs to promote healthy lifestyles, and prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of problem drug users.

Group of Experts on Demand Reduction

58. The nineteenth meeting of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction was held in July 2018 in Santiago, Chile, attended by 17 member states, under the Chilean chair. Among other issues discussed were the progress made on the UNGASS 2016 agreements, the status of universal access to quality treatment in the region, pre-requisites for opening a drug treatment center, and the importance of environmental prevention. The Group also followed up on the products being developed under the Chilean chair, namely: (1) Recommendations on how to address trauma when treating problem drug use, with emphasis on treating trauma in women, adults, and children; (2) Recommendations on selective and indicated prevention for adolescents, and (3) Recommendations on evaluation of therapeutic outcomes by using indicators on treatment. It is anticipated that these products will be completed in time for the next meeting of the Group of Experts in July 2019.

59. In the context of the work of the Group of Experts, and particularly to follow up on the development of product (2), a workshop on selective prevention for adolescents was held in Cartagena, Colombia, using an educational, community, and family approach. Participating in the workshop were Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. Based on the outcomes of this workshop and other technical contributions by member states, it is hoped to deliver a proposed program or strategy on selective prevention for adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean. Also to complement the work of the Group of Experts, a workshop was conducted on indicators and methodology for monitoring the treatment of drug use disorders. The technical teams worked on the adaptation and implementation of mechanisms for recording, gathering, analyzing, and reporting information on the many different effects experienced by those who receive treatment for drug use disorders. It was thus agreed that the ILTE questionnaire (Indicators on Therapeutic Outcomes) would be piloted in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Program of Training and Certification in Drug Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation in the Caribbean

60. In the framework of the agreement with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Human Services of Guyana for execution of the Caribbean Training and Certification Program, a workshop was held on treatment, at which 41 drug treatment service providers were trained and certified. The Department of Community Health and Psychiatry of the University of the West Indies (UWI) certified all of the participants.

Training on Treatment of Adolescents with Substance Use Disorders

61. The National Drug Council of the Ministry of National Security of Trinidad and Tobago, in cooperation with CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit and the Embassy of the United States

in Port of Spain, trained 20 drug treatment professionals in the CICAD curriculum on Intervention for the Treatment of Adolescents with Substance Use Disorders.

CICAD's Caribbean Advisory Committee on Demand Reduction

62. The Caribbean Advisory Council on Demand Reduction met in Kingston, Jamaica to discuss the projects and initiatives that CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit is currently implementing in the region and to review and set program priorities for 2018-2019. The meeting was attended by 11 members of the Council, along with two CICAD staff members. The results of this discussion were presented on the margins of the meeting of the Demand Reduction Expert Group held in Santiago, Chile.

International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP)

63. At the 4th Annual Meeting of the ISSUP, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit coordinated a dialogue on drug demand reduction among Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The delegation from Latin America, and the Caribbean consisted of seven national drug agencies: Argentina, Chile, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. The intent of the meeting was for the countries to exchange information and experiences on strengthening prevention and treatment programs. Also at this meeting, training for specialists in interventions for adolescents was coordinated. The Demand Reduction Unit also provided support on the drafting of work plans by the Latin American countries during the global meeting of the ISSUP National Chapters.

ISSUP National Chapters in Latin America and the Caribbean

64. CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit participated in the training of prevention specialists in the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC), which took place in Sao Paulo during the launch of the Brazilian National Chapter. A presentation was also made on the online training in the Universal Treatment Curriculum for health professionals during the inauguration of the National Chapter in Chile, held during the Congress of the Chilean Society of Neurology, Psychiatry, and Neurosurgery (SONEPSYN).

Consortium of Universities in OAS member states

65. By 2018, Memoranda of Understanding had been signed between the ES/CICAD and eight universities in the Hemisphere. The first meeting of the CICAD Consortium of Universities was held in October 2018 in Guatemala City with the goal of developing a set of proposals in the areas of training, research, and social projection in the area of demand reduction. The meeting was attended by 12 universities in seven member states: Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru. Also participating were other major international organizations such as the Colombo Plan and the International Consortium of Universities for Drug Demand Reduction (ICUDDR). The Consortium of Universities and its role in reducing the demand for drugs was presented to the Commissioners as a key point of the hemispheric agenda during the sixty-fourth regular session of CICAD, held in November 2018 in Washington, D.C.

Development of training curricula and execution of specialized training in drug dependency in the juvenile criminal justice system in Panama

66. As part of its technical assistance activities with the Office of Comprehensive Security (OSEGI) of the Ministry of Public Security of Panama, an assessment was conducted in 2018 of training needs for prison directors, technical personnel, and guards in detention centers throughout the

country, in order to contribute to the technical training of professional and other staff of juvenile criminal justice custody centers. Based on those assessments, specialized training curricula were developed on the drug issue. Drafting of training manuals for technical staff and custodians began in October 2018, with the goal of forming two national teams of trainers on the drug issue.

Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) for health professionals

67. Together with the School of Psychology of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), in 2017 the Unit developed a multiplatform training capacity on the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) for health professionals, with three forms of training: classroom, online, and mixed. This platform was the subject of a peer review by experts and international organizations such as PAHO and UNODC. As a result, a pilot training was conducted using the three different modalities for 824 health professionals from Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, and Uruguay. The outcomes of the pilot showed improvements in the participants' knowledge, skills, and attitudes for caring for people with problem drug use. In 2018, 144 health professionals from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, and Uruguay successfully completed their distance learning training.

Training of Trainers in the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC)

68. The Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) provides drug treatment professionals with clinical knowledge and skills. In order to develop a team of English-speaking hemispheric trainers, CICAD has begun to train trainers in UTC for Caribbean member states, thus contributing to expansion of the global network of UTC trainers.

69. The first training of trainers session in UTC trained 18 participants: nine from the United States and nine from the Caribbean (Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Saint Kitts and Nevis). The participants were trained in modules 1-4 of the Basic UTC Series, while the second session in 2019 will cover modules 5-8.

E. SUPPLY REDUCTION

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy of 2010, Guidelines 27-45)

70. The activities of the Supply Reduction Unit of CICAD (SRU/CICAD) are geared to supporting OAS member states to increase their capacities to reduce the production, distribution, and trade in illicit drugs, and to prevent the diversion of chemical precursors used in the manufacture of these substances.

71. In this context, in 2018, the Unit organized 18 activities attended by 485 officials of government agencies of OAS member states involved in counternarcotics in the region. These activities included national and regional specialized courses, seminars, workshops, and technical meetings.

Drug Trafficking Control

72. The SRU/CICAD gave three courses on strategic intelligence and counterdrug perspectives, which were held at the headquarters of the Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School of the Americas (ERCAIAD) in Bogotá, Colombia for counternarcotics analysts and investigators from the region. The ES/CICAD also organized four national seminars designed to strengthen the investigative and analytical capacity of officials of drug trafficking control agencies in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru.

73. The Unit also conducted a regional course on operational intelligence, handling of sources, and undercover operations for counternarcotics officials of all Caribbean member states, which was held at the Caribbean Counterdrug Intelligence Training School, located in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

74. In addition, the Unit organized a course on risk analysis held in Lima, Peru for the staff of the Counterdrug Directorate of the Peruvian National Police (DIRANDRO-PNP), in an effort to strengthen their capacity to detect organizations involved in drug trafficking.

Control of Chemical Substances, Synthetic Drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

75. The Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products met in May in Panama City, Panama. It was attended by experts from 16 member states, the European Commission, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Up-to-date information, best practices, and experiences on the subject were exchanged among participants, and emerging threats in the region were identified and discussed. As a result of these discussions, the Expert Group recommended that the ES/CICAD support OAS member states in strengthening their forensic capacities and devote efforts to updating CICAD's Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, to ensure that these Model Regulations continue to be a key instrument in helping member states create or update, as pertinent, their domestic laws on the matter.

76. In addition, 50 officials from counterdrug agencies, customs, the judiciary, and foreign affairs of 18 member states participated in a regional congress on the growing problem of synthetic drugs, with particular emphasis on fentanyl and its derivatives, and the chemical precursors used in their manufacture, which was organized by the SRU/CICAD in Bogotá, Colombia. Participants enhanced their levels of cooperation and knowledge of the growing threat of synthetic drugs, with

particular emphasis on fentanyl, and discussed the new dynamics of the sales of these substances and their precursor chemicals, including Internet sales and the use of postal systems to distribute them.

77. The Unit also held a national seminar in Saint Kitts and Nevis on the diversion of chemical precursors and illicit drug production, including synthetic drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Thirty-five researchers, forensic technicians, and counterdrug interdiction personnel improved their capacities to identify the chemical precursors and pre-precursors used to manufacture synthetic drugs and NPS, as well as their chemical composition, to increase their capacity to intercept them.

Control of Maritime Narcotrafficking

78. In September, the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking met in Miami, United States, under the chair of the United States Coast Guard (USCG). Eighty participants from 21 OAS member states shared their experiences on the issue, and discussed the challenges they encountered during the investigation and prosecution of cases related to maritime narcotrafficking and port control.

79. The ES/CICAD also conducted a second regional operational-legal seminar on countering maritime narcotrafficking in Cartagena, Colombia, with the participation of 40 officials from 20 judicial and naval agencies of 10 member states. The participants identified specific measures to enable them to advance in the detection, investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of drug trafficking in the territorial waters and contiguous zones of member states, as well as on the high seas.

Strengthening Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies

80. In 2018, CICAD's Supply Reduction Unit initiated the implementation of the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA), with the purpose of strengthening capacities of such agencies for dismantling criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, by emphasizing gender mainstreaming as a factor that improves performance in counterdrug intelligence investigations and operations.

81. Within the framework of the GENLEA Program, more than 500 counterdrug law enforcement officials from 22 member states provided inputs on the challenges their institutions face to enhance gender equality, and 160 officers from Barbados, Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica participated in national workshops carried out in order to discuss and identify best practices to enable progress on the topic.

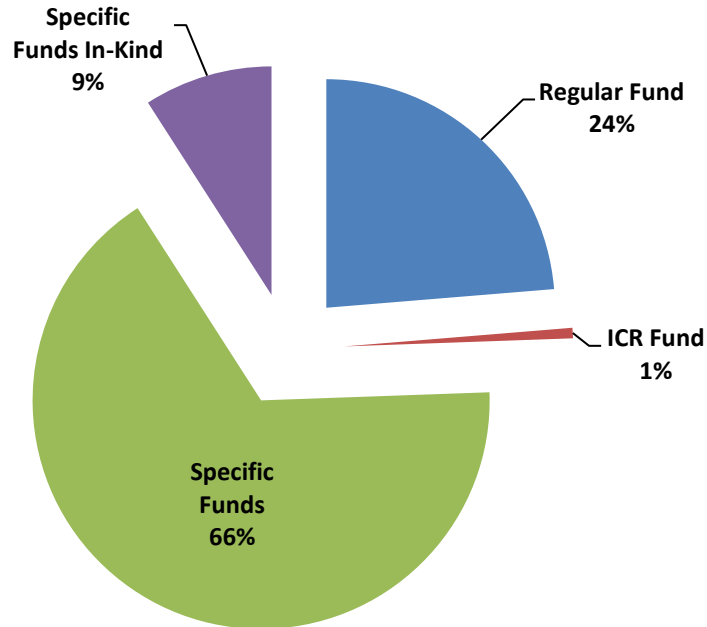
CHAPTER III: FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS¹

A. CICAD BUDGET 2018

82. To carry out its mandates, CICAD is financed in part by the OAS Regular Fund, the ICR Fund and in part by Specific Funds through cash and in-kind contributions. During 2018 CICAD received \$4,029,677, comprised of \$3,544,904 in cash contributions and \$484,773 in-kind contributions, which represents a 33.5% decrease² from contributions received in 2017.

83. CICAD received OAS Regular Fund (\$1,263,800³) and ICR Fund (\$39,300⁴), representing a total of 24% of the budget.

Chart 1 Percentage of share contributions



The tables below give details about the cash and in-kind contributions received in 2018.

¹ Preliminary and unaudited figures in USD

² The decrease is due, in large part, to an upfront contribution in the amount of US\$8,599,500.00 by USINL Mexico to CICAD/Institutional Strengthening Unit (IS) in 2017 to support of three year Project: Support for the Consolidation and Expansion of the Drug Treatment Courts in Mexico.

³ 2018 Regular Fund Program-Budget – Modified Appropriation as of December 31, 2018

⁴ 2018 Fund for Indirect Cost Recovery (FICR) – Modified Appropriation as of December 31, 2018

Table 1 cash contributions

Donor	Amount
Argentina	10,000
Canada	844,424
Chile	30,000
Colombo Plan	21,553
Mexico	165,000
Panama	38,647
Trinidad and Tobago	20,000
United States	2,415,280
Total cash contributions	3,544,904

Table 2 in-kind contributions⁵

Donor	Amount
CARICOM	132,548
Chile	52,000
Colombia	88,000
Ecuador	3,200
Guatemala	500
Panama	4,500
Peru	7,861
Spain	183,764
Trinidad & Tobago	10,000
Uruguay	2,400
Total in-kind contributions	484,773

⁵ The in-kind contributions included in this report reference the goods or services granted by member states, permanent missions, other countries and institutions for the implementation of CICAD programs and projects. The local in-kind contributions from member state counterparts for the implementation of projects in their own national territory are not included here within.

B. OAS REGULAR FUND

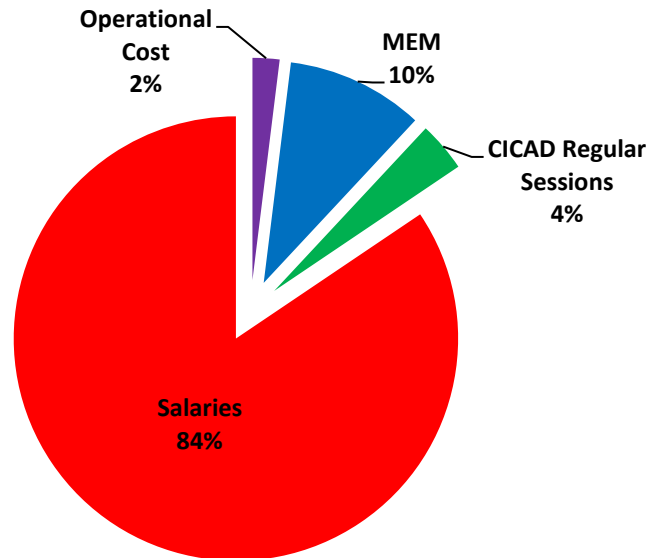
84. The 2018 budget for CICAD was \$1,263,800, of which \$1,222,600 was executed⁶. The contribution financed:

Personnel \$1,032,400;

Non- Personnel: \$190,200

- The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) \$122,033.92;
- The operational costs of the Office of the Executive Secretariat \$23,968.92;
- Co-financed the two statutory Commission meetings \$44,197.16

The following graphic shows the budgetary allocations of the OAS Regular Fund to CICAD:



C. FUND FOR INDIRECT COST RECOVERY - ICR

85. The 2018 budget was \$39,300 of which \$32,500 was executed. The contribution financed:

- One performance contract (CPR) to perform administrative duties pending completion of competition process for vacant G6 Post.

⁶ The amount does not include commitments as of Dec 31, 2018.

D. SPECIFIC FUNDS

86. The total contributions received from specific funds (cash and in-kind) was \$4,029,077

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS - \$3,544,904

Donor	Project Name	Amount
Argentina: Permanent Mission to OAS	CICAD General Fund	\$10,000
Canada: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Gender Equality in Counter-Drug Law Enforcement Agencies	\$460,988
	Supply Reduction Unit: Counterdrug Capacity Building Program	\$383,435
	Total	\$844,424
Chile: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	CICAD General Fund	\$30,000
Colombo Plan Secretariat: The Drug Advisory Programme	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs Unit: Development and publication of White Paper on the Health impacts of Adulterants	\$21,553
Mexico: Procuraduría General de la República – PGR (Attorney General’s Office)	CICAD General Fund	\$165,000
Panama: Procuraduría General de la Nación (Attorney General’s Office) and the Ministry of Public Security	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs Unit: SIDUC IA Uniform Drug Use Data System	\$38,647
Trinidad and Tobago: Ministry of National Security	Institutional Strengthening Unit	\$5,000
	Demand Reduction Unit	\$5,000
	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit	\$5,000
	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs Unit	\$5,000
	Total	\$20,000
United States of America: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the U.S. Department of State	Demand Reduction Unit	\$600,000
	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs Unit	\$300,000
	General Fund	\$126,000
	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit	\$350,000
	Supply Reduction Unit	\$450,000
	Institutional Strengthening Unit	\$589,280
Total	\$2,415,280	

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS - \$484,773

Contributor	Activity	Amount
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit: Regional Caribbean Meeting for Policymakers and Heads of National Drug Authorities on the MEM 7th Round Process – St. Vincent and the Grenadines - February 7 th	\$49,508
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Alternatives to Incarceration: “Drug Treatment Court Training Workshop” Barbados, June 4-6, 2018	\$18,200
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Alternatives to Incarceration: "Regional Workshop: Design and Implementation of National Drug Strategies and Plans for the Caribbean" St Kitts & Nevis Feb 21-23, 2018	\$53,040
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Alternatives to Incarceration: "Fact finder and Awareness Visit on DTCs" St. Lucia, September 26-28	\$3,800
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Alternatives to Incarceration: "Fact finder and Awareness Visit on DTCs" Antigua and Barbuda, October 10-11, 2018	\$3,800
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Alternatives to Incarceration: "Capacity building workshop on TTD" Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic October 21-25	\$4,200
	Total	\$132,548
Chile	Demand Reduction Unit: XIX Demand Reduction Expert Group – Chile as Chair of the Group of Experts. Accommodation costs, food and transportation, meeting rooms and other miscellaneous, Interpretation Services, Videoconference Services, Airplane Tickets (8). July	\$52,000
Colombia	Supply Reduction Unit: Colombian National Police - Technical and logistical support for ERCAIAD Regional Courses on Counterdrug Intelligence to Effectively Investigate and Dismantle Drug Trafficking Criminal Networks (March, June and November in Colombia)	\$60,000
	Supply Reduction Unit: Colombian National Police - Technical and logistical support for ERCAIAD National Seminars on Strategic, Operational and Prospective Counterdrug Intelligence Analysis and Investigations (April-Argentina, May-Ecuador, October-Peru and November-Chile)	\$20,000
	Supply Reduction Unit: Colombian Navy - Technical and Logistical support for the Second Regional Seminar on Maritime Narcotrafficking Interdiction Cooperation (October-Colombia)	\$8,000
	Total	\$88,000
Ecuador Ministerio de Salud Publica	Institutional Strengthening Unit: SAVIA Program: "Workshop: Tools to strengthen planning and local management on drugs in Ecuador "- Quito, December 10-12. Logistical support and materials.	\$3,200

Guatemala	Demand Reduction Unit: CICAD Consortium of universities in OAS member states. Logistics. October	\$500
Panama	Demand Reduction Unit: Training and certification program for human resources that provide treatment and rehabilitation services to people affected by the use of drugs. Logistics. February	\$1,500
	Demand Reduction Unit: Training and certification program for human resources that provide treatment and rehabilitation services to people affected by the use of drugs. Meeting room and auditorium. February	\$3,000
	Total	\$4,500
Peru	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit: Seventh Evaluation Round Training Workshop for National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), in collaboration with the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) – Lima - March 7 – 8	\$7,861
Spain Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Meeting of the group of experts on integral and sustainable alternative development (GEDAIS): focusing local management of drug policies within the framework of development" Cartagena, Colombia, October 8-10	\$26,200
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: SAVIA Program, City and Drugs Workshop: Challenges for the Design and Evaluation of Local Policies in Latin America Alternative to Incarceration: Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, December 3-5	\$24,370
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: SAVIA Program, Workshop on monitoring and evaluation of decentralized policies on drugs and social integration in Latin-American countries, Montevideo, Uruguay – June 26-29	\$25,000
	Institutional Strengthening Unit: SAVIA Program, Workshop on review of operation protocols and evaluation of alternatives to incarceration models: Drug Treatment Courts, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, September 11-13	\$24,700
	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs Unit: Data on Emerging Drug Issues: Logistical support (facility, meals, transportation) to the training for national observatories of Latin America. Guatemala	\$20,622
	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit: Governmental Expert Group (GEG) Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh Evaluation Round – AECID Training Center - Antigua, Guatemala - June 6-7	\$22,272
	Demand Reduction Unit: Selective and Indicated Prevention for Latin-American and Caribbean Youth. Accommodation costs, food and transportation, meeting rooms and other miscellaneous costs. Cartagena, Colombia. September	\$18,100
	Demand Reduction Unit: Workshop on indicators and monitoring methodology for treatment of drug use disorders, at Montevideo, Uruguay. Accommodation costs, food and transportation, meeting rooms and other miscellaneous costs. September	\$22,500
	Total	\$183,764

Trinidad & Tobago	Supply Reduction Unit: Technical and logistical support for RCITS Regional Course on Counterdrug Intelligence for Cross Border Investigations on May	\$10,000
Uruguay	Institutional Strengthening Unit: SAVIA Program "National meeting: Tools to strengthen the local drugs management in Departments of Uruguay " Montevideo – Sep. 26. Conference room and transfer of the participants	\$2,400