



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Haiti

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Haiti

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Haiti's national drug authority is the National Drug Control Commission (CONALD) and it functions under the office of the Prime Minister. CONALD has a legal basis and a budget. The national drug authority is responsible for coordination in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Haiti has a National Drug Strategy that covers the period of 2010-2015. The Strategy includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. Relevant actors were involved in designing, drafting and implementing the Strategy. The Strategy has a monitoring and evaluation framework.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has a National Observatory on Drugs. The country has carried out two priority drug demand reduction studies. The country has limited priority information related to drug supply reduction. Drug demand and drug supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Haiti has not carried out the priority drug demand reduction study on national households. The country does not have the following priority information on drug supply reduction: number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors); quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors); number of seizures of pharmaceutical products; quantities of seized pharmaceutical products; number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking; number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs; and number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin. No study was conducted on the economic and social cost of drugs in the past 10 years.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation. These programs have been designed using available evidence from recognized organizations and prevalence data and trends in substance abuse, gathered through surveys. The country monitors the implementation of its demand reduction programs and has adopted a multisectoral approach with participation of various population sectors.

Haiti does not have demand reduction programs in the areas of social reinsertion or related recovery support services. The implemented programs are not evaluated.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has universal and indicated prevention programs addressing drug use, which are being implemented for distinct target populations.

Haiti does not have selective prevention programs or a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has a network of public health system facilities responsible for the health care within its territory. These facilities carry out drug use screening and have screening instruments in place for the early detection of drug use; offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases; and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system provides outpatient and residential treatment and aftercare services for persons affected by drug use. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector offer rehabilitation and recovery support services. The facilities include a monitoring system for their programs with trained professionals to implement and manage it, and allow for the collection and organization of information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs implemented.

Haiti does not have an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers. The public health system facilities offering treatment and rehabilitation do not coordinate with other sectors providing these services to persons affected by drug use.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti takes action to facilitate access to treatment and rehabilitation for the various population groups affected by drug use.

Haiti takes no action to facilitate access to social reinsertion and does not have treatment and rehabilitation interventions tailored to the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has national legislation that establishes and provides for alternatives to incarceration for drug possession and consumption.

Haiti does not have standard operating procedures to identify and select candidates to participate in alternatives to incarceration. The country does not monitor participant progress or evaluates the alternatives to incarceration programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATED EVIDENCE ON THE DEMANDS FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Haiti's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. The country uses information from civil society partners in their demand reduction programs, plans and policies and provides technical and financial support to civil society partners to increase capacity to regularly collect data and produce drug use trend reports. The country analyzes and uses relevant data emanating from academic and research institutions.

Haiti has not established a relationship with academic and research institutions dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Haiti offers introductory training programs and continuing education on demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation. The country offers diploma and certificate level training focused on science-based approaches and best practices in this field. The country also makes available to its technical experts and professionals advanced training in demand reduction programs at the international level.

Haiti does not conduct regular monitoring and evaluations to ensure that training of personnel in drug demand reduction meets the needs of its personnel in this field.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Haiti's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Not started

Haiti does not have mechanisms to detect laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. The country does not have any protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs. There are no continuous training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Haiti has legislation which criminalizes trafficking and diversion of controlled chemical substances as specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country also has legislation for the control of international trade in controlled chemical substances as stipulated in article 12.9 of the aforementioned Convention. There is an updated register of all individuals and corporations responsible for handling controlled chemical substances and the country uses licenses to regulate manufacturers and distributors. A competent authority exists to coordinate the monitoring of these substances and there are mechanisms to respond in a timely manner to pre-export notifications made by other states. There is an annual inspection of all drug establishments and in June 2014, inspection of importers begun, as this was an area that was previously excluded.

Haiti does not have any administrative or civil penalties to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that deal with controlled chemical substances. The country does not have mechanisms for the issuance of timely pre-export notifications of these substances to other states.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Haiti has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has administrative or civil penalties for infractions or violations of regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. The country has a national authority which estimates its requirements for narcotic and psychotropic drugs.

Haiti does not have a national authority responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Complete

Haiti has a mechanism that periodically evaluates and ensures the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Haiti periodically conducts evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws and regulations that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. Haiti participates in ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes and has laws and regulations to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea, and land.

Haiti does not have legislation which includes environmental precautions to be taken for the disposal of different types of substances.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Not started

Haiti does not conduct studies on recent trends in drug trafficking, and therefore has not done any regulatory or legislative updates based on the identification of new trends.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti compiles statistical information at the national level on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Haiti does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking nor does it carry out studies or technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes. The country does not conduct studies on impurity profiles and characterization of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigations of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, the country participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes.

Haiti does not have formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation, and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet. The country does not have regulatory frameworks or operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Complete

Haiti has criminalized the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials whenever they are exported, imported or are in transit through its territory. The country maintains a system of export, import and international transit licenses and authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including the measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. The country requires appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms and markings on confiscated or forfeited firearms. There is a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Haiti has criminalized money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has the Central Unit of Financial Information (UCREF) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). There are regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allows for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.

Haiti does not cover the broadest range of predicate offenses. The regulations requiring the reporting of suspicious transactions do not include those with reasonable grounds for suspecting that the funds are linked to the financing of terrorism. The regulations for the forfeiture of illicitly derived assets do not apply for the financing of terrorism.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Complete

Haiti has a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets. The country participates in training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Haiti has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and has designated central authorities for said Conventions. The country has laws that permit extradition of individuals for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. Haiti makes extradition contingent upon the existence of a treaty. The country has laws that permit the extradition of citizens for money laundering crimes. Haiti tries persons whose extradition has been denied on grounds of nationality, if so requested by the requesting state. There is legislation for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has implemented measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the commission of the crime of drug trafficking. There are channels of communication among its competent agencies and services in order to facilitate rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of drug-related crimes. The country has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other states on inquiries on the identity, whereabouts and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of assets derived from drug trafficking, and the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It also has legislation that permits the use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.

Haiti has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Haiti completed five, six were mostly completed, nine were partially completed, two were not started and five did not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Haiti has a national drug authority which functions under the office of the Prime Minister. It has a national anti-drug strategy. The country has a national observatory on drugs. Most of the priority drug demand studies (2 of 3) and some of the types of priority drug supply reduction information (4 of 10) exist.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Haiti has demand reduction programs and monitors the programs on prevention, early intervention and treatment and rehabilitation, but does not evaluate them. The country has universal and indicated prevention programs, but there are no selective prevention programs or a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities carry out early detection screening of drug use, and provide guidance, brief intervention, and systematic referrals for treatment. The public health system provides outpatient and residential treatment and aftercare services. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector offer rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is no accreditation process for its drug treatment centers. The country has alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of civil society organizations, but no relationship have been established with academic and research institutions. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel include evidence-based approaches and best practices for certificate and diploma levels.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Haiti does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, Haiti has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs, as well as, protocols for their dismantling.



With regard to the control of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, Haiti has regulations for the manufacturers and distributors of these substances, as well as a competent authority to coordinate the monitoring. There are mechanisms that periodically evaluate the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use. In the area of international trade there is legislation and cooperation with other states; however, the country does not have mechanisms for the issuance of timely pre-export notifications, and it does not have administrative or civil penalties to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that deal with those substances.

There are formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases related to this area. The country has on-going training programs for its personnel. There is national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes as well as regulations for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. However, Haiti does not conduct studies on recent trends in drug trafficking nor have there been any regulatory or legislative updates based on the identification of new trends. No national early warning system exists on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

The legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials, include mechanisms to eliminate loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. There is a national authority responsible for regulating the firearms, ammunition and explosives industry and to enforce the criminal laws and regulations. There is a registry of these elements, seized during drug trafficking operations.

There are regulations for prevention and control of money laundering as well as its criminalization; however, the broadest range of predicate offenses is not covered. The regulations for the forfeiture of illicitly derived assets do not apply for the financing of terrorism. There are regulations and a national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets, derived from drug trafficking and related crimes, including the guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets.



In the area of International Cooperation, Haiti has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, and has designated central authorities for said Conventions. The country has laws that permit extradition for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. There are legal provisions to provide reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. There is also legislation that permits the use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking. However, the country has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.

CICAD recognizes Haiti for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

| INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| NO. | RECOMMENDATION | EVALUATION |
| 1 | Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies. | COMPLETE |
| 2 | Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 3 | Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| DEMAND REDUCTION | | |
| 4 | Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 5 | Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 6 | Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 7 | Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 8 | Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 9 | Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 10 | Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |



| SUPPLY REDUCTION | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 11 | Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs. | NOT APPLIED |
| 12 | Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction. | NOT APPLIED |
| 13 | Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs. | NOT APPLIED |
| 14 | According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives. | NOT APPLIED |
| 15 | Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies. | NOT APPLIED |
| CONTROL MEASURES | | |
| 16 | Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs. | NOT STARTED |
| 17 | Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 18 | Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 19 | Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use. | COMPLETE |
| 20 | Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 21 | Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | NOT STARTED |
| 22 | Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 23 | Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 24 | Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking. | COMPLETE |



| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 25 | Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 26 | Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets. | COMPLETE |
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION | | |
| 27 | Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three ‘pillars’ of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as “social re-integration.”

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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