

El Salvador

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism



Organization of American States - OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD





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**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

EL SALVADOR

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2005–2006**



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 - Directorate;
 - Institution-building, Research and Social Communications Area;
 - Salvadoran Observatory on Drugs Area;
 - Area for the Control and Supervision of Chemical Substances;
 - Division for the Control and Supervision of Pharmaceutical Products and Substances;
- Ministry of Education:
 - National Youth Directorate;
- Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance:
 - National Mental Health Program;
- Ministry of Government:
 - Chief of the Institutional Financial Unit;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
 - Directorate General of Legal Affairs and Human Rights;
- Ministry of Public Works:
 - Vice Ministry of Transportation, Antidoping Unit;
- Ministry of National Defense:
 - Defense Policy Directorate;
 - Logistics Directorate (Arms Registry and Control Department);
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- National Civilian Police:
 - Subdirectorates of Administration and Finances;
 - Anti-drug Division:
 - Chemicals Control Section;
 - Operations Center;
 - Division of Juvenile and Family Services;
 - Subdirectorates of Land Transport;
 - Traffic Accident Investigation Division;
- Superior Council on Public Health:
 - Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances, and Additives Unit;
- NGO: Anti-drug Foundation of El Salvador.



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all 34 member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, 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 vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from the 34 member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and improve all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fourth Round evaluation period 2005–2006. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to El Salvador will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

El Salvador has an area of 20,724 km², and an estimated population of 6,990,000 (2006), with a population density of 332.24 inhabitants per km². The illiteracy rate declined from 25.2% at the start of the 1990s to 15.5% in 2004. The rate of enrollment in primary education has increased from 86.0% to 86.7%, and the average educational level has risen from 4.3 years to 5.6. El Salvador is a Republic, divided into 14 departments.

In 2005 the GDP was US\$ 16.974 billion and the per capita GDP at current prices was US\$ 2,469. Annual exports totaled US\$ 3,389.80 billion. The country's main exports were non-traditional products, along side a growing tuna industry, and reintroduction of cotton farming.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

El Salvador has a National Anti-drug Plan 2002–2008, approved in June 2002, which covers actions in the areas of supply reduction, demand reduction, control measures, money laundering, program evaluation, and education and training.

The national entities involved in implementing the National Anti-drug Plan are: the Ministry of Government, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of National Defense, the Superior Council on Public Health, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Treasury Ministry, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Vice Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Labor, the National Council of the Judiciary, the Ministry of Public Works through the Vice Ministry of Transportation, the Autonomous Port Authority and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the areas of prevention and treatment.

The Anti-drug Plan is executed at the national level and benefits the entire population. In addition, authorities at the departmental and municipal levels have jurisdiction in areas related to anti-drug policy and carry out decentralization policies in the country's 14 departments.

The National Anti-drug Plan is funded through allocations from the specific budgets of other public entities involved in the drug area, civil society contributions, and international cooperation. The table below shows budget allocations in the identified categories:

Budget Executed for the National Anti-drug Plan

Category	Budget Executed (US\$)		
	2004	2005	2006
Demand reduction	515,828.00	362,711.00	755,963.00
Supply reduction	2,851,951.94	5,041,184.00	4,906,727.56
Control measures	291,507.61	366,203.26	549,082.10
Money laundering	114,835.06	133,659.39	182,744.99
International technical advisory unit	53,933.00	63,499.10	87,600.50



Based on amendments to the Law on Drug-related Activities, Article 5 of Executive Decree No. 153, of 2003, established the National Anti-drug Commission (CNA) as the national authority responsible for the drafting, coordination, supervision, and evaluation of government plans, strategies, and policies on the drug issue.

The CNA is chaired by the Executive Director, and is made up of ministers or representatives from the following institutions: Ministry of Government, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Defense, and the Superior Council on Public Health. It is responsible for coordinating actions in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, drug production or trafficking, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, program evaluation, education, and training. In addition, in terms of its budget and administration, the Executive Directorate (central technical office) operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Government.

The CNA's budget is integrated with that of another governmental entity and its funding sources are government allocations as well as civil society contributions and international cooperation.

Annual Budget of the National Anti-drug Commission

Fiscal year	Budget Proposed (US\$)	Total Budget Received (US\$)
2004	416,035.00	400,788.47
2005	412,380.00	358,573.08
2006	412,400.00	439,872.40

The country reports that its budget is inadequate; it lacks funding for ongoing studies and research on prevalence of use and other areas. The budget is the same as that used by the central technical office to implement mandates.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has a National Anti-drug Plan that covers actions in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and money laundering, and that it carries out decentralized activities at the municipal and local levels through the departmental governments. CICAD also recognizes the country's efforts to allocate resources to the various areas of the Plan and the National Anti-drug Commission, although the country reports that these resources are insufficient.

B. International Conventions

El Salvador has ratified the following conventions:

- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 (February 2004);
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (July 1998);
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (October 1998);
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (October 1997). The country reports that it is not a state party to the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (September 1997);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (September 1993);
- United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, (December 2003), and its three Protocols: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air



(December 2003), the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (December 2003), and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (October 2003);

- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003 (May 2004).

El Salvador reports that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, was signed in December 1984, but has not yet been ratified.

On November 30, 2005, the country issued legislation in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children), in order to combat and prevent trafficking and protect and assist its victims. El Salvador has signed eleven bilateral cooperation agreements with countries in the region during the years 2004–2006, specifically in the areas of judicial cooperation, migration, and trafficking in persons.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has signed and ratified all the international instruments identified as the applicable legal framework for dealing with the drug problem, with the exception of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In addition, CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has signed eleven bilateral regional cooperation agreements during the evaluation period.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. **RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.**

C. National Information System

El Salvador reports that the Executive Directorate of the National Anti-drug Commission, through the Salvadoran Observatory on Drugs, organizes, compiles, and coordinates statistics and other drug-related information. The following table describes the studies carried out by the country from 2004 to 2006:

Studies Carried out During the Years 2004–2006

Studies	2004	2005	2006
Priority Studies			
National household survey	–	X	–
Access to patient registers of treatment centers in the country	X	X	X
Recommended Studies			
Access to forensic medicine registers of deceased persons, which show the association of drug consumption and cause of death	X	X	X
Survey of juvenile offenders	–	X	–
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X	–	–
Survey of higher education students	X	–	–
Inventory of Local Initiatives in Drug Demand Reduction	X	–	–
Study on the Human, Economic, and Social Costs Related to Drug Use	–	X	–
Pilot Study on the Patient Follow-up System in 5 National Hospitals	–	X	–



The CNA's prevention and treatment coordinators respond to those seeking assistance. In addition, the Salvadoran Observatory on Drugs provides information to and handles consultations with the general public. Although the country does not have a budget to disseminate information (publications and materials) related to the drug problem, it has distributed information on prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador completed a study on prevalence of drug use in the general population in 2005, but notes that there were no studies covering secondary school students during the evaluation period. In addition, CICAD notes the country's capacity to distribute information on treatment programs, prevention and rehabilitation to the general public, despite the absence of an assigned budget for these activities.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

El Salvador indicates that it is implementing drug abuse prevention programs targeting preschoolers, students, university students, out-of-school youth, and other key population sectors.

Programs Targeting Preschoolers, School Children and University Students

Key Population: Students and University Students	Number of Participants	Title of Program
Preschool: 4 to 6 years old	643 children	Second Step Program
Primary: 10 to 12 years old	416 children	Program to Resist Drugs and Violence (DARE)
Primary: 10 to 12 years old	8,255 children	Program for Preventive Education against Drug Abuse (PEPAD)
Secondary: 13 to 18 years old	38,675 students	Education for Life Program
Secondary: 13 to 18 years old	113,975 students	Integral Development Youth Program
Secondary: 13 to 18 years old	10,100 students	Peaceful Relations in School Program
Secondary: 13 to 18 years old	52,894 students	All Equal Program of the Special Education Care Unit

Programs for Youth (Outside of the School System)

Key Populations	Coverage	Type of Program
Working children: 7 to 15 years old	1,800 children	The Academic Enrichment Classroom
Street/abandoned children: 7 to 15 years old	52 children	System for the Social Inclusion of Marginalized Groups in Central America



Programs Targeting Key Populations

Key populations	Type of Program
Community-based programs for adults	Prevention programs based on a life skills approach for implementation at the individual and family levels
Women	Healthy lifestyles program

The country reports that it has developed prevention activities for workplaces, consisting of lectures for employees of the sugar association, the national police, and truck and transport drivers.

During the years 2004–2006, training, short refresher, or in-service training courses in prevention were offered for professors and teachers, social workers, health care workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison guards, community leaders, and educational advisers and experts. In the treatment area, courses were offered to primary health care personnel.

The following universities and institutes offer prevention and treatment courses and content as part of the general curricula for students in disciplines associated with drug abuse: Dr. José Matías Delgado University, University of El Salvador, Francisco Gavidia University (School of Psychology); University of El Salvador (UES), Central American University José Simeón Cañas (UCA) (School of Public Health); and the Mónica Herrera Specialized Institute Communications School (comprehensive education seminar). El Salvador reports that there are no masters or doctoral programs on prevention, treatment, or research on drug abuse in the country.

In the context of regional and international study abroad programs, the country has participated in the internship on the implementation of treatment models in prisons (February 2006, Antigua, Guatemala) and in the drug addiction treatment models internship (August 2006, Chile).

CICAD recognizes El Salvador’s progress in implementing school-based prevention programs and programs targeting specific populations. However, CICAD considers it necessary to implement prevention programs for university students, and expand the coverage of these types of programs to specific populations, such as the workplace.

CICAD recognizes that the country offers refresher, in-service, and training programs for referral personnel of the various areas.

CICAD notes that some institutions include material on prevention and treatment in the curricula for university degrees. However, there are no masters or doctoral programs in prevention, treatment, or research on drug abuse.

RECOMMENDATION:

2. EXPAND THE COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR TARGET POPULATIONS.

B. Treatment

El Salvador has established the following guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment, which are mandatory:



- Standards of Care for People with Addictive Behaviors toward Psychoactive Substances. Ministerial Agreement No. 303 of October 22, 2004.
- Regulation of the Functioning of Institutions and Providers Serving People Affected by Drugs. Approved by Executive Decree No. 5, of January 31, 2006.
- Procedural Guide for Authorizing the Opening and Functioning of Institutions and Providers Serving People Affected by Drugs. Approved by members of the CNA, according to point II.3 of the Minutes No. 03-06 from the regular session of September 28, 2006.
- Clinical Guides for the Care of People with Addictive Behaviors toward Psychoactive Substances. Approved by the Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance in April 2005.
- Profile of the Program for the Comprehensive Care of People Affected by Drugs. Approved by Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance Resolution No. 2219 of September 27, 2006.

El Salvador does not keep a national registry of treatment services, facilities or programs, nor does it have the tools necessary for accrediting such entities.

The country does not have a national mechanism to oversee adherence to the standards of care for drug abuse treatment or to evaluate the quality of services provided.

El Salvador offers permanent annual technical training to the staff of public health facilities involved in the care of drug dependents. Training is offered through coordination mechanisms established by the National Mental Health Program.

The drug abuse treatment modalities used in El Salvador are in the public health sector. There are seven programs for outpatient care and five for residential patients, which serve youth and adults of both genders.

El Salvador reports that it does not have an official directory of private providers offering different treatment modalities, but hopes to correct this through the application of instruments entitled, "Profile of the Program for Comprehensive Care of Drug Addicts," and the "National Functioning and Compliance Evaluation Model for Institutional Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs".

The services provided by the public drug treatment facilities (national coverage) in the country are:

- Early detection network, outreach and referral of cases (5)
- Detoxification (1)
- Treatment and rehabilitation (5)
- Aftercare (1)
- Self help groups (5)
- Brief interventions (5)

With respect to the total number of patients who received treatment or the total number of admissions for treatment, the Monitoring and Information Unit of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance reports 7,185 admissions and 6,921 patients for 2004, 12,500 admissions and 9,790 patients for 2005, and 16,026 admissions (including treatment, physical and mental illness, and early interventions) and 19,030 new and follow-up patients in 2006.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by El Salvador with the approval of regulatory standards and regulations for the operation of institutions and establishments that serve drug users, a guide for accreditation of treatment centers, and another clinical guide to patient care. However, the country still has not compiled an official register



of services, centers, and treatment programs, and has not developed a mechanism to verify compliance with minimum treatment standards.

RECOMMENDATION:

3. IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM FOR REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

C. Statistics on Consumption

El Salvador has drug use estimates for the country's general population, as well as for a part of the country or part of the population.

Prevalence of Drug Use in the General Population–2005

Age of the Group Surveyed: 12 to 65 Years									
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	64.10	30.33	45.83	29.78	9.13	18.61	17.85	3.55	10.11
Tobacco	59.39	19.22	37.65	26.52	4.52	14.61	21.46	3.37	11.67
Solvents & Inhalants	3.11	0.08	1.47	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.04
Hashish	1.19	0.00	0.54	0.17	0.00	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.08
Marijuana	13.02	0.22	6.09	0.75	0.02	0.35	0.56	0.02	0.26
Heroin	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morphine*	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Opium	0.39	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Basuco, or coca paste	0.66	0.00	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.08
Cocaine HCL	3.89	0.20	1.89	0.52	0.00	0.24	0.29	0.00	0.13
Crack	1.87	0.02	0.87	0.36	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants	16.74	18.57	17.73	7.20	8.26	7.78	4.59	4.29	4.43
Stimulants	6.93	7.87	7.44	2.78	3.70	3.28	1.62	2.01	1.83
MDMA (ecstasy)	0.37	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Any illicit drug	14.01	0.60	6.75	1.46	0.02	0.68	0.89	0.02	0.42

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only.



The country conducts regular surveys¹ of the following specific populations: patients seeking treatment in emergency rooms, juvenile offenders, university students, prison inmates and patients in treatment centers.

Prevalence of Drug Use among University Students–2004

Estimates for University Students: Francisco Gavidia University				
Type of drug	Lifetime (Percentage)	Last 30 Days (Percentage)		
	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	62.4	13.2	8.4	24.8
Tobacco	49.7	11.4	5.1	19.2
Solvents & Inhalants	–	–	–	0.32
Types of Cannabis	–	–	–	0.95
Marijuana	–	–	–	0.95
Hallucinogens	–	–	–	0.08
Other Hallucinogens	–	–	–	0.08
Types of Cocaine	–	–	–	0.64
Basuco, or coca paste	–	–	–	0.08
Cocaine HCL	–	–	–	0.32
Crack	–	–	–	0.24
Other drugs	–	–	–	2.68 *

* The figure includes the use of native drugs (1 case, 0.08%), other drugs (1 case, 0.08%), and tranquilizers and stimulants taken without a prescription (32 cases, 2.5%).

¹ Survey findings can be found at: http://www.Government.gob.sv/observatorio/demanda/rd_investigacion.htm
<http://www.gobernacion.gob.sv/observatorio/demanda/2004/estudios/tesis%20UFG.pdf>


Prevalence of Drug Use among Juvenile Offenders–2005

Estimate for Juvenile Offenders Held in Readaptation Centers of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA)			
Type of Drug	Lifetime (Percentage)	Last 12 Months (Percentage)	Last 30 Days (Percentage)
	Total	Total	Total
Alcohol	72.7/52.1 ²	12.8/8.6	1.7/2.6
Tobacco	85.5	48.7	26.5
Solvents & Inhalants	7.7	0.9	0.9
Types of Cannabis	59.0	14.6	4.3
Hashish	2.6	0.9	0.9
Marijuana	56.4	13.7	3.4
Hallucinogens	4.3	3.4	2.6
Other hallucinogens	4.3	3.4	2.6
Opioids	6.0	3.4	0.9
Heroin	3.4	1.7	0.9
Opium	2.6 ³	1.7	0.0
Types of Cocaine	37.6	10.3	2.7
Basuco, Coca paste	6.0	2.6	0.9
Cocaine HCL	17.1	3.4	0.9
Crack	14.5	4.3	0.9
Tranquilizers/Sedatives/Depressants	12.0	6.8	4.3
Other Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants *	12.0 ⁴	6.8	4.3
Stimulants	9.4	6.0	2.6
Methamphetamines	1.7	1.7	0.9
Other Stimulants	7.7 ⁵	4.3	1.7
Other drugs	12.0 ⁶	6.8	2.6

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only.

² The figure corresponds to beer/liquor consumption.

³ The figure corresponds to Opium-Morphine

⁴ The figure includes tranquilizers taken without a prescription

⁵ The figure includes stimulant pills taken without a prescription

⁶ The figure includes native drugs and other drugs

**Prevalence of Drug Use among Inmates Attending the Prison School–2005**

Estimate for Prison Inmates that Attend the Prison School			
Type of Drug	Lifetime (Percentage)	Last 12 Months (Percentage)	Last 30 Days (Percentage)
	Total	Total	Total
Alcohol	54.4/42.0 ⁷	4.3/3.1	1.7/1.7
Tobacco	58.5	24.7	22.3
Solvents & Inhalants	9.7	0.9	1.0
Types of Cannabis	29.8	7.1	3.3
Hashish	3.4	0.3	0.2
Marijuana	26.4	6.8	3.1
Hallucinogens	5.4	1.2	0.7
Other hallucinogens	5.4	1.2	0.7
Opioids	5.9	1.0	0.7
Heroin	3.7	0.7	0.5
Opium	2.2 ⁸	0.3	0.2
Types of Cocaine	29.1	4.9	2.2
Basuco, Coca paste	5.1	0.3	0.3
Cocaine HCL	14.0	1.4	0.5
Crack	14.0	3.2	1.4
Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants	16.0	3.4	2.4
Other Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants *	16.0 ⁹	3.4	2.4
Stimulants	12.2	2.4	2.0
Methamphetamines	2.7	0.5	0.3
Other Stimulants	9.5 ¹⁰	1.9	1.7
Other drugs	7.5 ¹¹	2.0	1.2

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only.

The country provides data for 2005 on the age of first use of alcohol, tobacco, solvents and inhalants, marijuana, and other illicit drugs.

⁷ Consumption of beer/liquor

⁸ Opium-Morphine

⁹ Tranquilizers used without a prescription

¹⁰ Stimulants used without a prescription

¹¹ Native and other drugs



Age of First Use Survey–2005

Type of Drug	Average			Median		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Cigarettes	15.9	18.3	16.6	15	17	16
Alcoholic beverages	17.5	21.0	18.8	17	20	18
Tranquilizers	21.9	24.2	23.2	20	20	20
Stimulants	21.4	23.7	22.7	18	20	20
Solvents & Inhalants	15.5	17.0	15.5	15	18	15
Marijuana	17.2	17.4	17.2	17	18	17
Hashish	17.4	–	17.4	17	–	17
Hallucinogens	16.1	17.0	16.2	17	17	17
Heroin	15.5	–	15.5	17	–	17
Opium	15.9	–	15.9	15	–	15
Morphine	15.5	–	15.5	17	–	17
Cocaine	20.1	20.5	20.1	18	20	18
Coca paste	18.3	–	18.3	17	–	17
Any illegal drug	–	–	17.1	–	–	17

The country has an estimate from 2003 on the percentage of youth that perceive drug consumption as harmful to their health and well-being:

Percentage of Youth 13 to 17 Years of Age that Perceive Drug Use as Harmful – 2003

Category	Percentage of Those Surveyed
Smoke cigarettes occasionally	53.3
Smoke cigarettes often	86.2
Drink alcoholic beverages often	86.6
Get drunk	86.6
Occasionally take tranquilizers/stimulants with a prescription	68.9
Frequently take tranquilizers/stimulants with a prescription	79.6
Occasionally inhale solvents	64.5
Frequently inhale solvents	81.3
Occasionally smoke marijuana	71.6
Frequently smoke marijuana	88.8
Occasionally use cocaine or crack	79.9
Frequently use cocaine or crack	88.9
Occasionally use ecstasy	71.8
Frequently use ecstasy	81.7



The table below provides figures on the number of drug-related deaths in 2005:

Number of Drug-Related Deaths - 2005

Type of Drugs	Estimated Number of Drug-related Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total Population
Alcohol	1,107	56	1,163
Types of Cannabis (Hashish, Marijuana)	250	19	269
Types of Cocaine	278	10	288
Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants*	11	0	11

* Non-prescription, non-therapeutic use only.

El Salvador has records on traffic accidents in which alcohol was a contributing factor: 4.24% in 2004, 2.01% in 2005, and 2.95% in 2006. However, the country does not have statistics on traffic accidents linked to use of other drugs.

El Salvador established national mandatory regulations for the prevention of alcohol-related accidents.

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that El Salvador's Observatory conducts regular prevalence studies among various groups. Nonetheless, CICAD notes that although the country has studies of the general population and university students, it does not have recent studies of secondary school students.

RECOMMENDATION:

4. CONDUCT A STUDY ON DRUG USE PREVALENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

El Salvador does not have a systematic method to detect illicit crops. In this regard, the country reports that on-site reconnaissance for illicit crops is conducted by air and land patrols of the Anti-drug Division in accordance with the crop eradication plan.

El Salvador reports that it has not detected indoor marijuana crops, nor has it found illicit laboratories of organic or synthetic drugs in its territory.

CICAD makes note of the information provided by El Salvador and notes that while the country has not reported marijuana production in significant quantities, it believes it important for the country to continue to monitor areas susceptible to use for illicit crop cultivation.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

El Salvador reports that the following laws and regulations are in force for the control of pharmaceutical products:



- Health Code (May 1988);
- Pharmacies Law (July 1927);
- Law Regulating Drug-related Activities (March 1991 and amended in 2003);
- Law on the Control and Commercialization of Substances and Products Containing Liquid Solvents and Inhalants for Industrial and Non-industrial Use (September 1990);
- Regulation on Pharmaceutical Specialty Products (November 1959);
- Regulation of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Drugs, and Additives (June 1988).

The country has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to handle these products. The respective authorities responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products are the Superior Council of Public Health and the Anti-narcotics Division of the National Civilian Police. El Salvador reports that it controls all pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in international conventions.

The country includes the following areas of the commercial sector in the control mechanism for pharmaceutical products: import/export control, special permits, monitoring distribution, inspection, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees, registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold, and alerts concerning shipments and notifications. In addition, the following health sector areas are included in the control mechanism for pharmaceutical products: license control, monitoring distribution, prescription monitoring, inspection, administrative sanctions, and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.

The country has a system to compile information on regulatory administrative activities and to impose the relevant sanctions. The country supplies the following information in this regard:

**Regulatory Activities in El Salvador**

Regulatory Activities	2004	2005	2006
Number of licenses issued to:			
• Importers	24	23	76
• Exporters	39	32	35
• Manufacturers	38	32	66
• Distributors (Drug stores and national laboratories)	32	35	75
• Pharmacies, dental warehouses, national and private first aid stations and health centers, dental clinics, analysis laboratories connected to universities authorized to import, sell, and distribute pharmaceutical products and additives	461	472	468
Number of permits issued for:			
• Importation	2,405	2,506	2,434
• Exportation	674	1,113	962
• Transfers from wholesalers to retailers, transfers between health facilities	7,042	6675	7,571
Number of inspections conducted:			
• Physicians	0	0	0
• Dentists	0	1	0
• Pharmacists	0	0	0
• Veterinarians	0	0	1
• Importers	0	4	16
• Exporters	0	1	7
• Manufacturers	0	9	10
• Distributors (wholesalers)	0	4	5
• First aid stations, hospitals, health centers, dental warehouses, pharmacies	—	19	25

The country does not offer training courses for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products.

El Salvador reports that it now has an automated system for control of pharmaceutical products. The Superior Council on Public Health, with technical and financial support from UNODC, is implementing the "National Drug Control System" (NDS) to optimize and facilitate the control and reporting of all drug-related activities and substances subject to special monitoring. This system is expected to be operational in 2007.

El Salvador reports that it has laws and regulations in place that provide for civil and administrative sanctions, but not criminal sanctions, for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. In this regard, the country indicates that the agency solely responsible for administrative sanctions, applied under the Health Code, is the Superior Council on Public Health. The country reports that administrative sanctions were applied nine times in 2004, 16 times in 2005, and eight times in 2006.



The country provides information on seizures of pharmaceutical products in 2004 in the following table:

Seizures of Pharmaceutical Products–2004

Pharmaceutical Products	Unit of Measure	Quantities Seized
		2004
Oxytocin	Bottle of 10ml.	500
Oxytocin (oxitopisa)	Kilograms	2.19
Ketamine (raw material)	Kilograms	56.7
Lorazepam	Boxes	2,541

No activities involving the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet have been identified in the country.

El Salvador reports that although there are no legal or administrative provisions for the control of pharmaceutical products via the Internet, in an effort to prevent the entry of pharmaceutical products via courier under the category of “family support,” the Superior Council on Public Health established administrative control mechanisms in 2005. They involve a review of the product lists submitted by delivery or courier companies to the Unit of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Drugs, and Additives. This Unit determines whether the delivery contains controlled medications and subjects them to a permit system.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has an administrative mechanism to prevent the diversion to pharmaceutical products, and a system to compile information on the regulatory administrative activities for controlling these products.

CICAD notes that El Salvador’s legislation does not provide for criminal sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. In addition, CICAD notes the absence of inspections of pharmaceutical facilities, as well as the lack of training for public and private sector personnel that handle these products.

CICAD observes that the country does not have a regulatory framework or mechanisms to prevent and control the illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. **ESTABLISH CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND 2003–2004.**
6. **IMPLEMENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS OVER THE INTERNET IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY THE COUNTRY’S REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS.**

C. Control of Chemical Substances

El Salvador reports that the current laws and regulations for control of chemical substances are:

- The Health Code (May 1988);
- The Pharmacies Law (July 1927);



- The Law Regulating Drug-related Activities (March 1991);
- The Law on the Control and Commercialization of Substances and Products Containing Liquid Solvents and Inhalants for Industrial and Non-industrial Use (September 1990);
- The Regulation on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Drugs, and Additives (June 1998);
- Legislative Decree No. 153, “Reforms to the Law Regulating Drug-related Activities” (November 2003).

The country has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to handle these substances. It also controls all chemical substances listed in the international conventions. The institutions responsible for control of the diversion of chemical substances are:

- Superior Council on Public Health;
- Anti-narcotics division of the National Civilian Police;
- Directorate General of Customs Revenues;
- Vice Ministry of Transport;
- Finances Division of the National Civilian Police;
- Directorate General of Customs Revenues under the Treasury Ministry.

In addition to the substances found in CICAD’s Model Regulations, the country reports that it controls other substances that the Superior Council on Public Health deems susceptible to abuse and extremely dangerous to health, such as additives for human and veterinary use.

El Salvador has held several training courses for administrative, police, and customs officers on the control of the diversion of chemical substances during the evaluation period. However, these courses have not satisfied the demand for training.

El Salvador has laws providing for the application of civil, administrative, and penal sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances. The country indicates that administrative sanctions were applied four times in 2005 and nine times in 2006.

El Salvador reports that it exports controlled chemical substances and handles these substances in-transit. The country sent 343 pre-export notifications to importing or transshipping countries in 2004, 295 notifications in 2005, and 197 in 2006. All pre-export notifications sent were approved by the importing or transit countries.

The following table provides information on seizures of controlled chemical substances made during the years 2004–2006:

**Seizures of Controlled Chemical Substances, 2004–2006**

Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of Measure	Quantities Seized		
		2004	2005	2006
Acetone	Gallons	275	—	—
Acetone	Kilograms	70,000	—	6,096.480
Acetic acid	Kilograms	17,800	25	36.26
Acetic acid	Kilograms	2,030	—	41,606.26
Acetic acid	Liters	12	12	—
Hydrochloric acid	Kilograms	40,600	—	—
Hydrochloric acid	Gallons	—	—	110
Formic acid	Liters	1,500	35 (kg)	—
Sulfuric acid	Kilograms	1,960	1,715	22,000
Anhydrous ammonia	Kilograms	—	18,000	15,480
Lime	Kilograms	—	22,500	13,973.95
Sodium carbonate	Kilograms	200,000	—	—
Chloroform	Kilograms	—	900	—
Chloroform	Liters	—	—	460
Ergonovine maleate	Kilograms	—	100	—
Hexane	Gallons	5,885	—	—
Sodium hydroxide	Kilograms	—	75	120
N-propanol	Kilograms	—	—	18,543.16
N-propanol	Barrels	—	80	—
Solvents (mixtures)	Gallons	18,579	13.22	332
Solvents (mixtures)	Kilograms	—	5315	36,626
Sodium sulfate	Kilograms	72,000	—	—
Toluene	Kilograms	21,400	48,720	—

El Salvador reports that all of the substances seized were placed at the disposal of the Superior Council on Public Health, which resolved the cases through an administrative process, issued the respective permits, and returned the substances to the companies.

CICAD recognizes that the country's current legislation establishes criminal penalties for diversion of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes that El Salvador has conducted several training programs for persons involved in controlling chemical substances, but that the training available on this subject is insufficient.

RECOMMENDATION:

7. EXPAND TRAINING FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN CONTROLLING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

El Salvador provides the following data on the number of seizures and the quantities of drugs seized by law enforcement and interdiction agencies during the years 2004–2006:

Quantities of Drugs Seized, 2004–2006

Type of drug	Unit of Measure	Quantities of Drugs Seized		
		2004	2005	2006
Cocaine Base	Kilograms	2,704	33	101.7
Crack Cocaine	Kilograms	6	6	5.67
Heroin	Kilograms	4	24	22.5
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kilograms	449	487	464.72
Cannabis plants	plants	1,855	389	435
Ecstasy	pills	—	—	30

El Salvador reports that 370 people were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking in 2004, 382 in 2005, and 590 in 2006, while 155 people were convicted of that offense in 2004, 375 in 2005, and 480 in 2006. To date, no public officials have been charged with offenses or acts or corruption related to illicit drug trafficking.

Regarding persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession, the country provides the following information:

Persons Charged with and Convicted of Illicit Drug Possession

Year	Persons Formally Charged	Persons Convicted
2004	941	570
2005	1,095	707
2006	1,360	1,030

The Law Regulating Drug-related Activities does not include provisions for lawful drug use. However, the country reports that some courts have issued convictions for possession of drugs for personal use rather than trafficking, taking into account some of the following criteria: a) the value of the drug seized; b) the quantity of the drug seized; c) the form of the drug; and d) the personal situation of the suspect arrested for possession of drugs (the consumer), among others.

Alternative measures in the case of possession for personal use are set by the judge. However, the aforementioned law specifies in Article 71 that none of the offenses set forth in the Special Law shall be eligible for the benefit of release and parole, which means that there are no alternative measures to provisional detention and fines.

El Salvador reports that 1,540 people were arrested for illicit possession of drugs for personal use in 2004, 1,760 in 2005, and 1,723 in 2006.



Extradition of nationals is permitted under domestic legislation and it has not encountered any impediment to receiving extradition requests. The country made one extradition request in an illicit drug trafficking case in 2004 and none in 2005 or 2006. El Salvador reports that during the evaluation period, it received and responded to one extradition request for illicit drug trafficking, in 2006.

During the evaluation period, El Salvador conducted 23 specialized training courses and briefings for security forces, police forces, customs officers, prosecutors, and judiciary employees to address illicit drug trafficking.

Among the specific training needs currently not addressed in the country, deficiencies have been identified in: drafting judgments, techniques for the investigation of organized crime, electronic surveillance in organized crime, undercover operations in organized crime, and drug transport methods.

CICAD recognizes El Salvador's progress in gathering data on persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking and illicit possession.

CICAD recognizes El Salvador's progress in implementing the Intelligence Center of the Anti-narcotics Division and the Interagency Committee for organizing joint operations. However, CICAD notes the lack of specialized training on the control of illicit drug trafficking.

RECOMMENDATION:

8. **IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES ON THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSING SPECIAL TECHNIQUES FOR INVESTIGATING ORGANIZED CRIME AND RELATED OFFENSES.**

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials

El Salvador reports that the Ministry of National Defense is responsible for all matters concerning firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. This includes the issuance and cancellation of special import/export permits and authorization for in-transit movement of these items. This Ministry and the National Civilian Police are responsible for the confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and for information exchange with the relevant national entities and with those of other countries.

The Law on the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives contains administrative sanctions and prohibitions regarding trafficking in and illicit manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. The penal code provides penalties for the crime of possession of and illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition in their various forms.

El Salvador reports that it does not have information on the number of persons formally charged with illicit possession of and trafficking in firearms in 2004; 196 people were formally charged in 2005, and 96 in 2006. With regard to the number of people convicted of illicit possession of and trafficking in firearms, the country does not have information for 2004, and reports that 41 people were convicted in 2005 and one person in 2006.

The Law on the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives establishes administrative controls for the import, export, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and



other related materials. No sanctions were applied between 2004 and 2006. In addition, this Law and its enabling regulation require that the country first issue the corresponding special import/export permits before authorizing the entry or in-transit movement of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. The country also reports that during the years 2004, 2005, and 2006 it authorized the entry of all shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

El Salvador provides information in the following table regarding the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials confiscated in cases involving their illicit trafficking during the years 2004–2006:

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials Confiscated in Cases Involving their Illicit Trafficking

Type of Firearm or Material	2004	2005	2006
Firearms	98	75	79
Large Firearms	—	10	8
Other Firearms	5	1	3
Cartridge, projectiles	2,978	1,463	1,445
Charges for different Guns	60	45	59
Explosives / Grenades	2	2	2

The country provides the following table on firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials confiscated in connection with arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses:

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials Confiscated in Connection with Arrests for Illicit Drug Trafficking

Year	Number of arrests	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives
2004	21	81	2,940	2
2005	21	54	1,429	—
2006	8	59	1,445	1

El Salvador has a database that serves as a national record-keeping system on the importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. These records are computerized and are permanent. There is no expiration date or time period for maintaining them.

The Ministry of National Defense, the National Civilian Police, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Courts are the national entities responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.



CICAD acknowledges that El Salvador has a regulatory and institutional framework for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. CICAD recognizes El Salvador's progress in compiling statistics on persons tried for and convicted of illicit possession of firearms and ammunition.

C. Money Laundering

El Salvador has a Law on Money and Assets Laundering that establishes sanctions for money and assets laundering and the offenses of concealment and culpable concealment. Money laundering is considered an autonomous offense, and therefore neither a prior conviction nor the initiation of criminal proceedings for the predicate offense are required in order to prosecute a case of money laundering. The predicate offenses that may lead to prosecution for the offense of money laundering are: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, trafficking in persons, trafficking in organs, prostitution, pornography, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing, fraud, and any other criminal act.

National laws permit undercover police operations, electronic surveillance, the use of informants, controlled delivery, plea-bargaining, and cooperative witness testimony to fight money laundering. The law obligates the following institutions to establish administrative controls to prevent money laundering: banks, offshore banking, exchange houses, stock exchanges, insurance companies, casinos, real estate agents, attorneys, notaries public, accountants, cross border cash and securities operations, and exchange brokers.

The country submits the following data related to persons formally charged with and convicted of the offense of money laundering during the years 2004–2006:

Persons Formally Charged with and Convicted of Money Laundering

Year	Persons Formally Charged	Persons Convicted
2004	2	0
2005	1	2
2006	14	1

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) operates under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Attorney General and is responsible for the analysis, investigation, regulation, intake, and transmittal of information concerning transactions that could give rise to money laundering. The unit has a staff of 11, and has the authority to recommend sanctions and administer confiscated assets. The FIU's budget for 2006 was US\$185,051.

The country also indicates that its laws permit the sharing of information with its counterpart agencies abroad without signing a memorandum of understanding. The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group.

Regarding suspicious transaction reports, the Law on Money and Assets Laundering establishes that those institutions subject to this Law, including banks, credit card companies and related groups, and natural and artificial persons, are obligated to inform the FIU, in writing or electronically, of any operation or transaction exceeding US\$11,428 or the equivalent in a foreign currency, within three days.



The country provides information regarding the number of suspicious transaction reports received and investigated during 2004–2006:

Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received and Investigated, 2004–2006

Year	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Investigated
2004	242	200
2005	260	230
2006	303	275

Regarding bank secrecy regulations, the country provides information on the number of money laundering cases in which financial documents and records were obtained:

Documents and Financial Records, 2004–2006

Year	Number of Money Laundering Cases	Number of Requests for Bank or other Financial Documents	Number of Cases in which Documents and Records Were Obtained
2004	3	17	17
2005	13	30	30
2006	49	59	59

Article 180 of the Code of Criminal Procedure establishes that a judge can order goods connected with crimes, that are subject to confiscation or that could serve as evidence, to be frozen and taken into custody. Subsequently their confiscation can be ordered.

The country provides information on the value of the assets forfeited through preventive seizures during the years 2004–2006:

Value of Property Forfeited in Money Laundering Cases, 2004–2006

Year	Value of Property Forfeited (US\$)
2004	74,000.00
2005	292,790.65
2006	721,160.00

Extradition of nationals under any circumstances is prohibited under article 28 of El Salvador's Constitution. Extradition of foreigners is permitted in money laundering cases and for general criminal activities. Article 182 of the Constitution establishes the Supreme Court as the authority responsible for processing extradition requests. In 2006 the country made one extradition request in a money laundering case, in accordance with international agreements.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has an adequate legislative and institutional framework for confronting money laundering, which covers prevention, repression and international cooperation.



CONCLUSIONS

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has a National Anti-drug Plan that covers actions in the areas of supply reduction, demand reduction, control measures, money laundering, program evaluation, and education and training, and that the Plan is carried out by national, municipal, and local agencies.

In the international and regional area, CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has signed and ratified all the applicable legal instruments on the drug problem, and has signed 11 bilateral cooperation agreements with regional countries. However, CICAD notes that the country has not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

CICAD recognizes El Salvador's efforts in conducting a study on the prevalence of drug use in the general population in 2005. However, CICAD notes that the country has not conducted these studies among secondary school students during the evaluation period. In addition, CICAD notes that the country does not have a specific budget for distributing drug-related information.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has implemented drug use prevention programs for preschoolers, students, out-of-school youth, and adults. However, CICAD believes that the country should expand the coverage of prevention programs for target populations. CICAD recognizes that the country has conducted training, refresher, and in-service courses in the various areas of prevention and treatment.

El Salvador has made progress in the treatment area in approving mandatory standards and regulations for the operation of institutions that provide care to drug users, a guide for accreditation of treatment centers, and another clinical guide for patient care. However, CICAD notes that the country still has not implemented an official register of services, centers, and programs, nor has it developed a mechanism to ensure compliance with the mandatory minimum standards of care.

Regarding consumption statistics, CICAD notes that El Salvador conducts regular prevalence studies in different populations. However, although the country has studies of the general and university populations, there have been no recent studies of secondary school students.

El Salvador has administrative mechanisms to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, and a system to compile information on the regulatory administrative activities for controlling these products. However, CICAD notes that El Salvador reports gaps in its criminal legislation on diversion of medications, and does not have a legislative framework for investigation and control of the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet. In addition, training is not provided for personnel in the public and private sectors who are involved in the management and control of these products.

The country has adequate criminal legislation to impose sanctions for the diversion of chemical substances. However, CICAD notes that the training offered by El Salvador for public and private sector personnel involved in the monitoring of controlled chemical substances does not meet demand.

CICAD recognizes El Salvador's progress in compiling information on persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession and trafficking, as well as the specialized training activities carried out in the area of drug supply control. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that these activities are insufficient with regard to investigative techniques for organized crime and related offenses.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has a regulatory and institutional framework for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. CICAD also notes the country's



progress in compiling statistics on the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of firearms and ammunition.

CICAD recognizes that El Salvador has the legal, regulatory, and institutional instruments to control money laundering, and has a Financial Intelligence Unit that is a member of the Egmont Group and maintains a good exchange of information at the regional level.

CICAD recognizes El Salvador's efforts in the framework of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue active participation in the process.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to El Salvador in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. EXPAND THE COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR TARGET POPULATIONS.
3. IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM FOR REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
4. CONDUCT A STUDY ON DRUG USE PREVALENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

5. ESTABLISH CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND 2003–2004.
6. IMPLEMENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS OVER THE INTERNET IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY THE COUNTRY'S REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS.
7. EXPAND TRAINING FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN CONTROLLING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

8. IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES ON THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, ESPECIALLY COVERING SPECIAL TECHNIQUES FOR INVESTIGATING ORGANIZED CRIME AND RELATED OFFENSES.



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