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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Institutional Strengthening; Research,
Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation;
and International Cooperation*

Haiti

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2023



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

HAITI

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2023

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the areas of "Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation" was conducted during 2023, and covers the 2019 to 2023 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE

1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES, RESOURCES, AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Priority Action 1.1: Place national drug authorities at a high political level.

Haiti has the *Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Drogue* (National Anti-drug Commission - CONALD) as the national drug authority, which was established in 2002 and is positioned under the supervision of the Prime Minister. CONALD is the body responsible for establishing, promoting, coordinating, and implementing the government national policy on combating drug use and illicit drug trafficking within the government administrative structure.

Priority Action 1.2: Grant national drug policy entities the authority to guide and coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.

Haiti’s CONALD has a legal basis, through Law on the suppression of illicit drug trafficking.

Priority Action 1.3: Allocate the necessary resources (material, financial, and human) for the effective functioning of the national drug authorities.

In Haiti there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of Prime Minister’s office. The amount of the annual budget of the national drug authority for the years 2019-2023 is listed below:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$484,125	\$486,406	\$781,007	\$617,802	\$641,779

Priority Action 1.4: Design or optimize mechanisms to facilitate effective coordination and collaboration among government institutions for the formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and updating of evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies.

Haiti has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and sub-national) to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update national drug policies and/or strategies. In this sense, CONALD has various cooperation mechanisms with partner institutions working to combat drugs. First, there are two working groups: the Interagency Committee and the Advisory Committee (*Comité consultatif*); and, additionally, there is the Haitian Drug Information System (SHID), which is responsible for

monitoring drug issue indicators.

The national drug authority of Haiti coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, and international cooperation, but does not coordinate the area of program evaluation.

OBJECTIVE
2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE, AND UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT PROMOTE BALANCED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, AND EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACHES, WHILE FULLY RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMMON AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT GENDER, AGE, COMMUNITY, CULTURAL CONTEXT, AND SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Priority Action 2.1: Collect and use evidence as a basis for the formulation and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies.

The Haitian Drug Observatory (OHD) collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. In that sense, the OHD follows the guidelines for indicators referring to information gathering on the drug issues and prepares reports which it submits to the *Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Drogue* (National Anti-drug Commission - CONALD) coordinator for validation and publication. Following publication, experts from the Drug Supply and Demand Reduction Directorates use the data to draw up appropriate sectoral policies.

Priority Action 2.2: Promote and establish collaborative relationships with the scientific community, public policy experts, community and/or civil society actors, and other relevant stakeholders, to contribute to the evidence-based development, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies.

In Haiti, the following relevant actors from the priority areas are involved in the development, implementation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies:

Relevant actors	Development	Implementation	Evaluation	Update
Health Ministry	X	X		X
Interior Ministry	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Justice Ministry	X	X		X
Education Ministry	X	X		X
Regional and/or local governments				
Scientific community/academia				
Civil society				
Private sector				
Others: - Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor - Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action	X	X		X

Haiti's regional and/or local governments, scientific community/academia, civil society and the private sector are not involved in the development, implementation, evaluation or the updating of national drug policies or strategies. Also, there are no relevant actors from the priority areas involved in the evaluation of national drug policies and/or strategies.

Priority Action 2.3: Promote sub-national/local management of drug policies and/or strategies through greater coordination and/or delegation of responsibilities, as appropriate, between sub-national/local and national agencies, taking into account the socio-cultural, demographic and other differences of each region.

Haiti has not delegated responsibilities on drug issues to local or sub-national governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and strategies.

The national drug authority of Haiti does not have, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train, or provide technical support to local or sub-national governments or agencies on drug-related issues.

The national drug authority of Haiti does not have coordinators, offices, or representatives in the sub-national or local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level to respond to the drug problem.

The country does not have a specific and ongoing mechanism or program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects carried out by municipalities or local governments.

Priority Action 2.4: Engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches to implementation of drug policy, including the exchange of information on emerging substances and new drug trafficking modalities that may affect the private sector, and best practices for denying criminals access to the private sector platforms and technologies that facilitate international trade.

Haiti does not engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices.

Priority Action 2.5: Formulate or update national drug policies and/or strategies in line with the 2020 OAS Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and this accompanying Plan of Action, taking into account the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Haiti takes into account the Organization of American States (OAS) 2020 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies.

Haiti's national drug policies and strategies do not take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Priority Action 2.6: Integrate a human rights, gender, and social inclusion approach, particularly with respect to at-risk populations, in the process of formulating, implementing, and updating national drug policies and/or strategies.

Haiti's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach. In this sense, the current Haitian Constitution promotes human rights. Thus, all laws of the country revolve around respect for those rights in actions, policies, and strategies pursued by CONALD.

The country's national drug policies and strategies do not take into account the gender perspective.

Haiti's national drug policies and strategies take into account the social inclusion approach. In this sense, CONALD strives, together with local partners, to promote the social inclusion of victims of drug use and abuse through both awareness-raising and logistical support.

Priority Action 2.7: Provide adequate financial and other necessary resources for the implementation of drug policies and programs.

Haiti has the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs.

OBJECTIVE
3**DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES, THAT CAN BE HARMONIZED ACROSS RELATED GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES, THAT ADDRESS THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.**

Priority Action 3.1: Establish and/or strengthen interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms, to achieve a comprehensive, balanced, and multi-disciplinary approach to the drug problem, including its causes and consequences.

Haiti has interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem in a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. In this sense, regular meetings of a number of institutions are conducted to discuss drug-related problems.

Priority Action 3.2: Design, implement, and evaluate multisectoral plans and programs based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development, to address and counter the socioeconomic causes and the consequences of the drug problem.

Haiti does not have concrete multisectoral plans or programs to address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

Priority Action 3.3: Participate in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes.

Haiti participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. In this sense, the country takes part in the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on drug policy (COPOLAD).

Priority Action 3.4: Promote comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption.

Haiti promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. In this sense, combating crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption is a major concern of the government when it comes to formulating public policies.

Priority Action 3.5: Implement measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context.

Haiti implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches. In this sense, the country directs the development of policies and provision of logistical and financial resources to meet the various challenges related to this fight.

Priority Action 3.6: Implement measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion.

Haiti implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion. In this sense, Haiti's government encourage via CONALD and other institutions citizen participation in crime prevention, the development of communal bonds, the strengthening of public security, and promotion of social inclusion. However, that encouragement suffers from logistical constraints, which need to be reevaluated in order to serve both local and regional needs.

OBJECTIVE
4

DESIGN, ADOPT, AND IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR MINOR OR NON-VIOLENT DRUG OR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Priority Action 4.1: Adopt alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses, where appropriate, while safeguarding the sovereignty of states, and ensuring individual accountability, respecting human rights and the gender perspective.

The laws of Haiti do not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses.

Priority Action 4.2: Develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses, in collaboration with academic and research institutions, as well as civil society.

In Haiti, there are no legislative reform initiatives that take into account the implementation of alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses.

Priority Action 4.3: Promote common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, and internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

Haiti does not promote a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, or internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

OBJECTIVE
5**PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION, ESPECIALLY TO THOSE AT-RISK POPULATIONS.**

Priority Action 5.1: Design and implement, in accordance with the characteristics, interests, and needs of each country, inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations.

Haiti has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations. In this sense, in collaboration with the *Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Drogue* (National Anti-drug Commission - CONALD), the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) via the Pharmacy, Drug, and Traditional Medicine Directorate (DPM/MT) and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) have set up inter-institutional and multi-sectoral programs to promote the social inclusion of people affected by the drug problem. These programs include:

- Awareness and prevention: Inform about the dangers of drugs and the associated risks
- Access to health care: Facilitate access to treatment and detoxification services
- Social and professional reintegration: Provide employment and training opportunities (as far as possible) to reintegrate people into society
- Local capacity building: Train staff and involve them in civil society and communities
- Coordination and monitoring: Ensure effective coordination and evaluate the effectiveness of programs

Priority Action 5.2: Disseminate best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of at-risk populations.

Haiti does not disseminate best practices or lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of people in at-risk situations, such as mechanisms, programs, and interventions, through publications, meetings, workshops, among others.

OBJECTIVE
6

PROMOTE PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES THAT PROVIDES FOR PENALTIES COMMENSURATE WITH THE RELATIVE SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSES, IN LINE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONVENTIONS AND RESPECTING THE PRINCIPLES OF DUE PROCESS, WITH GENDER PERSPECTIVE, AGE, COMMUNITY, AND A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH.

Priority Action 6.1: Promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses in accordance with domestic law.

Haiti does not promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses, in accordance with domestic law.

The country does not have special courts or tribunals for minor drug-related offenses.

Priority Action 6.2: Promote legal reforms as needed, to promote proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.

Haiti does not promote legal reforms regarding proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.

RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

OBJECTIVE

1

ESTABLISH OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS, OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES, STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO GENERATE, COLLECT, ORGANIZE, ANALYZE, AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop and strengthen national drug observatories (NDO) or similar technical offices ensuring they have adequate human and financial resources.

Haiti has the Haitian Drug Observatory (OHD), which was created by the *Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Drogue* (National Anti-drug Commission - CONALD) in 2002.

The OHD has been assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions, which are funded by the Public Treasury. It is important to note that the Observatory does not have its own budget, rather, it depends on financing from the CONALD budget. The budget is allocated to human resources, funding research and analysis activities, and disseminating Observatory information. For example, since 2018, the CONALD Coordination Office has funded a survey of drug consumption among the general population (2018), as well as other data gathering and dissemination activities.

Priority Action 1.2: Strengthen ties to academic and research institutions, as well as specialized non-governmental organizations, to foster scientific research and studies on the various aspects of the drug phenomenon.

Haiti has not established or maintained working relationships with universities or specialized research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other academic or research institutions.

The country has carried out the following study on the drug problem through academic and research institutions: *Rapport de l'enquête sur l'utilisation et la prévalence de la consommation de la Drogue en Haïti* (2018).

Priority Action 1.3: Develop and adopt quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries.

Haiti has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries. In this sense, the OHD has perfected quantitative and qualitative methodologies, as well as data collection mechanisms comparable to those of other countries. It gathers administrative data from the Haitian National Police, regarding standard variables such as drug seizures, or the number of people arrested. Then, follows the recommendations in the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD's guidelines to standardized indicators for drug information networks.

In addition, the OHD applies the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) methodology when conducting a national survey: for example, the *Rapport de l'enquête sur l'utilisation et la prévalence de la consommation de la Drogue en Haïti* (2018). Finally, the OHD uses the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) forms shared with all States Parties to the United Nations Conventions to draft a report, comparable to those of other countries, on substances subject to international control.

On the other hand, Haiti has used CICAD's standardized indicators for drug information networks to collect, analyze, and report national drug-related information.

The country has not carried out studies using methods that are non-representative of the population and/or qualitative methodologies to obtain information on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar methodologies.

Priority Action 1.4: Establish and strengthen national drug information networks (DINs) to carry out long-term monitoring and early warning systems (EWS), including the use of a broad range of research methods and information sources, to develop rapid responses to emerging threats.

Priority Action 1.5: Contribute to the Early Warning System of the Americas (Spanish acronym SATA) to gather the available national alerts and disseminate them to member states, so that member states can respond in the shortest possible time to new threats.

Priority Action 1.6: Publish updates annually, when possible, on drug supply and drug demand utilizing the information provided on the national drug situation by using information from the national DINs.

The OHD has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through the following means:

Means	Yes	No	Frequency
Meetings	X		Annually
Document exchange		X	

The following actors participate in the DIN:

Stakeholders	Yes	No
Universities/Academia		X
Health institutions	X	
Drug treatment facilities	X	
Law enforcement	X	
Forensic laboratories	X	
Statistical and census institutions		X
Private consultants		X

Civil society and other social stakeholders		X
International organizations of cooperation		X

The DIN does not publish an annual report or any other type of periodic report.

Haiti does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify new psychoactive substances (NPS) or other emerging drug-related threats.

Priority Action 1.7: Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management, and dissemination of drug related information.

The OHD carries out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management.

The OHD convenes meetings and other workshops where the results of studies and other data collection activities are shared with local stakeholders.

Priority Action 1.8: Establish or strengthen forums at which drug researchers can present their findings to policymakers, and encourage their participation in CICAD experts groups.

Haiti has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers.

Priority Action 1.9: Foster and disseminate best practices and the exchange of successful experiences in research among member states.

The OHD promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among member states. In this sense, the Observatory regularly shares data with multinational organizations whose member states are also stakeholders. In 2018 it shared with CICAD data on the use of drugs among the general population. In 2020, it took part in a regional survey conducted by CICAD on drug use during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 and 2022, it shared information with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) via the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ). Finally, it provided information on illicit drug trafficking to member countries of the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA).

OBJECTIVE
2

EXPAND ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON DRUG USE AND RELATED ISSUES THROUGH THE USE OF SOUND, SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES, ENSURING THAT COUNTRIES HAVE THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO DEVELOP SOUND DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES.

Priority Action 2.1: Generate information on the incidence, prevalence, and modes of drug use and health impacts of drug use (e.g. non-fatal overdose, fatal overdose, infectious disease transmission), as well as drug use and health impact trends over time using sound, systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and standardized methodologies to monitor use across the general public and in key populations, whenever possible utilizing the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) as the standard methodology for epidemiological surveillance.

Haiti has carried out and published the following demand reduction study:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students		X	
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2020
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of university students		X	
Survey of incarcerated individuals		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Survey of other target populations		X	

Priority Action 2.2: Develop drug treatment information systems that record the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes.

Haiti has a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes.

The national system on treatment data includes the following modalities and interventions:

Modalities and interventions	Yes	No
Community-based service		X
Screening, Brief Interventions, and Referral to Treatment	X	
Medication-Assisted Treatment		X

Short-Term In-Patient or Residential Treatment	X	
Outpatient Treatment	X	
Long-term Residential Treatment	X	
Recovery Management		X

Data on treated patients is collected from the following institutions:

Institution	Yes	No
Public health system	X	
Private institutions	X	
Non-governmental organizations		X
Religious institutions		X

Priority Action 2.3: Evaluate and monitor the impact and the results of treatment and prevention programs using scientific methodologies and make recommendations to update programs based on findings.

Haiti has not carried out studies to evaluate treatment and prevention programs or interventions.

The country has not carried out process or intermediate outcome evaluations of prevention and treatment programs.

Haiti has not conducted impact evaluations of its prevention or treatment programs.

The country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation, or recovery and social integration programs and services in the public health or social protection network.

OBJECTIVE

3

EXPAND AND ENHANCE THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED ISSUES, THROUGH THE USE OF SOUND, SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES.

Priority Action 3.1: Generate information on illicit drug production, trafficking, drug markets, and related issues, using systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and wherever possible applying comparable methodologies.

Haiti has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Haitian Drug Observatory (OHD) gathers data from the following institutions: Haitian National Police counternarcotics unit (BLTS), Pharmacy, Drug, and Traditional Medicine Directorate (DPM/MT), listed Treatment centers in drug addiction, Customs, Financial Oversight and Information Unit (UCREF), Coast Guard, Courts of First Instance (ICTI), and District Attorney's offices.

The country has the following information related to supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors		X	
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production		X	
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2020
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		2020
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering		X	

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials	X		2020
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

Haiti carries out the following periodic study on the illicit drug market:

Type of Study	Title of report	Year of publication of research findings
BLTS Report	Analysis of illicit drug trafficking in Haitian territory	2021

The country carries out the following studies on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems:

Type of Study	Title of report	Year of publication of research findings
DPM/MT Reports	Analytical report on narcotics subject to international control that are imported into Haiti (2022)	2022

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct studies on the price, purity or concentration, and chemical profile of drugs.

Haiti does not collect information for the development of studies on the drug price, purity or concentration, or chemical profile of drugs.

The country conducts chemical characterizations and tests of purity for substances that may or may not be subject to international control. Haiti does not have mechanisms through which substances that have been identified as not being under international control can be placed under control.

Priority Action 3.3: Establish and strengthen the relationship between the NDOs, or similar technical offices, and national, and when applicable, local, or sub-national forensic laboratories to bolster the collection of data on the chemical composition of substances and precursors seized.

In Haiti, the Pharmacy, Drug, and Traditional Medicine Directorate (DPM/MT) is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, and is part of the national drug information network (DIN).

The country does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances (NSP).

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen drug information networks in member states by improving the mechanisms used to gather and analyze data to inform the development of public policies that control the illicit supply of drugs.

Haiti's DIN has standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply.

The country implements training activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply.

OBJECTIVE

4

PARTICIPATE IN AND STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) PROCESS, CONSIDERING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Regularly collect information and data to evaluate implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action.

For the eighth round of evaluation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), Haiti collected information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) in the following thematic areas:

- Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (2021)
- Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences (2022)
- Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation (2023)

Priority Action 4.2: Support and facilitate active and timely participation in each of the MEM activities agreed to by member states.

For the eighth evaluation round of the MEM, Haiti designated delegates for the following MEM groups, actively participating and contributing to the evaluation process:

Thematic evaluation	National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)	Governmental Expert Group (GEG)
Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (2021)	Yes	Yes
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences (2022)	Yes	Yes
Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation (2023)	Yes	Yes

Priority Action 4.3: Disseminate MEM evaluation reports by member states among national stakeholders, other pertinent organizations, and the general public.

Haiti did not carry out periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions.

Priority Action 4.4: Promote use of the MEM’s findings to identify technical assistance needs.

Haiti has promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs. In this sense, the country shared in meetings with the Haitian National Police, traditional institutions, and drug addiction care providers.

Priority Action 4.5: Increase hemispheric cooperation and partnerships among member states and sharing of best practices and lessons learned.

Haiti has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states and share best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation). In that sense, the country has identified opportunities for improvement of national public policies and programs related to the drug problem.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE
1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop and implement a plan for promoting and strengthening technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs.

Haiti develops and implements a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside the Western Hemisphere, as well as with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs. In this sense, the country is drawing up and implementing a plan to promote and bolster technical assistance and horizontal cooperation. Through the *Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Drogue* (National Anti-drug Commission - CONALD), Haiti takes part in numerous programs and initiatives entailing international cooperation among States. For example, CONALD is cooperating with the European Union and Caribbean States via the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD) on various issues relating to the drug problem. It is also working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on information sharing based on the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) as well as on completing the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) forms. Finally, at the regional level, CONALD is making the most of joint technical assistance and prevention training courses on drug issues provided by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). The most recent survey on drug consumption by the general population in 2018 received technical support from CICAD.

The country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

Haiti promotes the exchange of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations. In this sense, Haiti has benefited from several training courses aimed at institutional capacity-building in connection with both demand and supply reduction. Between 2019 and 2022, CONALD took part in two COPOLAD programs on care for drug addicts, a training course on basic aspects of prevention, and a training course on handling seized illicit assets.

Haiti participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. In this sense, via the Financial Oversight and Information Unit (UCREF), the country has a joint cooperation and information exchange program on money laundering with Caribbean

countries (Turks and Caicos Islands, Saint Maarten, Saint Kitts and Nevis) through the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB). These regional coordination mechanisms have also been established with the United States and agreement protocols have already been signed with the Dominican Republic, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Saint Maarten, and Guyana to prevent related offenses associated with illicit drug trafficking. Others are still being finalized.

In Haiti, there are bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes with the United States of America, Dominican Republic, Turks and Caicos, Saint Maarten, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. These mechanisms are used depending on needs at the time.

Priority Action 1.2: Promote technology transfers and information sharing among and between member states and international organizations.

Haiti has not promoted technology transfers among and between Organization of American States (OAS) member states and international (including regional) organizations.

The country has promoted information sharing among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations. In this sense, CONALD has helped provide data to the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA). In addition, CONALD provides data to UNODC, as part of the ARQ project, as well as to countries engaged in the COPOLAD program.

Priority Action 1.3: Promote the dissemination of good practices and exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations.

Haiti promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies. In this sense, the country shares its experiences and practices with other member states by submitting its research findings and other accomplishments under data sharing systems such as that of: CICAD, the COPOLAD program, and UNODC's ARQ project.

OBJECTIVE
2**STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, MAINTAINING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.**

Priority Action 2.1: Strengthen regional and international cooperation by competent authorities to investigate and prosecute criminals on drug-related offenses.

The competent authorities in Haiti carry out cooperative activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. In this sense, under a cooperation and extradition agreement, the competent authorities conduct joint missions, particularly with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), to track down notorious drug traffickers.

The country takes human rights into account when carrying out these activities by the right to legal assistance. The pursuit and arrest of suspects governed by Haitian laws, which, promote and respect human beings' fundamental rights.

Priority Action 2.2: Strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses.

Haiti carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. In this sense, the prosecution and transfer of drug traffickers wanted by the Haitian National Police counternarcotics unit (BLTS) and the DEA, in connection with their joint operations.

Priority Action 2.3: Enact national legislation and/or take administrative actions, as appropriate, to more fully implement the obligations set forth within these legal instruments.

Haiti has not enacted or adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), legislative or administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote the accession, ratification, and implementation of the international legal instruments related to the world drug problem and related crimes.

Haiti has ratified or acceded to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and Protocols		Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air	X	
	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X
	Convention against Corruption, 2003	X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997	X	
	Convention against Corruption, 1996	X	
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Objective 1

Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level and providing them with the necessary capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.

CICAD notes that Haiti has a national drug authority, which has a legal basis. Moreover, CICAD observes that, in the country, there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of its supervising body. Additionally, CICAD notes that Haiti has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and sub-national) to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update national drug policies and/or strategies and that the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory and international cooperation. However, the national drug authority does not coordinate the area of program evaluation.

Objective 2

Formulate, implement, evaluate, and update comprehensive national drug policies and/or strategies that promote balanced, multidisciplinary, and evidence-based approaches, while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, under the principle of common and shared responsibility, consistent with obligations of parties under international law, and take into account gender, age, community, cultural context, and socially inclusive development.

CICAD notes that Haiti collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. Additionally, CICAD observes the involvement of relevant actors from the priority areas in the development, implementation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies. However, Haiti's regional and/or local governments, scientific community/academia, civil society and the private sector are not involved in the development, implementation, evaluation or the updating of national drug policies or strategies. Also, no relevant actors from the priority areas are involved in the evaluation of national drug policies and/or strategies. Moreover, CICAD notes that Haiti has not delegated responsibilities on drug issues to local or sub-national governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and strategies, and that the national drug authority does not have, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train, and provide technical support to local/sub-national governments or agencies on drug-related issues. Furthermore, the national drug authority does not have coordinators, offices, or representatives in the sub-national or local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level to respond to the drug problem. Additionally, the country does not have a specific and ongoing mechanism or program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects carried out by

municipalities or local governments. Moreover, CICAD observes that Haiti does not engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country takes into account the OAS 2020 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies. However, these policies and strategies do not take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Haiti's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach and the social inclusion approach, but not the gender perspective. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs.

Objective 3

Design and coordinate national drug policies, that can be harmonized across related government policies and/or strategies, that address the fundamental causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD notes that Haiti has interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem in a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Haiti participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. Also, CICAD notes that Haiti implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion.

Objective 4

Design, adopt, and implement alternatives to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug or drug-related offenses, while taking into account national, constitutional, legal, and administrative systems, and in accordance with relevant international instruments.

CICAD notes with concern that the laws of Haiti do not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses. Also, CICAD observes that, in the country, there are no legislative reform initiatives that take into account the implementation of such alternative measures. Moreover, Haiti does not promote a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, or internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

Objective 5

Promote and implement, as appropriate, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, comprehensive programs that promote social inclusion, especially to those at-risk populations.

CICAD notes that Haiti has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations. However, CICAD observes that the country does not disseminate best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of people in at-risk situations.

Objective 6

Promote proportionate sentencing for drug-related crimes that provides for penalties commensurate with the relative seriousness of offenses, in line with the international drug conventions and respecting the principles of due process, with gender perspective, age, community, and a human rights approach.

CICAD observes with concern that Haiti does not promote legislation that provides for proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses, in accordance with domestic law nor does it have special courts or tribunals for these offenses. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country does not promote legal reforms regarding proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.

RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION**Objective 1**

Establish or strengthen national observatories on drugs, or similar technical offices, strengthening national drug information systems, and foster scientific research to generate, collect, organize, analyze, and disseminate information to inform the development and implementation of evidence-based drug policies and strategies.

CICAD notes that Haiti has the National Observatory on Drugs (NDO), which has been assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions. However, CICAD observes that the country has not established and maintained working relationships with universities or specialized research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other academic or research institutions but has carried out a study on the drug problem through these institutions. Additionally, CICAD notes that Haiti has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries, has carried out a study on drug use applying the SIDUC methodology, and used the CICAD standard indicators for drug information networks for the collection, analysis, and reporting of national drug-related data and information. Nonetheless, the country has not carried out studies that use methods that are non-representative of the population to obtain information

on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar methodologies. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Haiti's observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through meetings, however, it does not publish an annual report or any other type of periodic report. In addition, the country does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify NPS or other emerging drug-related threats. However, CICAD notes that Haiti's observatory carries out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management, and convenes meetings and other workshops where the results of studies and other information gathering activities are shared with local stakeholders. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that Haiti's national drug observatory promotes and disseminates good practices or the exchange of successful research experiences among member states.

Objective 2

Expand access to information on drug use and related issues through the use of sound, systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and standardized methodologies, ensuring that countries have the information necessary to develop sound demand reduction programs and policies.

CICAD notes that Haiti has carried out one demand reduction study during the evaluation period (2019-2023). Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Haiti has not carried out studies to evaluate treatment and prevention programs and interventions, nor has it conducted process, intermediate outcome or impact evaluations of these programs. Additionally, the country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation or recovery and social integration programs and services in the public health and/or social protection network.

Objective 3

Expand and enhance the collection and dissemination of information on illicit drug production, trafficking, and related issues, through the use of sound, systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and standardized methodologies.

CICAD notes that Haiti has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and has limited information related to supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes. Additionally, the country carries out a periodic study on the illicit drug market and on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Haiti does not collect information for the development of studies on the drug price, purity or concentration, and chemical profile of drugs, however, it does conduct chemical characterizations of substances that may or may not be subject to international control. Nonetheless, the country does not have

mechanisms through which substances that have been identified as not being under international control can be placed under control. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Haiti has an institution that is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, and is part of the national drug information network (DIN), however, the country does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. Nevertheless, CICAD observes that Haiti's DIN has standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply and that the country implements training activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply.

Objective 4

Participate in and strengthen the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process, considering its recommendations.

CICAD notes that, for the eighth round of evaluation of the MEM, Haiti collected information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG). CICAD observes that, for the eighth evaluation round of the MEM, the country designated delegates for all the MEM groups, actively participating and contributing to the evaluation process. However, CICAD notes that Haiti did not carry out periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Haiti has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states or share best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Objective 1

Promote and strengthen cooperation and coordination mechanisms to foster technical assistance, improve exchange of information and experiences, and share best practices and lessons learned on drug policies.

CICAD notes that Haiti develops and implements a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside the Western Hemisphere, as well as with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs. Additionally, the country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Moreover, Haiti promotes the exchange of best practices on training, specialization, and

professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations. In addition, the country participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. Furthermore, there are bilateral mechanisms in Haiti for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. However, CICAD observes that the country has not promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations, or information sharing among them. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Haiti promotes the dissemination of good practices or the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies.

Objective 2

Strengthen international cooperation as defined in the international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, maintaining respect for human rights.

CICAD notes that the competent authorities in Haiti carry out cooperative activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. However, CICAD notes that Haiti has not enacted or adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), legislative or administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has ratified or acceded to most of the international legal instruments of the United Nations and most of the OAS Inter-American legal instruments regarding the world drug problem and related crimes.



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
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