



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

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

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Belize

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Belize

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Belize's national drug authority is the National Drug Abuse Control Council (NDACC) which functions in the Ministry of Health. The NDACC has a legal basis and a budget. The national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.

Belize's National Drug Abuse Control Council has no responsibility for the coordination of drug supply, control measures and drugs observatory.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize has drafted a National Strategic Plan (2014-2015) which only includes the area of demand reduction. Relevant actors are involved in designing and drafting of the Plan.

Belize's National Strategic Plan does not include supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize has carried out two priority drug demand reduction studies. The country has most priority information related to drug supply reduction. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Belize does not have a national observatory on drugs. The country has not carried out a national household survey and does not have information on the following priority areas of drug supply reduction: number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production, quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized, number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs, and number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin. No study was carried out over the past 10 years on the economic and social cost of drugs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Belize has comprehensive demand reduction programs in areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. The country monitors and evaluates the implementation of its demand reduction programs in early intervention and treatment and rehabilitation. Demand reduction programs are updated based on the results from monitoring and evaluation. A multisectoral approach has been adopted in its programs with participation of various population sectors.

Belize has demand reduction programs which have not been designed using available evidence and data from demand reduction studies. The country does not monitor or evaluate programs on prevention, social reinsertion and related recovery support services.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize has universal and selective prevention programs addressing drug use. Selective prevention programs are designed in accordance to the presence of risk factors in the targeted population.

Belize does not have indicated prevention programs and has not implemented a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

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

Evaluation: Started

Belize has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out early detection screening of drug use. Outpatient, residential, aftercare, treatment, rehabilitation and recovery support services are only provided by private institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious groups.

Belize does not have drug screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use, do not offer guidance and brief intervention or systematic referral of persons affected by drug use to treatment. Additionally, the country does not have an accreditation process for its treatment centers. The public health system facilities do not coordinate with other sectors offering treatment and rehabilitation services and do not have monitoring systems for these programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

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

Evaluation: Not started

Belize's network of public health system facilities does not take specific actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation or social reinsertion for the various populations affected by drug use.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

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

Evaluation: Started

Belize has drafted a policy document which establishes alternatives to incarceration and it was submitted to the Cabinet for consideration.

Belize does not have national legislation or administrative guidelines that create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

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

Evaluation: Complete

Belize's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with drug demand reduction related issues. Information produced by academic and research institutions and civil society organizations is used in the development of its policies, plans and programs. The country increases the capacity of civil society organizations and academic and research institutions by providing access to a range of evidence based information and analysis related to substance abuse issues.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize offers introductory training programs and continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction to personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area. The country makes available to its technical experts and professionals advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional and international level.

Belize does not offer training programs at the certificate, undergraduate, or graduate levels focused on science-based approaches and best practices to drug demand reduction personnel. The country does not conduct regular monitoring and evaluations to ensure that their training in drug demand reduction is meeting its country's need for drug demand reduction personnel.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

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

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

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

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

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

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



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

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

Evaluation: Started

Belize has personnel who participated in training programs relative to the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs, and chemical materials used in the manufacturing of synthetic drugs as well as dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.

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



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances. There is a competent authority to coordinate monitoring of controlled substances. The Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is used to issue and respond to pre-export notifications.

Belize does not have legislation that establishes the criminal offences specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 or for monitoring controlled chemical substances as provided in article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. There are no regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle controlled chemical substances; and no administrative and civil penalties exist to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Belize has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. Administrative and civil penalties exist for infraction or violation of these regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. There is a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.

Belize does not have mechanisms to estimate drug requirements nor a system that supplies data called for in Article 19 of the United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize has mechanisms to periodically evaluate the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Belize does not perform any analysis of impediments to adequate availability; and has not taken steps to put measures in place that would correct a situation where there could be problems with ensuring the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Belize has ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, and also participates in training programs offered by international partners in a wide range of courses aimed at controls in this area. There are formal information exchange mechanisms among local agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has a legislative framework and regular plans to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. Legislation is also provided for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs, which outlines procedures for storage mechanisms, methods of disposal, proper recording of the final destination of seized substances and environmental precautions.

Belize does not conduct periodic evaluations on the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, not all stakeholders are involved in all the training offered.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

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

Evaluation: Not started

Belize does not have updated analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes, and there have been no regulatory or legislative updates based on the identification of new trends.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize has statistical information at the national level on drug trafficking and related crimes, and all agencies responsible for drug control contribute to this system.

Belize does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. The country does not have studies and technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes, or studies on impurity profiles and characterization of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Belize offers and participates in workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets during trafficking cases. The country participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of trafficking and related crimes.

Belize does not have any mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country does not have a formal mechanism for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Belize has mechanisms to eliminate the loss or diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials in instances of licit trade. There are controls for the manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials as stipulated in Article 6 and under the terms of Article 9 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. There is a national authority for coordinating controls on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country has a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.

Belize has not criminalized the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, nor does the country engage in the marking of firearms that are confiscated.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

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

Evaluation: Complete

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



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

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

Evaluation: Not started

Belize does not have an agency to manage seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes; does not have regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and has not participated in training programs for that purpose.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Belize has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has legal provisions that allow for the extradition of citizens for offenses criminalized in accordance with Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as for money laundering cases. Extradition is conditional upon the existence of a treaty. The country has laws or other legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering; and has adopted measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in said crime. In addition, the country allows the competent authorities to identify, detect, place a preventive embargo on, or seize the proceeds, assets, instrumentalities or any other elements to be used in any manner for the crime of drug trafficking. The country has adopted other measures deriving from the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking.

Belize has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992. Also, the country does not prosecute individuals whose extradition has been denied on the grounds mentioned in Article 4.2.a of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.



CONCLUSIONS

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

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Belize has a national drug authority which functions under the Ministry of National Health. There is no national anti-drug strategy. The country has no national observatory on drugs. Most of the priority drug demand reduction studies (2 of 3) and most of the priority drug supply reduction information (6 of 10) exists.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Belize has comprehensive demand reduction programs. Early intervention and treatment and rehabilitation programs are monitored, evaluated and updated. The country does not monitor or evaluate programs on prevention, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. There are universal and selective prevention programs but no indicated prevention programs nor comprehensive prevention system. The public health system carries out early detection screening of drug use, but do not offer guidance and brief intervention services or systematically refer persons to treatment. Private institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious groups provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. The public health system facilities do not coordinate with other sectors offering treatment and rehabilitation services. Belize does not have alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of academic and research institutions and civil society organizations. There is advanced training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel at the regional and international levels, but no training programs at the certificate, undergraduate, or graduate levels.

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

In the area of Control Measures, Belize has no mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs, and there are no protocols in place to dismantle such laboratories.



With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: administrative controls on international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. However the country does not have legislation to control all of these areas. With regard to narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures had been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them.

There are formal exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in said control. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. Mechanisms do not exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to this area. No regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. Also, there is no national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is a national authority for coordinating controls, measures in place to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade and there is a registry of such elements, seized during drug trafficking actions. However there is no legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering. There are no regulations, nor a national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets, derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.

In the area of International Cooperation, Belize has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has legal provisions to permit the extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and money laundering. There are laws or other legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.



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



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	STARTED
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	NOT STARTED
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	STARTED
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE



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



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	NOT STARTED
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

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

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

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

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

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

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

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

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



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