



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM

**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

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

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Paraguay

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



Organization of
American States

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.56
CICAD/doc.2148/14 Add.25

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

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Paraguay

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

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

Evaluation: Complete

Paraguay has a national drug authority, the National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD), directly under the office of the President. SENAD has a legal basis and a budget. The national authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. Paraguay has a coordination mechanism for the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Paraguay has the Institutional Strategic Plan 2013-2017 which includes the components of demand reduction, supply reduction, legal system development, alternative, comprehensive and sustainable development, strengthening and institutional development, international cooperation and shared responsibility. Said Strategic Plan has an evaluation component.



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

Paraguay has the Paraguayan Observatory on Drugs. The country has priority drug supply reduction information. The information regarding supply reduction is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Paraguay does not have, in the area of demand reduction, priority studies of secondary school students, a national household survey, or access to patient registers in treatment centers. In the supply reduction area, the country does not have data on quantities of illicit crops, pharmaceutical products seized nor the number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs or drugs of synthetic origin. The country has not carried out a study on the economic and social costs of drugs in the last ten years.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

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

Evaluation: Started

Paraguay has a demand reduction program in the area of universal prevention, which includes a gender perspective. The country monitors this program, entitled “Together We Prevent” through its educational institutions, and evaluates its implementation.

Paraguay does not have demand reduction programs in the areas of early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion or recovery support services. It has not updated its demand reduction program on the basis of the results of evaluations and has not adopted a multisectoral approach in its program.



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: Started

Paraguay has a universal and a selective prevention program that address drug use.

Paraguay does not have indicated prevention programs for specific target groups. The country does not have a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Paraguay has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health care. These facilities carry out drug use screening, offer guidance and brief intervention and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment in public and private health services. The public health care facilities that provide treatment and rehabilitation services coordinate with other sectors. Some non-governmental organizations offer only out-patient services, while others provide both out-patient and brief residential treatment.

Paraguay does not have screening instruments in place to detect drug use. The public health system does not provide residential treatment. The facilities that offer treatment and rehabilitation services do not include program monitoring systems. The country does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.



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: Complete

Paraguay undertakes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion for different populations affected by drug use. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

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

Evaluation: Not started

Paraguay does not have national legislation or administrative guidelines to establish 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 GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Paraguay has a national drug authority that maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations that address issues related to demand reduction. The information produced by these institutions and organizations is used to develop demand reduction policies, plans and programs. The country works with these institutions and organizations to support and improve their capacity to regularly compile data and produce reports on drug use trends.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Paraguay offers introductory training programs on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in implementing activities in this area. The country offers certificate, undergraduate and graduate level training programs focused on science-based approaches and best practices to increase knowledge and strengthen skills in specialized technical or professional fields of expertise. The country makes advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional and international levels available to its technical experts and professionals. Specialized demand reduction training incorporates a gender perspective.

Paraguay does not offer continuing education for professionals and personnel in demand reduction, and does not carry out regular monitoring or evaluations to ensure that the demand reduction training available meets the country's needs.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 11

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Paraguay has Decree 1806/2009, which defines drug policy guidelines in the country. Additionally, the country has signed a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for the implementation of the "National Comprehensive Program for Paraguay 2011-2014," for the execution of measures to reduce cannabis.

Paraguay has reports on the risk factors of illicit drug supply in the country, but they are not used for the development of supply reduction policies.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

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.

Evaluation: Not started

Paraguay does not collect information to implement policies to reduce the illicit crops used in illicit drug production. Additionally, the country does not use new technology to improve illicit crop and drug production estimates, and does not offer training for relevant personnel.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

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.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Paraguay, through cooperation agreements, exchanges information with neighboring countries on illicit crops in the country.

Paraguay does not have studies on new trends in crops used in illicit drug production. The country does not carry out situational analyses in the area of illicit drug supply and its connection with other forms of transnational organized crime.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 14

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Paraguay carries out eradication programs for illicit marijuana crops. The country eradicated 2,385 hectares of marijuana in 2011, 892 hectares in 2012, and 1,818 hectares in 2013.

Paraguay does not have mechanisms to evaluate and monitor eradication activities for marijuana crops, and does not implement alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 15

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

Evaluation: Not started

Paraguay does not have studies to determine the environmental impact of activities related to the illicit production of drugs. The country does not use environmental management tools and has not signed cooperation agreements to evaluate, prevent, and mitigate the negative environmental impact related to this topic.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Paraguay has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit production of plant-based and synthetic drugs, in the form of regulations and procedures. The country gathers information about this type of laboratory through a national system, which uses anonymous tips and reports from the Public Ministry.

Paraguay does not have protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit production of plant-based or synthetic drugs and, therefore, does not have safety measures that law enforcement agents must follow in order to minimize risks, nor measures to minimize the environmental impact. The country does not implement nor take part in ongoing training programs for law enforcement agents responsible for the dismantling of laboratories for illicit plant-based and synthetic drug production.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Paraguay criminalizes the activities established in Article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The country's legislation provides for controls of controlled chemical substances in accordance with Article 12 of that Convention. Paraguay has an updated register of all natural and legal persons handling these substances, which is managed by two separate government agencies, the National Health Oversight Agency and the National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD), depending on the volume of the substances handled. Manufacturers, distributors and others who regularly work with controlled chemical substances must be registered, and their establishments are routinely inspected or audited on a regular basis, as part of the control system. The country has established administrative, civil and criminal penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare has mechanisms for the timely issuance of pre-export notifications for controlled substances to other States, and to respond to those sent by other countries, via the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) electronic Pre-export Notification System (PEN Online).

Paraguay does not have legislation that specifically requires imports and exports to be appropriately labeled or that establishes the obligation to retain supporting documents for international trade in controlled chemical substances for at least two years.



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: Complete

Paraguay has legislation for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products, as called for in the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) are the national authorities responsible for coordinating the work of controlling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products, and both have clearly defined responsibilities, competencies and attributes in their regulations. Paraguay has a mechanism for estimating its requirements for licit narcotic drugs, which enables it to gather the information called for in Article 19 of the 1961 Convention. The country provides for the application of administrative, civil and criminal penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that handle narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

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

Evaluation: Complete

Paraguay periodically calculates the requirements for narcotics for medical and scientific use based on estimates from health facilities for the previous year, trends in usage, and data on hospital patients that require those medicines. The country analyzes the impediments to adequate availability and should difficulties arise in ensuring adequate availability, considers supplementary estimates.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

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

Evaluation: Started

Paraguay has laws to prevent drug trafficking, including areas relating to interdiction and border controls, which provide a suitable framework for the prevention of drug trafficking by air, land and sea. The country takes part in ongoing training programs in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes.

Paraguay does not have periodic plans to address the prevention of drug trafficking nor laws or regulations that include provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs. The country does not conduct periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of the entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, and does not have formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among entities responsible for controlling this issue.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Paraguay conducts annual assessments of recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes. Some of these studies are published, while others are disseminated informally.

Paraguay does not update its legislation based on the identification of new trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

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

Evaluation: Started

Paraguay conducts technical research and studies at the national level on drug trafficking and related crimes, which are confidential in nature.

Paraguay does not have national statistics on drug trafficking and related crimes nor does it have a national early warning system on new criminal methods used in drug trafficking. The country does not conduct drug characterization or impurity profiling studies, on the basis of priorities determined by the specific elements of the country's drug trafficking problem.



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: Mostly complete

Paraguay has mechanisms, in the form of national and international agreements, for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the criminal investigation of cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country takes part in training programs on the exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases related to this area, which are provided by the National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD), the Ministry of the Interior and the Secretariat for the Prevention of Money or Asset Laundering (SEPRELAD). In addition, basic training is provided on the use of special investigative techniques and managing the chain of custody for evidence in this topic. The country has legal frameworks for the investigation of all assets within the scope of drug trafficking cases.

Paraguay does not have formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities relating 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

Paraguay criminalizes the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of exported, imported or in transit firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Paraguay requires the appropriate marking of firearms, permitting the identification of the manufacturer's name, place of manufacture and serial number. The country also requires the appropriate marking of confiscated or forfeited firearms. Paraguay maintains a licensing system for the importation, exportation and international transit of firearms and other related materials, as well as for the importation and international transit of ammunition and explosives. Paraguay has a national authority responsible for coordinating control activities for the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including the measures called for in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. In addition, the country has a register of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in operations relating to drug trafficking.

Paraguay does not maintain a system of export licenses for ammunition and explosives.



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

Paraguay criminalizes money laundering in accordance with the terms of 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 legislation for the prevention and control of money laundering that complies with the guidelines established in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. It also has the Secretariat for the Prevention of Money and Asset Laundering (SEPRELAD), in accordance with the operational standards of the EGMONT Group and the FATF recommendations regarding Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). In addition, the country has regulations regarding the forfeiture of assets related to money laundering that include temporary measures such as freezing or embargo of assets in order to prevent their use, transfer or disposal.



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: Started

Paraguay has measures for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which establish guidelines on the proper management of such assets.

Paraguay does not have an agency responsible for the management and disposition of seized or forfeited assets; it does not conduct or participate in training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets. The country does not have regulations on forfeiture.



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

Paraguay has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, and Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992, and has designated central authorities within the framework of these conventions. The country has laws allowing the extradition of individuals for the crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. Paraguay makes extradition contingent upon the existence of a treaty. The country tries those persons whose extradition was denied on the grounds of nationality, if requested by the relevant State. Paraguay has laws allowing the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has legislation authorizing 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 the crime of drug trafficking. The country has communication channels among relevant agencies and services to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of the acts criminalized in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. However, these channels are not being utilized by the country. Paraguay has legal provisions permitting the use of controlled delivery for narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in drug trafficking crimes.



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, Paraguay has completed six, mostly completed seven, partially completed six, started five, and not started three.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Paraguay has a national drug authority under the Office of the President. The country has a national anti-drug strategy. Paraguay has a national observatory on drugs and has most of the priority supply reduction information (9 of 11), but has not carried out any of the three priority studies related to demand reduction.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Paraguay has a universal prevention program which is monitored and evaluated. The country does not have comprehensive demand reduction programs or a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities and NGOs offer early detection screening of drug use and provide guidance and brief intervention, and systematic referrals to treatment. The public health system adopted a multisectoral approach to the provision of outpatient and residential treatment and rehabilitation services. However there is no accreditation process for treatment centers. Paraguay does not have alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Programs, plans and policies are developed with the support of academic and research institutions, and civil society organizations. Training for demand reduction personnel includes a science-based approach and best practices from the certificate to the graduate levels. However, it does not offer continuing education.

In the area of Supply Reduction, Paraguay has national guidelines on drug policy, but does not gather information to implement reduction policies for illicit crops used in the illicit production of drugs. The country exchanges information on illicit crops with neighboring countries and implements eradication programs for illicit marijuana crops, but does not have studies on new trends in crops used in illicit drug production. Paraguay does not carry out situational analyses in the area of illicit drug supply and its connection with other forms of transnational organized crime, does not have mechanisms to evaluate and monitor eradication activities for marijuana crops and does not implement alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. Additionally, Paraguay does not have studies to determine the environmental impact of activities related to the illicit production of drugs, or environmental management tools.



In the area of Control Measures, Paraguay has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacture of plant-based and synthetic drugs, in the form of regulations and procedures. However, the country does not have protocols or training programs for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacture of plant-based or synthetic drugs.

Paraguay has legislation that regulates the manufacture of and domestic distribution channels for controlled chemical substances, as well as a relevant authority with the powers necessary to coordinate control activities. Regarding the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them, the country estimates its projected needs, ensuring adequate availability for medical and scientific purposes, and carries out regular evaluations that include trends in the use of licit substances subject to international control and the analysis of impediments. The country does not have legislation explicitly requiring that imports and exports be labeled correctly, or that international trade documents for transactions involving controlled chemical substances be maintained for no less than two years, but the country does cooperate with others States.

Paraguay has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases related to drug trafficking and related crimes and participates in ongoing training programs in this area. However, the country does not have formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among the institutions responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, does not have statistical information on this topic at the national level, and does not update legislation based on the identification of new trends in this area. In addition, the country does not have laws that include provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs and does not have a national early warning system on new criminal methods in this area.

The laws that criminalize the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials include measures to prevent loss or diversion in the course of licit trade, which are carried out by a national authority. In addition, the country has a register of these items seized in operations and activities related to drug trafficking. The country does not maintain a licensing system for the export of ammunition and explosives.

Paraguay has legislation that criminalizes money laundering and regulations for its prevention and control, as well as a Financial Intelligence Unit and regulations for the seizure and forfeiture of assets related to money laundering. The country has measures



regarding the management and disposal of seized and forfeited assets related to money laundering, including guidelines for the appropriate management of those assets, but does not have an agency responsible for the management and disposal of those assets.

In the area of International Cooperation, Paraguay has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated the respective central authorities. The country has laws to permit extradition for the crimes of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. Also, the country has legislation for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. In addition, there are legal provisions that would enable it to use controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

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



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

| INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| NO. | RECOMMENDATION | EVALUATION |
| 1 | Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies. | COMPLETE |
| 2 | Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs. | 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. | STARTED |
| 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. | STARTED |
| 6 | Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 7 | Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards. | COMPLETE |
| 8 | Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment. | NOT 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. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |



| SUPPLY REDUCTION | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11 | Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 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 STARTED |
| 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. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 14 | According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 15 | Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies. | NOT STARTED |
| CONTROL MEASURES | | |
| 16 | Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |
| 17 | Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 18 | Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 19 | Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use. | COMPLETE |
| 20 | Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | STARTED |
| 21 | Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 22 | Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | STARTED |
| 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. | MOSTLY 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. | 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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