



OAS

More rights for more people



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

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

Suriname

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

2023



OAS | CICAD



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

SURINAME

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

Institutional Strengthening; Research,
Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation;
and International Cooperation

EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2023

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.74
CICAD/doc.2797/23

ISBN 978-0-8270-7764-5

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.

Suriname has the National Anti-Drug Council as the national drug authority, which was established in 1998 and is positioned under the Directorate of National Security 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.

Suriname’s national drug authority has a legal basis, through a Presidential Resolution.

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

In Suriname there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of the Ministry of Health.

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)	\$88,810	\$88,843	\$96,405	\$119,423	\$130,248

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.

Suriname 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, with the participation of the National Anti-Drug Council; the Directorate of National Security; the Ministry of Justice and Police; different units of the Suriname Police Force, working together at the Johan Adolf Pengel airport, such as the Narcotic Brigade, the Military Police, and Customs and Airport Security; the Ministry of

health; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Youth and Sports; the Suriname Business Coalition; different CBO's and NGO's; the Psychiatric Hospital; and treatment Centers.

The coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies works through specific monthly, quarterly, or yearly sessions that the National Anti-Drug Council convenes in collaboration with the Directorate of National Security, Ministry of Justice, Police, Ministry of Health and the stakeholders from Drug Demand Reduction and Drug Supply Reduction.

The national drug authority of Suriname coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory and international cooperation. However, the national 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.

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

The Suriname Epidemiological Network on Drugs (SURENDU) collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. In that sense, there are two drug information networks collecting data. The demand reduction network is coordinated by the researcher of SURENDU and to supplement the data, that person contacts the supply reduction information network for information and adds it to the yearly SURENDU reports.

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

Relevant actors	Development	Implementation	Evaluation	Update
Health Ministry	X	X	X	X
Interior Ministry				X
Justice Ministry	X	X	X	X
Education Ministry	X	X	X	X
Regional and/or local governments	X	X		X
Scientific community/academia				
Civil society	X	X		X
Private sector	X			

The country's scientific community/academia is not involved in the development, implementation, evaluation, or updating 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.

Suriname 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 Suriname has, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train, and provide technical support to local governments and stakeholders on drug-related issues.

The national drug authority of Suriname 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.

Suriname 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.

Suriname 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.

Suriname takes into account the following areas of the OAS 2020 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies through the following activities:

- Placing the National Drug Authority at a higher political level
- Taking into account the HDS and the POA in the National Drug Master Plan and the Prevention Plan
- Integrating human rights in the laws and specifically in criminal law and the treatment and care of drug users
- Adjusting the criminal law in 2015 to incorporate alternative incarceration for minors

- Providing treatment by professionals at the Psychiatric Hospital Suriname and community-based treatment by non-governmental organization (NGO)'s treatment facilities. The personnel in treatment facilities is trained to respect human rights of everyone including LBTQIA+ and other at-risk groups as stipulated in the document "Treatment and Care for Drug Users"
- Providing proper testing and treatment for HIV users in the treatment centers
- Implementing a school program, offered by an NGO in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, for primary and secondary school for all Surinamese children in different languages and all races and ethnic backgrounds are taken into account
- Progress made in the context of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- Testing of drug samples and new psychoactive substances (NPS) by the Central Laboratory

The country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this sense, regarding the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages, drug users are human beings and have the right to good health and to ensure that all treatment facilities first treat the health or mental problem before the addiction problem. Information is given to governmental organizations and NGOs within the primary drug prevention network to everyone on the dangers of alcohol and drug use in relation to health. Also, on the SDG 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, the Loving Hands Foundation works closely with sex workers, women and girls in the interior, coastal areas, and the capital.

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.

Suriname's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach. In this sense, in the National Drugs Master Plan 2019 – 2023, human rights are taken into account and it is described as follows: "Gender sensitivity, reverence and respect for human rights, the millennium objectives, public health, balance between control and care, shared responsibility, safety and good governance are the main principles upon which our drug policy is founded." Also, human rights perspective is taken into account in the Standards of Inpatient Care for Drug Addicts.

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

The national drug authority of Suriname does not require technical support to develop and implement programs with a gender perspective.

Suriname's national drug policies and strategies do not take into account the social inclusion approach.

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

Suriname has the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs. However, due to the economic crisis after the COVID19 pandemic, financial resources are very limited.

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.

Suriname 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, concerning primary and tertiary drug prevention, there are two separate networks since 2004 consisting of governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO) working together to tackle the drug consumption problem. The same interagency and multisectoral approach is used at the drug supply reduction networks.

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.

Suriname has concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem, which are based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development.

Drug prevention in schools and communities is done by NGO working in the Primary Drug Prevention Network of the National Anti-Drug Council in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Police. The yearly topics include alcohol and drug prevention, gambling and gaming, crime and violence prevention and social exclusion. The Ministry of Justice and Police provided training on human trafficking.

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

Suriname participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. In this sense, following are some examples of activities at the bilateral and multilateral levels:

- Organization of American States (OAS): Data treatment
- Cooperation Programme between Latin America, Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD): Strengthening of the research unit, the Suriname Epidemiological Network on Drugs (SURENDU)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): Training of demand and supply reduction

stakeholders

- Caribbean Community (CARICOM): Training of demand reduction stakeholders

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

Suriname does not promote comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption.

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

Suriname does not implement measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches.

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

Suriname does not implement measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, or 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.

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 Suriname do not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for minor 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.

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

**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.

Suriname does not have inter-agency or multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable populations.

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

Suriname 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.

Suriname does not promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences, 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.

Suriname 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.

Suriname has a National Drug Observatory (NDO), which was created by the National Drugs Master Plan.

The NDO has financial and human resources to carry out its functions. The funds for the NDO are incorporated in the budget of the National Anti-Drug Council.

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.

Suriname has established and maintained working relationships with academic and research institutions through collaboration with other researchers for assistance in data gathering, analysis and interpretation of data. There is an established drug information network of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and governmental organizations providing data to the NDO and assistance in field work when conducting new research.

The country has carried out a study on the drug problem through academic and research institutions, titled “Exposure to risk and harm among drug dependent sex workers in the inner-city of Paramaribo, Suriname,” which was done with the NGO “Loving Hands.”

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

Suriname 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 Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) Standard Drug Treatment Data form is used to gather information from treatment centers. However, the country has not carried out studies using the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) methodology during the evaluation period, 2019-2023.

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

Suriname has carried out the following 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:

- The association of socio-demographic factors and in-patient admission for relapse in harmful alcohol use to the Psychiatric Hospital Suriname in 2019
- The effect of COVID-19 on drug use was carried out to measure the level of changes in drug use among 79 persons in 2020
- Demographic factors associated with crack use among treatment seekers in 2021
- Exposure to risk and harm among drug dependent sex workers (n=65) in the inner-city of Paramaribo in 2022

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

Means	Yes	No	If yes, how often?
Meetings	X		2-4 times
Document exchange	X		2 times

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 publishes a periodic report.

Suriname does not have an early warning system (EWS) on drugs or a similar mechanism 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 NDO carries out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management.

The NDO convenes meetings and other workshops where the results of studies and other information gathering 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.

Suriname 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 NDO promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among member states. In this sense, experiences are shared among member states during NDO meetings organized by CICAD/OAS.

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.

Suriname has carried out and published the following demand reduction studies:

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	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers	X		2019 2021
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: - Sex workers and drug use	X		2022
Others: - Effect of COVID-19 on drug use	X		2020

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.

Suriname 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.

Suriname 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.

Suriname has not carried out 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.

Suriname has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Narcotics Brigade of the Police Korps of the Ministry of Justice participates in these mechanisms.

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		2022
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2022
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2022
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2022
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products	X		2022
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2022
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		2022
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		2022
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled	X		2022
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	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials		X	
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	

Suriname does not carry out periodic studies and research on the illicit drug market.

The country does not carry out studies on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems.

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

Suriname does not collect information for the development of studies on drug prices, 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 but 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 Suriname, the Central Laboratory is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), but is not part of the drug information network (DIN).

The country participates in the following periodic training program for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including NPS:

Implements or participates in the program	Type of Training	Targeted institutions	Year when training was last done
Participates	UNODC TruNarc training	Central Laboratory, Ministry of Justice and Police and Directorate of National Security	2019

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.

Suriname’s national DIN has standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply.

The country implements and participates in 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), Suriname 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 Group of Governmental Experts (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, Suriname 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.

Suriname carried out the following periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions:

Name of the activity	Date	Participating institutions
Distribution of the Demand Reduction MEM report to the relevant stakeholders and authorities	November 2021	Directorate National Security, the members of the National Anti- drugs Council, The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Police and all Drug Demand Reduction Stakeholders
Distribution of the Supply Reduction MEM report to the relevant stakeholders and authorities	January 2023	Directorate National Security, the members of the National Anti- drugs Council, The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Police and all Supply Reduction Stakeholders

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

Suriname has not 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.

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

Suriname has not reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies or 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.

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.

Suriname 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 works closely with Guyana, Brazil, French Guyana, and the Netherlands to counter the drug problem.

The country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control through U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Also, the country has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, the Narcotic Intelligence Unit (NIU) is the pre-eminent service that collects and exchanges drug-related information nationally with the various services such as the Anti-Narcotics Brigade, the Port Control Unit (PCU), the Combating International Drug Trafficking (BID) team, the East and West checkpoints, the Customs Criminal Investigation Department, and Immigration Services. Regionally and internationally, the country does not have a structural exchange of intelligence. The Suriname branch of INTERPOL shares information with other member countries through their own channels.

Suriname promotes the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies. In this sense, on April 21 and 22, 2022, Suriname organized a high-level security meeting to address transnational organized crime, where a number of representatives from regional and international countries and organizations participated. The discussion topics were drug trafficking, illegal trade and trafficking in firearms, money laundering and corruption, cooperation on migration, border management, maritime security, cyber security, cybercrime, and cyber defense.

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. In this sense, the country participates in the following activities:

- Training through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) platform
- Cooperation with INTERPOL’s firearms programs:
 - Illicit Arms Records and Tracing
 - Interpol Firearms Reference Table
 - Interpol Ballistics Information Network

In Suriname, 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 Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), the United States, and the Organization of American States (OAS). These mechanisms are used frequently with CARICOM IMPACS, through the national point of contact (NPC) and alternate NPC. There is also a Caribbean roadmap for illicit firearms. In line with this, Suriname has developed a Priority Action Plan, which has been submitted for the approval of the Ministers of Defense and Justice and Police, after which implementation will proceed. Furthermore, a baseline assessment will be held shortly, under the auspices of United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC).

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

Suriname has not promoted technology transfers among and between 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, Suriname cooperates with Guyana in the field of intelligence sharing and collaborates with Brazil in the context of cyber security.

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

Suriname does not promote 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.****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 Suriname carry out cooperation activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses through information sharing and participation in international workshops.

The country takes human rights into account when carrying out these activities by considering the human rights of every drug dependent person, including immigrants, when receiving treatment in Suriname and is also taken into account in the Standards of Inpatient Care for Drug Addicts. With respect to criminal proceedings, attention is paid to the protection of human rights in the counter-narcotics effort. The convicted person is entitled to equal legal assistance (a fair application of the prison sentence), the right to health care (essential medicines and basic health services), the right to security (no ill-treatment by the police and the right to non-discrimination). All these aspects are included in the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname. In particular, Chapter 5: Fundamental Rights, Personal Rights and Freedom of Opinion.

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.

Suriname does not carry 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.

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.

Suriname 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.

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

Conventions and Protocols		Yes	No	
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	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 Suriname 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 another government institution. Also, CICAD notes that Suriname has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and subnational) 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, 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.

CICAD notes that Suriname collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and strategies. Additionally, CICAD observes the involvement of relevant actors from the priority areas in the development, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies; however, the country's scientific community/academia is not involved in these activities. CICAD notes that Suriname has not delegated responsibilities on drug issues to local/sub-national governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and strategies. On the other hand, the national drug authority has, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train, and provide technical support to local/sub-national governments on drug-related issues. However, 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. CICAD observes that Suriname does not engage private sector entities in the healthcare area to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices. 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. Moreover, these policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Also, CICAD observes that Suriname's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach, but not the gender perspective or the social inclusion approach. Additionally, 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 Suriname 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. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country does not promote comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. Also, CICAD notes that Suriname does not implement 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 does not implement measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, or 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 that Suriname's law does not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses. CICAD observes that the priority action to 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 is not applicable in Suriname. CICAD notes that the priority action to promote common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, and internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration is not applicable in Suriname.

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 with concern that Suriname does not have inter-agency or multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable populations. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country does not disseminate best practices or 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 Suriname does not promote legislation that provides for proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences and has no 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 Suriname has the National Observatory on Drugs (NDO), which was created through a legal basis and has been assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has established and maintained working relationships with academic and research institutions and has carried out a study on the drug problem through them. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries but has not carried out studies using the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) methodology during the evaluation period (2019-2023). On the other hand, the country has used the CICAD standard indicators for drug information networks for the collection, analysis, and reporting of national drug-related data and information. Also, Suriname has conducted 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. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country's observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through meetings and document exchanges and publishes a periodic report. However, Suriname does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify NPS or other emerging drug-related threats. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country's observatory carries out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management, as well as meetings and other workshops where the results of studies and other information-gathering activities are shared with local stakeholders. However, CICAD observes that Suriname has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country's observatory promotes and disseminates best practices and 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 Suriname has carried out and published three demand reduction studies 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. However, CICAD notes that Suriname has not conducted studies to evaluate treatment and prevention programs or interventions, as well as process, intermediate outcome, or impact evaluations of its prevention or treatment programs. Additionally, the country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation and 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.

CICAD notes that Suriname has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and has information related to supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes. However, the country does not carry out periodic studies on the illicit drug market or on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems. CICAD observes that Suriname does not collect information on the drug price, purity or concentration, or chemical profile of drugs. On the other hand, the country conducts chemical characterizations and purity tests of substances that may or may not be subject to international control but does not have mechanisms through which substances that have been identified as not being under international control can be placed

under control. CICAD notes that Suriname has an institution that is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances but this institution is not part of the drug information network (DIN). Additionally, the country participates in a periodic training program for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD observes that Suriname's national drug information network on drugs (DIN) has standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply and that the country implements and participates in 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, Suriname 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 Group of Governmental Experts (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. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname carries out periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions. However, CICAD observes that the country has not 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 Suriname has not 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 Suriname 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, the country promotes the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for

implementing the national drug policies and strategies. Additionally, Suriname participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. Also, the country has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Suriname has not promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations but has promoted information sharing among them. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country does not promote 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 Suriname carry out cooperative activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses and takes human rights into account when carrying out these activities. However, CICAD observed that the country does not carry 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. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname has not enacted or adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), legislative or administrative measures to implement compliance with the obligations established in international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has ratified or acceded to most of the international legal instruments of the United Nations and all of the OAS Inter-American legal instruments regarding the world drug problem and related crimes.



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
www.cicad.oas.org