



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*

Chile

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

2023



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

CHILE

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 978-0-8270-7743-0

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.

Chile’s national drug authority is the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption (SENDA). It was established in 2011 and its position within the government administrative structure is as a service under the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety. The Minister of the Interior and Security is the second authority in the executive branch.

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.

The legal basis of Chile’s national drug authority is Law 20.502.

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

Chile has an annual budget for its national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. The following is the annual budget amount allocated to the national drug authority for the years 2019 –2023:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Amount of annual budget (in US\$ as of March 10, 2023)	\$88,421	\$98,681	\$102,801	\$108,309	\$104,920

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.

Chile does not have an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and subnational), to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update evidence-based national drug policies or strategies.

The country’s national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and 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.

In Chile, the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA), through the Chilean Drug Observatory collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and strategies. The Chilean Drug Observatory conducts studies in the general and school populations every two years. It also conducts periodic evaluations of SENDA's program offerings in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. In addition, it conducts studies on specific topics and hidden populations. For this purpose, the Chilean Drug Observatory designs and executes studies, then analyzes the results yielded. This then informs public policy on drug prevention and rehabilitation.

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

Relevant actors	Development	Implementation	Evaluation	Update
Health Ministry	X	X	X	X
Interior Ministry	X	X	X	X
Justice Ministry		X		
Education Ministry		X		X
Regional and/or local governments		X		X
Scientific community/academia		X	X	
Civil society		X	X	X
Private sector		X		
Others: Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labor				X

Priority Action 2.3: Promotion of sub-national/local management of drug policies and/or strategies through greater coordination and/or delegation of competencies, where appropriate, between subnational/local and national entities, taking into account sociocultural, demographic and other differences specific to each region.

Chile has partially delegated drug responsibilities on drugs issues to local/subnational governments, to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and/or strategies in coordination with the national drug authority. In this sense, there are 241 financial and technical collaboration agreements between SENDA and the municipalities (local governments) for the implementation of SENDA's programmatic offering, with emphasis on work in educational, work and communal spaces. SENDA, from the regional level, accompanies the implementation of these actions, but the management of the activities is the responsibility of the municipalities.

Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 18,695, Constitutional Organic Law of Municipalities, within their territory, they can develop, directly or with other bodies of the State Administration, functions such as: education, public health, development, implementation, evaluation, promotion, training and support of social and situational prevention actions, application of social reintegration plans and assistance to victims, as well as the adoption of measures in the field of public security at the community level.

Chile's national drug authority has, in its central structure, the Territorial Division of SENDA, a unit in charge of the management and territorial development of the national drug strategy, as well as of promoting, coordinating, training, and providing technical support to the country's regional and local governments in such matters.

The Territorial Division and the Regional Territorial Managers of SENDA support the work carried out by municipalities in this area. The work of these teams is related to the management of the programs that SENDA makes available and, therefore, actions such as support in the signing of agreements and transfer of resources, hiring and training of professionals, support and technical guidance for the correct implementation of drug policies, among others, are carried out.

Chile's national drug authority has coordinators, offices, or representatives within its country's subnational or local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem. SENDA has a national structure (National Directorate of the Service) composed of divisions and areas organized around the programmatic axes contained in the programs that the Service makes available.

At the regional level SENDA has 16 regional directorates,¹ which are led by a regional director and have technical program units and areas of communication and administrative/financial

¹ Chile's 16 regions make up the top tier of subdivisions in the country. Chilean regions are subdivided for government and administrative purposes into provinces, and they in turn, for local administration purposes, into communes.

support.

At the communal level, under collaboration agreements, SENDA provides technical teams to 241 communes out of a total of 346 in the country. The commune teams coordinate the programs that SENDA makes available at the local level, according to guidelines provided by regional directorates

SENDA has regional offices in each of the country's 16 regions (the region is the country's first tier of administrative subdivisions). It also has "SENDA Previene" offices in 241 of the country's 346 communes (the commune is lowest unit in Chile's political-administrative structure).

SENDA has professionals who are part of the Service's staff at the regional level. In addition, it has technical and financial collaboration agreements with 241 municipalities in the country, which are the territorial units that hire the officials in charge of implementing the programs that SENDA makes available. At the central and regional levels, SENDA prepares technical guidelines which are then translated into communal plans that are carried out by municipal teams. SENDA monitors and follows up on compliance with performance indicators of the programs associated with commune planning.

Chile has a specific and ongoing program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by local municipalities or governments. In this sense, "SENDA Previene" is the gateway program at the commune, neighborhood, and household level to the various programs offered by SENDA. The program is implemented under an agreement between SENDA and municipalities in accordance with guidelines established in technical guidelines developed by SENDA, with advice and technical support from each regional directorate.

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.

Chile 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.

Chile takes into account the 2020 Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies. The objectives of the OAS 2020 Hemispheric Strategy are taken into account in components of Chile's Strategy. Except for

the objectives associated with control, the rest of the objectives of the OAS 2020 Hemispheric Strategy are contained in components of Chile's 2021–2030 National Drug Strategy.

Chile's national drug policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In that regard, objective 3 of the Agenda is included in the general objectives of the Strategy:

- Generate a cultural change at the national level
- Create a protective environment for children and adolescents
- Improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of Chile, with an emphasis on health promotion and care

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.

Chile's national drug policies and strategies do not take into account the human rights approach.

The country's 2021–2030 National Drug Strategy takes into account the gender perspective, under the subtitles "Treatment Program for Specific Population of Women" and "Promotional and universal intervention for the prevention of alcohol and drug use in the school-age population."

Chile'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.

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

OBJECTIVE
3

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

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

Chile has interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem through a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. In that regard, the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption (SENDA) has committees and intersectoral working groups with different ministries, including the work with Education for the implementation of the preventive policy in educational facilities, and with Health and the Child Protection Service for the treatment policy.

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.

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

The treatment program is implemented in coordination, and under collaboration agreements, with the Ministry of Health. Social Integration considers partnerships with services that carry out training programs, educational leveling, and employability support. Both programs incorporate a human-rights and public-health approach. However, they do not meet the expected standards in this area.

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

Chile participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes through different instances, such as:

- The Cooperation Program between Latin America and the European Union concerning Drug Policies (COPOLAD) III (CICAD/OAS – Canada): Program on Drug Early Warning Systems
- COPOLAD III Program (International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies - FIIAPP, Italian - Latin American Institute - IILA): Strengthening the technical

- capacity and institutional role of the National Drug Observatories (2022)
- Early Warning Systems Project in Response to Opioids and New Psychoactive Substances (NSP) in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023 (CICAD/OAS – Canada)
 - Analytical capacity of the National Early Warning Systems and the National Drug Observatories: updates and new perspectives. Workshops co-organized by EMCDDA within the framework of the COPOLAD, CICAD/OAS project with the support of SENDA (2023)
 - Meeting of National Drug Observatories Lisbon (Portugal). COPOLAD III (2023)
 - Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations (Vienna), 2019. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
 - South-South Project in cooperation with Uruguay (2023)

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

Chile promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. In that regard, the following topics were discussed:

- Security policy (crime, violence)
- Security and Opportunity System, (social exclusion, covers families in extreme poverty, homeless people, senior citizens, children of persons deprived of their liberty)
- Rights Guarantees Law
- Law on the inclusion of persons with disabilities

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

Chile implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context. In this sense, the human rights and gender dimension and scope are contained in the description of the technical guidelines and procedures manual of the Treatment Program for Drug and Alcohol Users on Probation and the Drug and Alcohol Treatment Courts Program, and there must be informed consent to enter treatment. There is a system of technical, administrative and financial support through quality managers who ensure compliance with quality standards, including respect for people's rights, user satisfaction, and non-exclusion due to gender issues.

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

Chile implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion. In that regard, Law 20.500, which establishes mechanisms for citizen participation that incorporate the civil society advisory

councils, has citizen participation as its central theme and addresses two areas: associations between people, encouraging neighborhood councils and other organizations by facilitating and expediting the process of obtaining legal personality; and the citizen participation in public management, recognizing the right of people to participate in their policies, plans, programs and actions; therefore, it states that State administration bodies must establish specific, formal modalities of participation.

This Law also establishes the Civil Society Organic Constitutional Councils, supporting and complementing the Municipal Ordinance on Citizen Participation and processes for establishing associations and foundations. Thanks to this State Law, these measures are implemented at the national level.

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.

Chilean law provides for alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses through the following instruments:

- Arts. 237 and 238(c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- Law 18.216
- Interagency agreement between the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, the Public Prosecution Service, the Public Defender's Office, the National Service for Minors, the Chilean Prison Service, the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA), and the Paz Ciudadana Foundation, on Drug and Alcohol Treatment Courts
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment Courts (TTD) Program

These measures respect human rights and take into account the gender perspective in accordance with the relevant international instruments. In this sense, the human rights and gender dimension and scope are contained in the description of the technical guidelines and procedures manual of the Treatment Program for Drug and Alcohol Users on Probation and the Drug and Alcohol Treatment Courts Program, and there must be informed consent to enter treatment. There is a system of technical, administrative and financial support through quality managers who ensure compliance with quality standards, including respect for people's rights, user satisfaction, and non-exclusion due to gender issues.

The TTD is an interagency program coordinated at the national level from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The other institutions involved in the TTD include gender and human rights approaches in their policies: SENDA - Ministry of the Interior and Public Security; Judiciary; Public Prosecution Service; Public Defender's Office; National Service for Minors (SENAME); Chilean Prison Service, and the Paz Ciudadana Foundation.

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.

Chile develops mechanisms to monitor and evaluate alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses. The agencies responsible for implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Chilean

Prison Service) and the Courts of Justice. In addition, the Paz Ciudadana Foundation conducted an "Impact and cost-benefit evaluation of drug treatment courts in Chile."

These mechanisms involve academic and research institutions and civil society through studies and participation in technical roundtables.

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

Chile promotes a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, and internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration through regular interagency meetings, at both the national and regional levels, as well as training. In addition, the dissemination and implementation of the Drug Treatment Court Program with State institutions such as the courts, the Public Prosecution Service, and SENDA.

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.

Chile has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations. Within the programs that the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption (SENDA) makes available, there is the Social Integration area, which has a series of programs to improve social inclusion conditions for adults in the problematic drug and alcohol use recovery network through skills development, improvement of working and living conditions, and linkage with social offerings. Specifically, there is a Social and Labor Orientation Program (OSL) for people who need to strengthen employability skills and, in some cases, access employment opportunities; there is also the Social Integration Support Housing (VAIS) program, which provides temporary housing spaces for men and women over 18 years of age, with or without children. These mechanisms enable participants who have been discharged from a treatment facility to consolidate changes in a safe space, with care provided by a psychosocial team that works on independence skills.

Lastly, linkage opportunities are provided through social offerings, which is the responsibility of the integration managers of the regions with social integration areas who manage the state offering (local and communal) to bring these opportunities closer to users in the recovery network.

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

Chile disseminates best practices and lessons learned improve institutional responses to the needs of at-risk populations, such as mechanisms, programs, and interventions, through publications, meetings, workshops, among others.

Internally at SENDA, information regarding the study on the results of the Viviendas program has been disseminated with the regional Social Integration teams and the VAIS implementation teams. The results of this study led to a work plan to improve the institutional offering and the quality of facilities.

Likewise, the Social Integration area participates in an international working group made up of different drug offices in Latin America, the Caribbean and some European countries, for the

promotion of social inclusion strategies in order to share experiences for the development of a guide that allows different countries to position themselves and promote the development of initiatives from the perspective of public policy.

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.

Chile promotes Law No. 20,000, which provides for proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses in accordance with domestic law.

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

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

Chile promotes legal reforms in regard to proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses. In this sense, legal amendments have been made to the special law penalizing illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Law, No. 20,000, punishes illicit trafficking in "small quantities of drugs" or micro-trafficking with a lesser penalty than for the crime of drug trafficking, the basic offense. Likewise, the offense of micro-trafficking includes justification factors, exclusive personal use in the near future and medical treatment. Likewise, drug use is not penalized unless committed in public places, which is punishable by a fine. The same situation occurs for drug possession for exclusive personal use in the near future.

Bulletin 12668-07, as consolidated with Bulletins 11915-07, 12776-07 and 13588-07, was published, among other things decriminalizing personal cannabis consumption and cultivation for its consumption. It is currently before the Joint Commission.

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.

Chile has a National Drug Observatory, which is a unit of SENDA, and was created through Exempt Resolution 695 of 2022.

The National Drug Observatory has financial and human resources assigned to carry out its functions.

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.

Chile has established and maintained working relationships with academic and research institutions through service contracts and/or collaboration agreements.

The country has carried out the following studies on the drug problem through academic and research institutions:

- National studies on drugs in the general population of Chile, whose latest published study has data from 2020
- National studies on drugs in the school population of Chile, whose latest published study has data from 2021
- Study of alcohol and other drug use in the population aged 60 and over, 2021
- Study on drug use among detainees, 2022

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

Chile has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries. For instance, the general and school population drug surveys are systematic, regionally and nationally representative, and methodologically consistent studies that allow comparison between series. They are cross-sectional studies with probability sampling. The instrument collects information that allows comparison ability of the indicators and measures used (prevalence of lifetime,

yearly, monthly, or daily use of substances, age of onset of use, or perception of risk of use, etc.). The ages included are from 12 to 64 years old (general population) and from eighth to fourth grade (schoolchildren).

The data collection methodology is also comparable in that it uses a self-administered questionnaire in the school population (carried out in classrooms) and a face-to-face interview for the questionnaire in households for the general population.

All this is in line with what is described in the SIDUC for harvesting data and seeking answers to the problem of drug use, reflecting in a cross-sectional way certain characteristics of users, while obtaining longitudinal information to describe the evolution over time of those characteristics.

The country has also carried out the following studies on drug use using a national methodology that is harmonized with SIDUC:

- Study of drug use in the general population, 2020: Study with a coverage of urban sectors, covering *comunas* with 30,000 or more inhabitants. The questionnaire is applied by means of face-to-face interviews in households contained in dwellings, in the male and female population between 12 and 64 years old in all regions of the country. The format of the questions recording drug use (prevalence, age of onset, incidence, frequency, etc.) has been maintained in the series of studies over the years. Uses standardized indicators (such as measuring prevalence of marijuana use during the last 12 months, etc.). The study is nationally and regionally representative: The sample is made on the basis of a random selection of blocks and households, and then of persons within the household, all by random selection
- Study of drug use in the school population, 2021: A biannual study, with national and regional representativeness, using a probabilistic sampling of schools, classes, and students in eighth grade of primary school and in first to fourth grades of high school. The questionnaire is self-administered at the school according to a protocol

The format of the questions recording drug use (prevalence, age of onset, incidence, frequency, among others) has been maintained in the series of studies over the years (such as measuring prevalence of marijuana use during the last 12 months, among others)

At the same time, Chile has utilized the CICAD standard indicators for drug information networks for the collection, analysis, and reporting of national drug related data and information.

Chile has carried out studies using methods 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:

- Online survey on the effects of COVID-19 on the use of alcohol and other drugs in Chile: A study that collected information on standardized indicators through an online survey during the health restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020, with a second measurement in 2021

- Study of drug use among detainees, 2022: A survey was conducted, and a urine test sample was collected from detainees over 18 years of age who were brought to police stations for crimes of major social significance, drug law violations and/or crimes classified as domestic violence in the Metropolitan Region, to measure the use of substances such as marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, opiates, and methamphetamines. The methodology of the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) Program was used
- Main Results of the Second Study on Drugs in Higher Education, 2021: Higher education institutions from the country's 16 regions were invited to participate. Information was collected through an online survey from students in the houses that agreed to participate
- First chemical analysis study of ecstasy seized in Chile, 2022, and First chemical analysis study of cannabis seized in Chile, 2021. Studies that analyze the concentration of the substances under study (and/or the occurrence of other substances), using samples that are not nationally representative

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 National Drug Observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts by the following means:

Means	Yes	No	Frequency
Meetings	X		Semiannual for exchange of information; weekly for joint preparation of studies
Document exchange	X		Annual

The following stakeholders are involved 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 cooperation organizations		X

The DIN publishes a periodic report.

Chile has an early warning system (EWS) on drugs to identify new psychoactive substances (NPSs) and other emerging drug threats, which is led by the National Drug Observatory. The EWS shares information, alerts, and reports with the Early Warning System of the Americas (SATA). The EWS has a mechanism to share information in real time.

The following stakeholders are involved in the EWS:

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 cooperation organizations		X
Others: Association of Municipalities	X	

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

The National Drug Observatory carries out trainings with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management.

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

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

Chile has established the following forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers.

Forum title	Frequency	Reports or publications from these forums?
Global initiatives, modernization and adaptation to current times for the prevention of alcohol and other drugs	No specific frequency. Development of these forums is contingent to the national needs	Yes
Thematic webinars		No
Millennium Nucleus NDP: for the Evaluation and Analysis of Drug Policies		Yes

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

The National Drug Observatory promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful experiences in research among member states: All studies and releases of research results and studies are published online on the institution's website.

The country also participates in the Cooperation Program between Latin America and the European Union concerning Drug Policies (COPOLAD) to enhance drug policy in participating countries. Chile is currently working on and coordinating, as a lead country, two lines of action of the COPOLAD III Program: line 2, improving the analytical and advocacy capacity of National Drug Observatories (NDOs) and line 3, incorporation of a differential and rights-based approach in the information and research systems of the NDOs. Both lines of work bring together different countries (stakeholders) and develop spaces for information exchange.

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.

Chile 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		2019
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2020
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X		2022
Survey of university students	X		2021
Survey of incarcerated individuals	X		2022
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Survey of other target populations:			
People 60 years old or over	X		2021
Adolescent offenders under Law 20.000	X		2023
COVID	X		2021

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.

Chile 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	

Information on patients treated 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.

Chile has carried out the following study to evaluate treatment programs and interventions:

Scope	Are evaluation studies carried out?		Title of the study and assessment year
	Yes	No	
Prevention		X	
Treatment	X		"Evaluation of results of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs of the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use, SENDA". Budget Division, Ministry of Finance, 2020

The country has carried out the following process and intermediate outcome evaluation of treatment programs:

Evaluated program	Title of impact evaluation performed	Year of publication of research findings	Year of program evaluation
Treatment program	"Evaluation of results of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs of the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use, SENDA". Budget Division, Ministry of	2020	The evaluation period was 2012–2017

	Finance, 2020.		
--	----------------	--	--

Chile has not conducted any impact evaluations of prevention or treatment programs.

The country has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of the following programs and services in the public health care and/or social protection network:

Programs/ Services	Mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results		Name of the mechanisms
	Yes	No	
Care	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative-financial evaluation guide • Results monitoring form • Treatment center technical evaluation guide • Annual report on treatment outcomes
Treatment	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative-financial evaluation guide • Results monitoring form • Treatment center technical evaluation guide • Annual report on treatment outcomes
Rehabilitation	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative-financial evaluation guide • Results monitoring form • Treatment center technical evaluation guide • Annual report on treatment outcomes
Recovery and social integration		X	

OBJECTIVE

3

EXPAND AND ENHANCE THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON ILICIT 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.

Chile has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Office of the Attorney General 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		2021
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2021
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2021
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2021
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		2021
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		2021
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2021
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2021
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials	X		2021
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials	X		2021
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical	X		2021

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
substances			
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		2021

Chile carries out the following periodic study on the market for illicit drugs.

Type of Study	Title of report	Year of publication of research findings
Research (diagnostic)	National Drug Observatory VII Annual Report	2022

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

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

Chile collects information for the development of studies on the concentration of the active ingredients of cannabis, through the publications such as the following:

Type of Study	Title of report/publication	Year of report/ publication
Scientific study (Concentration of cannabis active ingredients)	Chemical analysis of cannabis seized in Chile	2021

The country conducts chemical characterization and tests of purity for substances that may or may not be subject to international control. The country also has an interagency working group led by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security as a mechanism through which substances that have been identified as not subject to 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 Chile, the Institute of Public Health is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances. Health services are responsible for performing this type of analysis in the case of cannabis.

These institutions form part of the country’s early warning system (EWS) and national drug information network (DIN).

Chile implements the following periodic training program for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances:

Implements or participates in the program	Type of Training	Targeted institutions	Year when training was last done
Implements	Annual	Institute of Public Health, health services	2022

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.

Chile’s DIN does not have on standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply.

The country does not implement or participate 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 MEM evaluation round, Chile compiled 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 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 MEM evaluation round, Chile designated delegates for the following MEM groups and actively participated in and contributed to the evaluation process:

Thematic Evaluation	National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)	Governmental Experts 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.

Chile has not carried out periodic activities to promote and/or raise awareness of the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies aimed at national institutions.

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

Chile 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.

Chile has not reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies, nor 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.

Chile develops and implements a plan for the promotion and strengthening of 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. Through the Ibero-American Network of Anti-Drug Prosecutors (RFAI), the exchange of spontaneous information in drug investigations and associated laundering; controlled deliveries and joint investigation teams (JIT). In addition, training courses promoted by the RFAI are carried out.

The country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control, in particular through exchanges of information by the personnel of the Anti-Narcotics Intelligence Department and contacts previously validated by their credentials and official presentations. The means used are supported by official e-mail communication by participants. In some cases, official channels are used, such as through Chilean personnel in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) officers or through the National Office for International Cooperation, using liaison officers abroad.

The means or channels of communication are e-mail, instant-messaging systems, or traditional means using documentation, with transfers via official channels. Communication channels and mechanisms are used based on the security level or classification of the information to be transmitted.

Chile 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 through coordination meetings on controlled deliveries, which are promoted through the RFAI. Another example is that the MT-0 model developed by the country, which has been evaluated at the international level and forwarded as good practices internationally.

The country participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, through the development of the RFAI good practice guide and Protocol for controlled or monitored deliveries.

Chile has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes, using the RFAI Protocol for controlled deliveries comprising Ibero-American countries: Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay. The country also has bilateral protocols in that regard with Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru. Additionally, agreements have been signed for the creation of Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) with Colombia and Argentina. Controlled deliveries are frequently carried out with Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; as well as with Spain (two to three operations per year, approximately).

There are also mechanisms, based mainly on treaties to which Chile is party, such as the Palermo Convention and the New York Convention, which reaffirm policies of collaboration between member countries for the exchange of information, especially in activities related to the intervention of international organized-crime groups.

Most of this coordination is done via official and formal channels, through requests for international assistance from the police to the Office of the Attorney General, which relays them through the International Cooperation and Extraditions Unit (UCIEX).

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

Chile 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) with respect to investigations into drugs and related targets, as well as criminal records of defendants.

Much of the information, depending on the level of security and subject matter, has been turned into knowledge by publications on organized crime and the situation reality in Chile, such as those of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In addition, where warranted, the exchange of information through official channels has led to formal and official investigations with positive results for the different countries involved (arrests, seizures, etc.).

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

Chile promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies. In that regard, the country developed the RFAI and Ibero-American Association of Public

Prosecutors (AIAMP).

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 of Chile carry out the following cooperation activities at the regional and international level to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses through international criminal assistance requests for controlled deliveries of drugs; international requests for denunciations and requests for investigative measures; formation of Joint Investigation Teams (JITs).

The country takes human rights into account when carrying out these activities. In that regard, all requests for mutual legal assistance are made in accordance with the country's domestic law, and the rights of defendants respected in accordance with the guarantees contained in the national laws and the Constitution.

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.

Chile carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. In that regard, the Public Prosecution Service consistently implements and participates in international forums that promote mutual cooperation in criminal matters within the framework of the Ibero-American Network of Anti-Drug Prosecutors (RFAI), the United Nations, and the Organization of American States.

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.

Chile has adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), the following administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth in international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights, and gender equality:

	Enacted	Adopted	Name of the legislation / administrative measures or actions
Administrative Actions/ Measures		X	Official communication No. 936 of December 21, 2017. General Instruction establishing criteria for the investigation of offenses envisaged in Law No. 20,000, p. 33.

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

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

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

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Objective 1

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

CICAD notes that Chile has a national drug authority, which has a legal basis. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has an annual budget for its national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of another institution. However, CICAD notes that Chile does not have an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and subnational), to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update evidence-based national drug policies or strategies. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and 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 Chile collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and strategies. In addition, CICAD observes the involvement of relevant actors from priority areas in the formulation, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies. CICAD notes that Chile has partially delegated drug responsibilities on drugs issues to local/subnational governments, to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and/or strategies in coordination with the national drug authority, and that said authority has, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train, and provide technical support on drug-related issues to sub-national/local governments or agencies. In addition, the national drug authority has coordinators, offices, or representatives within its country's subnational or local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem. Likewise, Chile has a specific and ongoing program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by local municipalities or governments. CICAD observes that the country does not engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices. CICAD notes that Chile takes into account the 2020 Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies. Likewise, these policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, CICAD observes that the country's national drug

policies and strategies do not take into account the human rights approach or the social inclusion approach but do take into account the gender perspective. CICAD notes that Chile 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 with satisfaction that Chile has interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem through a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem, which are based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Chile participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. Additionally, CICAD notes that Chile implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion.

Objective 4

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

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chilean law provides for alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses, which respect human rights and take into account the gender perspective in accordance with the relevant international instruments. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country develops mechanisms to monitor and evaluate these measures, which involve academic and research institutions and civil society, and promotes a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations and internal procedures for the implementation of said measures.

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 satisfaction that Chile has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country disseminates best practices and lessons learned improve institutional responses to the needs of at-risk populations.

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 satisfaction that Chile promotes legislation which provides for proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses in accordance with domestic law, however, it does not have special courts or tribunals for these offenses. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country promotes legal reforms in regard to 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 with satisfaction that Chile has a National Drug Observatory (NDO), which has a legal basis and has financial and human resources assigned to carry out its functions. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has established and maintained working relationships with academic and research institutions and has carried out studies on the drug problem through them. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Chile has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries, has carried out studies on drug use applying the SIDUC methodology and has used the CICAD standard indicators for drug information networks for the collection, analysis, and reporting of national drug related data and information. Likewise, the country has carried out studies using methods 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. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country's observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through meetings and the exchange of documents, and publishes a periodic report. In addition, the country has an early warning system (EWS) on drugs to identify new psychoactive substances (NPSs) and other emerging drug threats, which shares information, alerts and reports with the Early Warning System of the Americas (SATA) and has a mechanism to share information in real time. Additionally, CICAD observes that the Chilean observatory carries out trainings with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management, as well as meetings and other work workshops where the results of studies and other data collection activities are shared with local stakeholders. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has established the following forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers. Likewise, CICAD observes that the Chilean observatory promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful experiences in research 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 Chile has carried out and published eight demand reduction studies during the evaluation period (2019-2023). Likewise, CICAD notes 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. Additionally, CICAD notes that Chile has carried out a study to evaluate treatment programs and interventions, as well as a process and intermediate outcome evaluation of these programs. However, the country has not carried out these kind of evaluations for prevention programs. Furthermore, the country not conducted any impact evaluations of prevention or treatment programs. On the other hand, Chile has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and rehabilitation programs and services, but not those of recovery and social integration.

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 Chile 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. Likewise, the country carries out a periodic study on the market for illicit drugs, but not on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to the international control systems. CICAD notes that Chile collects information for the development of studies on the concentration of the active ingredients of cannabis and carries

out chemical characterizations and tests of purity for substances that may or may not be subject to international control. Likewise, the country has mechanisms through which substances that have been identified as not subject to international control can be placed under control. CICAD notes that Chile has an institution responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, which is part of the national early warning system (EWS) and the network of drug information (DIN). In addition, the country implements a periodic training program for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances. CICAD observes that Chile's national drug information network (DIN) does not have standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply and that it does not implement or participate 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 evaluation round of the MEM, Chile compiled information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021–2025 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG). CICAD observes that, for the eighth round of MEM evaluation, the country designated delegates for all MEM groups and actively participated in and contributed to the evaluation process. However, CICAD notes that Chile has not carried out periodic activities to promote and/or raise awareness of the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies aimed at national institutions. Likewise, 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 Chile has not reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies, nor 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 Chile develops and implements a plan for the promotion and strengthening of 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. In addition, the country has established secure

communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Additionally, 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. Likewise, Chile participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. Additionally, 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. However, CICAD observes that Chile has not promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations, but it has promoted information sharing among and between them. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country promotes the dissemination of good practices and 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 with satisfaction that the competent authorities of Chile carry out cooperation activities at the regional and international level to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Chile has adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth in international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights, and gender equality. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has ratified or acceded to all the international legal instruments of the United Nations and all 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