



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*

Peru

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

2023



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

PERU

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 978-0-8270-7759-1

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.

Peru has the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) as the national drug authority, established in 2003. In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 1241, DEVIDA is a public executing agency attached to the sector of the office of the chair of the council of ministers and assigned a separate budget.

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.

Peru's national drug authority has a legal basis, through Law N°28003, which amends Legislative Decree N°824 of June 18, 2003, and Legislative Decree N°1241 of September 26, 2015, which strengthens the fight against illicit drug trafficking.

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

In Peru there is an independent annual budget for the national drug authority, allocated each year by the Public Treasury. The following is the amount of the annual budget of the national drug authority for the years 2019-2023:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual budget amount (U.S. dollars)	\$94,604,221.75	\$70,709,485.23	\$75,373,878.23	\$68,981,421.47	\$71,936,438.16
In soles	S/. 313,991,412	S/. 256,039,046	S/. 300,817,148	S/. 263,509,030	S/. 274,509,448

Source: Regular Public Treasury Resources

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.

Peru 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 of evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies. Thus, the formulation of the National Anti-Drug Policy through to 2030 (PNCD) was based on the National Policy Guide, prepared by the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), the lead agency for the design and evaluation of national policies. The PNCD has three priority objectives (with two indicators each), six guidelines, and 16 services (with one indicator each). This makes it possible to implement and measure the performance of the PNCD, in which a total of 25 public entities participates. The evaluation and monitoring of the PNCD are presented in the Annual Results Evaluation Reports, in line with the guidelines established in the guide for the monitoring and evaluation of national policies and plans of the National Strategic Planning System (SINAPLAN), prepared by CEPLAN.

The country's national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, control measures, drug observatories, 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 Peru, the Peruvian Observatory on Drugs (OPD), attached to the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), collects and uses evidence as a basis for the formulation and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies. The OPD processes information generated by both DEVIDA and the sectors participating in supply control, demand control, and alternative development actions. This information, stored in the OPD databases, is systematized for the creation of state performance indicators and to track drug market trends. The results are delivered in the form of interactive dashboards and 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 Peru, the following relevant actors from 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	X	X	X
Justice Ministry	X			
Education Ministry	X			
Regional and/or local governments	X	X	X	X
Scientific community/academia				
Civil Society				
Private sector				

The scientific community/academia, civil society, and the private sector are 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.

Peru has partially delegated drug-related responsibilities to local/subnational governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and strategies, in coordination with the national drug authority. The National Anti-Drug Policy (PNCD) through to 2030, in its Guideline L.01.02, seeks to increase the presence of the three levels of government to close the gaps in strategic areas of intervention. This guideline includes service to provide technical assistance and support to regional and local governments for the improvement of public investment management (SS.01.02.01).

Peru's national drug 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. According to the regulations governing DEVIDA's organizational structure and functions (ROF), the functions of the Directorate of Territorial Articulation (DATE) include formulating guidelines, directives, and mechanisms, with a territorial development approach, for coordinating activities and public investment projects at the three levels of government, as part of the National Anti-Drug Strategy Programs (currently the National Anti-Drug Policy - PNCD to 2030).

Furthermore, DATE functions also include providing technical assistance to regional and local governments in the formulation and implementation of programs, public investment projects, and activities within the framework of the National Anti-Drug Strategy; as well as establishing coordination mechanisms with public and private entities and civil society for the formulation of territorial coordination programs and other activities within the framework of the National Anti-Drug Strategy.

Peru's national drug authority has coordinators, offices, or representatives in the subnational/local territories, which provide decentralized operation and coordination at the local level to respond to the drug problem. In accordance with the regulations governing DEVIDA's ROF, the Entity has Field Offices for the performance of its functions.

DEVIDA's Field Offices are the Entity's Decentralized Bodies, which report to the DATE and are responsible for articulating and coordinating with public and private entities and civil society public investment projects and activities framed within the National Anti-Drug Strategy Programs and other activities that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the fight against drugs, as well as executing their activities and public investment projects in the corresponding areas.

Peru has specific and ongoing programs to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by municipalities or local governments. Thus, within the framework of the Results-

based Budget, DEVIDA is responsible for the following three Budgetary Programs (PB) related to the fight against drugs, which contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the PNCD by 2030:

- Budgetary Program for Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (PIRDAIS) - PP 0072
- Budgetary Program for Integrated and Effective Management of the Control of Drug Supply in Peru (GIECOD) - PP 0074
- Budgetary Program for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Use (PTCD) - PP 0051

In this regard, on an annual basis, through the budget laws approved for each fiscal year, some municipalities are directly allocated a budget and/or certain resources are allocated to DEVIDA for the transfer of financial resources to Sub-national Governments (Regional and Local Governments), for the execution of certain activities or investments contained in the aforementioned Budget Programs.

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.

Peru 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.

Peru does not take into account the 2020 OAS Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies.

The country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The National Anti-Drug Policy through to 2030 is vertically aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan (PEDN). In turn, the PEDN regards the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a set of guidelines to be taken into account. Accordingly, each PNCD Priority Objective is linked to national objectives (general and specific) which, in turn, are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

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.

Peru's national drug policies and strategies take the human rights approach into account. The National Anti-Drug Policy 2030 incorporates the human rights approach by establishing that "care is taken to ensure that the people targeted by the Policy's services, with special emphasis on at-risk populations, are recognized as rights holders, which generates obligations for State entities to respect, protect, and adopt measures to make those rights effective. This calls for activities to correct existing inequalities, which entail unequal and discriminatory treatment."

The country's national drug policies and strategies take the gender perspective into account. Thus, the PNCD 2030 states, with regard to this perspective, that "it implies guaranteeing, within the framework of the Alternative, Comprehensive, and Sustainable Development component, women's access, under equal conditions, to resources and services aimed at strengthening licit value chains" (DEVIDA, 2020, p.85).

Also, with respect to demand control, for example, it is to be noted that, at the national level, training has been provided in the GROW curriculum, guiding the recovery of women who use psychoactive substances.

Peru's national drug authorities do not require technical support to develop and implement programs with a gender perspective.

Peru's national drug policies and strategies take the social inclusion approach into account. Thus, the social inclusion approach is adopted by the National Anti-Drug Policy through to 2030, which espouses the interculturality approach, which is defined in the PNCD as a "process of exchange, dialogue, and learning that seeks to generate equitable relations between different ethnic-cultural groups in the same environment; based on the recognition and positive valuation of their cultural differences" (Ministry of Culture, 2015). "This involves ensuring that the provision of services and products aimed at strengthening licit value chains and reducing the harm associated with illicit drug trafficking benefits indigenous and Afro-Peruvian peoples" (DEVIDA, 2020).

On the other hand, with regard to demand control, it is noted that, thanks to Laws 29889, 20947, and 31627, that amends Law 30947 (mental health Law), in order to strengthen the prevention and promotion of mental health of children and adolescents and other at-risk populations, drug prevention and control services have been implemented in community mental health centers in more than 196 provinces of the country, as well as mental health and addiction hospitalization units.

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

Peru 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 multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem, including its causes and consequences.

Peru 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. Thus, the National Anti-Drug Policy (PNCD) 2030 establishes guidelines and services that are implemented by the 25 participating entities. These guidelines and services are the result of an analysis shown in an Ishikawa diagram identifying the factors associated with the public drug problem in Peru.

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.

Peru has concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem, based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development. The budgetary programs allocated to the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) allow for the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Policy. There are three budgetary programs, each associated with a priority objective:

- Budgetary Program for Integrated and Effective Management of Drug Supply Control in Peru (GIECOD), which is geared to reinforcing interdiction and judicial sanctions to reduce crimes committed by drug trafficking organizations
- Integral and Sustainable Alternative Development Budget Program (PIRDAIS), which seeks to discourage rural families from planting illicit crops and to incorporate them into the legal and sustainable economy, through the progressive transformation of the socioeconomic matrix of the areas affected by illicit crops and the institutional reinforcement of community organizations and local governments
- Budget Program for Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (PTCD), which seeks to integrate the efforts of the three levels of government (national, regional, and local) and civil society to achieve coordinated, permanent, and institutionalized prevention and rehabilitation of drug use, with special emphasis on education, the family, and the community

OBJECTIVE 3

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

Peru participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes. Activities carried out in this regard include, for example:

At the bilateral level:

- Cooperation by the United States of America:
 - In support of the implementation of the integral and sustainable alternative development project, under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Grant Agreement No. 527-0426
 - In support of the implementation of illicit crop reduction and law enforcement projects under the Operational Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Peru and the Government of the United States of America for the Drug Control Project
 - In support of DEVIDA's institutional strengthening under USAID Grant Agreement No. 527-0426
 - Training and coaching in mental health for addiction treatment under the GROW project
- United Kingdom: support for the operations of the Special Anti-Drug Airport Task Force (GETAA) for the control of Illicit Drug Trafficking at Jorge Chávez International Airport
- France: support for strengthening the response capacity of law enforcement agencies through specialized technical assistance in the fight against illicit drug trafficking
- Joint Commissions with neighboring countries

At the multilateral level:

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): support for the operations of the Container Control Units in the seaports of Callao, Paita, and Matarani within the framework of the Global Container Control Program (GCCP)
- European Union:
 - Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD): capacity building for national institutions in the fields of the Peruvian Drug Observatory, drug use prevention and treatment, supply control, and integral and sustainable alternative development
 - Seaport Cooperation program (SEACOP): support in training and specialized training for the creation of Maritime Intelligence Units against illicit drug trafficking, and of Operational Units for the detection and search of drugs on vessels
 - Criminal Network Disruption Program (CRIMJUST): capacity building of institutions involved in drug interdiction and control actions in the areas of police intelligence, prosecution of cases involving criminal organizations, and technical assistance on judicial cooperation mechanisms
- Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD):
 - Technical assistance for the implementation of the second phase of the project to support the strengthening of therapeutic justice programs for adolescents with problematic drug

OBJECTIVE 3

use

- Technical assistance for the implementation of the second phase of the Project for Strengthening Therapeutic Communities and Treatment Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean with Italian support (FOCTALI)
- Training of national experts in, inter alia: the development of national drug policies, strategies, and plans; analysis of new psychoactive substances; early warning systems; implementation of prevention programs; stigma and mental health
- Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism CICTE - OAS: technical assistance to the Callao Port Protection Committee

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

Peru promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. The areas addressed in these policies are:

- National Multisectoral Policy on Citizen Security through to 2030 (approved by Supreme Decree No. 006-2022-IN)
- National Penitentiary Policy through to 2030 (approved by Supreme Decree No. 011-2020-JUS)
- National Development and Social Inclusion Policy "Incluir para Crecer" (approved as National Development and Social Inclusion Strategy "Incluir para Crecer", by Supreme Decree N° 008-2013-MIDIS and elevated to the rank of National Policy by Supreme Decree N° 003-2016-MIDIS)
- National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Plan 2018-2021 (approved by Supreme Decree No. 044-2018-PCM)

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

Peru implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context. Thus, in accordance with the Constitution, any measure implemented is always carried out with respect for the rights of all persons in any context in which they may find themselves.

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

Peru implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion. These measures are carried out by the Municipalities of each sector, that is, in all the country's provinces. Likewise, with respect

OBJECTIVE 3

to public safety, these measures are implemented by the National Police of Peru, who partner with other entities to foster citizen participation.

For example, the Multisectoral Safe Neighborhood Strategy (EMBS) carries out preventive activities in coordination with the social actors in different areas in order to improve the quality of life of the people living in the targeted areas and reduce crime rates, by preventively addressing crime risk factors. The EMBS is implemented nationwide and is currently present in 20 regions of Peru, 101 districts, and in 107 Safe Neighborhoods.

The following measures are also applied:

- Regarding crime prevention: Liquor, food, schools- and other related operations
- Community cohesion: Health campaigns, talks with students in schools, others
- Public Security: Operations to prevent the consumption of alcohol while driving (breathalyzer tests)

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 legislation of Peru provides for the application of alternative measures to incarceration for minor non-violent drug-related offenses such as, for example, the criminal conduct defined in Article 298 of the Peruvian Criminal Code, which establishes the crime of micro-marketing of drugs, since the quantity of the substance seized makes it possible to opt for a suspended sentence in early termination cases. In accordance with case-law, the principles of nullum crimen sine iniuria and proportionality apply.

These measures respect human rights and take into account the gender perspective in accordance with the relevant international instruments by applying the principle of proportionality in order to opt for alternatives to incarceration.

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.

Peru does not develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses.

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE 5

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.

Peru has the following 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:

- The GROW program: Guiding the Recovery of Women who use psychoactive substances
- The Intersection between Substance Use, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity Program (SOGI)

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

Peru disseminates best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of at-risk populations, such as mechanisms, programs, and interventions, through publications, meetings, workshops, among others. Thus, the county is implementing the policies contained in guideline 3 f the document Sectoral Policy Guidelines on Mental Health in Peru 2018, which refers to comprehensive care of mental health of the population, with emphasis on more vulnerable groups.

OBJECTIVE 6

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 proportionate legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses in accordance with domestic law.

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

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

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

Peru does not promote legal reforms, in regard to proportional penalties for minor drug-related offenses.

RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

OBJECTIVE 1

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.

Peru has its Peruvian Drug Observatory (OPD). Supreme Decree No. 047-2014-PCM of July 5, 2014, which adopts the regulations governing DEVIDA's organizational structure and function, creates the OPD as part of the competencies and functions of the Directorate of Technical Affairs.

The OPD is assigned the financial and human resources needed to carry out its functions. The Observatory depends on DEVIDA and is financed with DEVIDA funds. Budget allocations are obtained from the Budgetary Program called Integrated and Effective Management of Drug Supply Control in Peru (GIECOD).

The breakdown of budget allocations can be observed in the following table:

Budget (in US dollars) for the operation of the OPD*				
Expense category	2020	2021	2022	2023
Goods and services	\$105,772.80	\$58,765.28	\$98,409.14	\$84,873.68
Acquisition of financial assets	\$56,352.40	-	-	\$22,209.88
Other expenses	-	\$729.56	-	-
Salaries	\$342,616.92	\$275,320.50	\$286,600.58	\$266,724.88
Transfers from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**	\$442,233.28	\$402,515.72	\$210,058.04	\$332,566.91
Transfers from the National Aerospace Research and Development Commission (CONIDA)**	\$228,026.53	\$251,572.33	\$102,363.45	\$111,049.42
Total	\$1,175,001.93	\$988,903.40	\$697,431.20	\$817,424.76

*To calculate the amount in dollars, the official exchange rate given by the Superintendence of Banking and Insurance (SBS) was used: Thus, as of 12/31/2020 the exchange rate was S/3.618 per US\$1.00; As of 12/31/2021, the exchange rate was S/ 3.975 per US\$1.00; As of 12/30/2022, the exchange rate was S/ 3,808 per US\$1.00; and as of 07/31/20223 the exchange rate was S/ 3.602 per US\$1.00.

** Includes transfers to other public institutions and international cooperation for the preparation of the coca cultivation monitoring report, to generate information on the indicators of the National Anti-Drug Policy by 2030.

OBJECTIVE 1

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.

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

The country has not carried out studies on the drug problem through universities or specialized research centers, NGOs, or other academic and research institutions.

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

Peru has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries. The OPD, with the technical support of CONIDA and UNODC, develops and implements remote sensing and satellite image analysis methodologies for the annual monitoring of the area under coca bush production in coca growing areas in Peru. The OPD also develops and implements methodologies for monitoring monthly prices of coca leaf, cocaine base paste (*pasta básica de cocaína*), and cocaine hydrochloride in Strategic Intervention Zones (ZEI).

However, the country has not conducted studies on drug use applying the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) methodology or a national methodology that is harmonized with SIDUC.

On the other hand, Peru uses the CICAD standard indicators for drug information networks for the collection, analysis, and reporting of national drug related data and information.

The country has carried out the study entitled "Report on coca leaf production costs in Quillabamba, Tingo Maria, and the VRAEM" 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. According to the study, a simple data collection methodology was designed to collect data on a targeted sample (of coca leaf producers) in three specific zones.

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Means	Yes	No	Frequency
Meetings	X		Monthly
Document exchange	X		Depending on the entity, on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis

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.

Peru does not have early warning systems (EWS) or similar mechanisms to identify new psychoactive substances (NPS) or other emerging drug threats.

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

The OPD carries out trainings with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management.

OBJECTIVE 1

The OPD does not convene 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.

Peru 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 OPD promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful experiences in research among member states. Thus, the indicators of areas used to grow coca leaf, and for monitoring the prices of coca leaf and cocaine derivatives, systematized and published by the OPD in the framework of the Anti-Drug Information System (SISCOD), were certified as best practices in public management, in 2020 and 2021. The certification is granted by the civil association Ciudadanos al Día.

OBJECTIVE 2

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.

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

Demand Reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students	X		2019
National household survey (12-64 years)		X	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of university students		X	
Survey of incarcerated individuals		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Surveys of other target populations		X	

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

Peru 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 services	X	
Screening, brief interventions, and referral to treatment	X	
Medication-assisted treatment	X	

OBJECTIVE 2

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
Nongovernmental 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.

Peru has carried out the following studies 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		External Evaluation of the GROW Project 2014 - 2021

Peru has not carried out intermediate outcome evaluations of prevention or treatment programs.

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

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

Programs/Services	Mechanisms in place to continually monitor and evaluate results		Name of the mechanisms
	Yes	No	
Care	X		MINSA Information System
Treatment	X		MINSA Information System
Rehabilitation		X	
Recovery and social integration		X	

OBJECTIVE 3

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.

Peru has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The following institutions participate in those mechanisms:

- National Commission for the Development and Life without Drugs- DEVIDA
- National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development- CONIDA
- Anti-Drug Directorate of the National Police of Peru (DIRANDRO)

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	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession, and trafficking		X	
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking		X	
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		2022
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering		X	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms,		X	

OBJECTIVE 3

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
explosives, ammunition, and related materials			
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	
Others: Quantification of illicit coca crops	X		2021

Peru carries out the following periodic studies and research on the drug market for illicit drugs:

Type of study	Title of report	Year of publication
Qualitative exploratory	Report on coca leaf production costs in Quillabamba, Tingo Maria, and the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers (VRAEM)	2021
Analysis of trends	Analysis of price trends for coca leaf, cocaine base paste, and cocaine hydrochloride in Peru	2021
Mixed method	Opioids and New Psychoactive Substances in Peru	2020

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

Type of study	Title of report	Year of publication
Analysis of trends	Report on coca leaf demand for traditional and industrial purposes	2020
Analysis of trends	Supply chain of coca leaf for industrial purposes in Peru	2021

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

Peru collects information on the purity or concentration, and chemical profile of drugs, and publishes it in the following:

Type of report/publication	Title of report/publication	Year of report/publication
Printed magazine published by the Center for Research and Strategic Studies against Illicit Drug Trafficking of the DIRANDRO of the Peruvian National Police (PNP)	Characterization and chemical profiling of cocaine drugs seized by the operational units of the Peruvian National Police	(Period August 2020-August 2021) Published in December 2022

The country conducts chemical characterization and tests of purity for substances that may or

OBJECTIVE 3

may not be subject to international control. The country has mechanisms through which substances that have been identified as not under international control can be placed under control. Thus, the country submits reports supporting the incorporation of new substances subject to 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 Peru, the Center for Research and Strategic Studies against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CENIETID) of the PNP's DIRANDRO, the National Health Institute (CNCC), and the Laboratory of the National Institute of Health Network of the National Quality Control Center (CNCC) are responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, but are not part of the national drug information network (DIN).

The country participates in the following periodic training programs 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
Participates	Training course on the analysis of new psychoactive substances organized by the Federal Police of Brazil and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)	Chemical experts from Latin America	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.

Peru's national drug information network (DIN) relies on standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply.

The country 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

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, Peru compiled information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) in the following thematic areas:

- Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support Measures (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, Peru designated representatives for the following MEM groups, actively participating in and contributing to the evaluation process:

Thematic Evaluation	National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)	Governmental Experts Group (GEG)
Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support Measures (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.

Peru did not carry out periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drugs Policies aimed at national institutions.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Peru promoted the analysis of the findings of the 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. Thus, the country has distributed these reports through official channels, highlighting the actions pending compliance during the evaluation period and the requirement for dissemination, analysis, and use as a diagnostic tool.

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

Peru has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states and sharing of best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation) and, based on that review, has carried out the following activities:

- Dissemination of the MEM Reports to national entities responsible for drug control
- Dissemination through institutional web portals
- Joint commissions with neighboring countries

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.

Peru 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. Thus, through the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI), horizontal and triangular cooperation is being scheduled with member states on integral and sustainable alternative development (Paraguay), the environment (Colombia), supply control (El Salvador), and family prevention through the Strong Families Program for countries in the region.

The country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control through international cooperation mechanisms with countries in the region, such as the COMIXTA and RAMPOL meetings, which serves for the:

- Exchange of intelligence information
- Execution of Simultaneous Operations
- Exchanges regarding Cases of Diversion of Chemical Inputs
- Port and Airport Information Sharing
- Exchanges among intelligence personnel
- Exchanges of information on successful cases

Peru promotes exchanges 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/or strategies. In this regard, with the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) in May 2022, a study visit was made to the producer organizations of the Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (DAIS) Program in the Regions of Ucayali and Huánuco, with the participation of officials from 12 member states, to learn about the intervention model practiced by the DAIS Program, the productive enterprises of the beneficiary families, and the change of attitude towards licit activities.

The country participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption,

OBJECTIVE 1

among others. In this regard, the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS), through the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), actively participates in the Plenary Meetings, Working Groups, and projects conducted by the different international organizations that address the problem of money laundering (ML), financing of terrorism (FT), and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It has also taken part in bilateral meetings of the Combined Cabinets and Commissions led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT).

In Peru, 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 following countries:

- Argentina: Joint Peruvian – Argentinian Commission in matters of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Bolivia: Joint Peruvian – Bolivian Commission
- Brazil: Joint Commission on Drugs and Related Offenses Peru – Brazil
- Chile: Joint Peruvian – Chilean Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- Colombia: Joint Peruvian – Colombian Commission
- Ecuador: Joint Committee on Drug Control Ecuador – Peru
- Spain: Joint Spanish-Peruvian Commission on Drugs
- Uruguay: Joint Peruvian – Uruguayan Commission de Lucha contra las Drogas
- United States: Agreement to combat the abuse, production and illicit trafficking of drugs. Memorandum with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in March 2020 in support of the specialized anti-drug operations
- France: specialized technical assistance for the fight against the illicit drug trafficking, and for carrying out specialized training with experts from France in land, air and port area controls

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

Peru has promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations. Under the principle of Shared Responsibility, in 2022 the European Union donated hardware and software equipment to the Peruvian State, in order to strengthen the system for monitoring the areas growing coca. The beneficiary institutions consisted of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), the National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development (CONIDA), and the Air Force Intelligence Directorate (DIFAP).

The country has promoted information sharing among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations. In this regard, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) are provided with information on the country's

OBJECTIVE 1

actions to combat drug trafficking and the world drug problem.

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

Peru promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies. Another means used are "side events", where Peru disseminates its best practices on alternative development, as well as new approaches to the National Anti-Drug Policy, within the framework of the UNODC Commission on Narcotic Drugs meetings in Vienna.

**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.

Peru's competent authorities carry out cooperation activities at the regional and international level to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. In the course of the activities being carried out by the Provincial Prosecutor's Offices Specializing in Illicit Drug Trafficking Crimes at the national level, a special investigative procedure called "supervised delivery of controlled shipment" is frequently used, in which cooperation activities are carried out at the international level to dismantle alleged criminal organizations dedicated to illicit drug trafficking, which coordinate drug shipments from Peru to foreign countries. Once the respective arrests are made, parallel investigations and prosecutions are carried out between Peru and the countries involved.

The human rights of the persons under investigation are always prioritized at any stage of the criminal process in the country. For example, when an investigation is initiated by the Public Prosecutors' Office, from the moment the person is summoned, he/she must always be present with his/her freely chosen defense attorney, or in case he/she is detained, his/her defense attorney must also always be present. Likewise, the Public Prosecutors' Office at all times ensures that the investigated/detained person is in good physical health or ascertains whether his/her rights have been violated.

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.

Peru carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. In this regard, the Coordination Office of the Prosecutors Specialized in Illicit Drug Trafficking Crimes (FEDTID), through the activities deployed by the provincial prosecutors' offices specializing in illicit drug trafficking crimes, is the prosecutorial unit that uses such mutual legal assistance mechanisms as extradition and referral of proceedings. However, the International Judicial Cooperation Office of the Peruvian Public Prosecutors' Office is responsible for the activities aimed at strengthening such international cooperation.

OBJECTIVE 2

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.

During the evaluation period (2019-2023), Peru has enacted and adopted the following legislative and administrative measures or actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within 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
Legislative Actions/Measures	X	X	National Anti-Drug Policy through to 2030 (Supreme Decree No. 192-2020-PCM)
Administrative Actions/Measures	X	X	Establish the Strategic Intervention Zones for the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Policy through to 2030 (Supreme Decree N° 086-2021-PCM)

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

Peru 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 of 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	
	American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997	X	
Inter-American Conventions	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 with satisfaction that Peru has a national drug authority, which has a legal basis. Furthermore, CICAD observes that in the country there is an independent annual budget for the national drug authority, which is independent. Likewise, CICAD notes that Peru 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 of evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies and that the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, control measures, drug observatories, 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 Peru collects and uses evidence as a basis for the formulation and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies. In addition, CICAD observes the involvement of relevant actors from priority areas in the development, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies. However, the scientific community/academia, civil society, and the private sector are not involved in these activities. CICAD notes that the country has partially delegated drug-related responsibilities to local/subnational governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and 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 in the subnational/local territories, which provide decentralized operation and coordination at the local level to respond to the drug problem. Likewise, Peru has specific and ongoing programs to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by municipalities or local 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 Peru does not take into account the 2020 OAS Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and its corresponding Plan of

Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies. However, these policies and strategies take into account the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CICAD notes that the country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach, the gender perspective, and the social inclusion approach. Likewise, CICAD notes that Peru 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 Peru 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 concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem, based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development. In addition, CICAD notes that Peru 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 Peru 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 that the legislation of Peru provides for the application of alternative measures to incarceration for minor non-violent drug-related offenses, which respect human rights and take into account the gender perspective in accordance relevant international instruments. However, CICAD observes that the country does not develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate for these measures, nor does it promote 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 Peru 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 to 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 concern that Peru does not promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses nor does it have special courts or tribunals for these offenses. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country does not promote legal reforms, in regard to proportional penalties for minor drug-related offense.

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 Peru has a National Drug Observatory (NDO), which has a legal basis and has been assigned the financial and human resources needed to carry out its functions. However, CICAD observes that the country has not established or maintained working relationships with universities or specialized research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and other academic and research institutions. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Peru has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries but has not conducted studies on drug use applying the SIDUC methodology. 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. Additionally, Peru has carried out studies using methods that are non-representative of the population and/or qualitative methodologies to obtain information on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar

methodologies. Accordingly, CICAD observes that the country's observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through meetings and document exchanges, and publishes periodic reports. However, Peru does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify NSP or other emerging drug threats. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country's observatory carries out trainings with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management but does not convene meetings or other workshops where the results of studies and other data collection activities are shared with local stakeholders. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Peru has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers. However, CICAD notes that the country's 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 with satisfaction that Peru has carried out and published a demand reduction study during the evaluation period (2019-2023). Moreover, 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. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Peru has carried out studies to evaluate treatment programs and interventions, but not for prevention programs, and it has not conducted intermediate outcome or impact evaluations of prevention or treatment programs. On the other hand, the country has a mechanism to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care and treatment programs and services, but not of rehabilitation and recovery and social integration services in the public health and/or social protection network.

Objective 3

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

CICAD notes that Peru 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. Additionally, the country carries periodic studies and research on the drug market for illicit drugs and on the medical and scientific uses and other legal use of narcotics or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. CICAD observes that Peru does not collect information on drug prices, but rather on the purity or concentration and chemical profile of drugs and carries out chemical characterization and tests of purity for substances that may or may not be subject to international control. Moreover, the country has mechanisms through which substances that have been identified as not under international control can be placed under control. CICAD notes that Peru has an institution responsible for analyzing chemical

substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, but are not part of the drug information network (DIN). On the other hand, the country participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances. CICAD observes that Peru's national drug information network (DIN) relies on standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply and that the country 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, Peru 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 representatives for all MEM groups, actively participating in and contributing to the evaluation process. However, CICAD notes that Peru did not carry out periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drugs Policies aimed at national institutions. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country promoted the analysis of the findings of the 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. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Peru has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states and sharing of 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 with satisfaction that Peru 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. Furthermore, the country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Additionally, Peru promotes exchanges 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/or strategies. Similarly, the country participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. Furthermore, in Peru 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. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations, and the exchange of information between them. Moreover, CICAD notes that Peru 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 Peru's competent authorities carry out cooperation activities at the regional and international level to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. Furthermore, CICAD notes that, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), Peru has enacted and adopted the legislative and administrative measures or actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within 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 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