



OAS

More rights for more people



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Haiti

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

HAITI

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019

PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

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 AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Haiti's national drug authority is the National Drug Control Commission (CONALD), established in 2001, is under the office of the Prime Minister. Law on Drug Trafficking Control of 2001 outlines the powers of CONALD. CONALD coordinates and organizes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, observatory on drugs, international cooperation, and program evaluation.

The annual operating budget of CONALD is integrated into the budget of the Ministry of Finance. The annual budget for CONALD for 2014-2018 is as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Amount of annual budget (in U.S.dollars)	\$460,955	\$457,800	\$573,472	\$564,301	\$643,660

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Haiti does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

Local governments are not delegated responsibilities on drug issues and have no autonomy with legal basis to implement concrete actions, in coordination with CONALD.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

CONALD has an office in charge of promoting, coordinating, training, and providing technical support on drug-related issues to local governments and stakeholders. However, CONALD does not have offices or coordinators within the territories in the country.

The country has a specific and stable mechanism to transfer funds and to finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by local municipalities or government.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Haiti takes into consideration crime prevention and violence issues in the drafting of national social public policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Haiti has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources and, a national information network, with the participation of the following stakeholders: health agencies, statistical and census institutions, private consultants, civil society, other social stakeholders, and international cooperation agencies.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students	X		2014
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2018
Patient register of treatment centers	X		2018
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	

The following is the information in the areas of 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		2015
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2015
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
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	
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		2018
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	

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

The indicators and information on drugs managed by the national observatory on drugs includes, data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

The country has studies to evaluate drug programs and interventions in demand reduction, but none for supply reduction and control measures.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Haitian Law on Drug Trafficking Control of 2001 provides for the use of alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. However, these alternatives do not take into account gender differences.

The country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Haiti does not have interinstitutional or multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Haiti does not have legislation that provides for proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses or special courts for these type of offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the second through the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Haiti has had a national drug authority. The national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, observatory on drugs, international cooperation, and program evaluation, and has a budget.

CICAD notes that in the sixth round (2013-2014), Haiti had a national drug plan which expired during the seventh round (2014-2018). No national drug plan or strategy existed during the first to fifth rounds (1999-2009).

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti takes into consideration crime prevention and violence issues in the drafting of national social public policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD takes note that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Haiti has had a national observatory on drugs and notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a national observatory on drugs with the financial, human and technological resources and, a national drug information network. CICAD views that Haiti has some priority studies in demand reduction and some information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. Although, CICAD is pleased that the country carries out studies to evaluate drug demand reduction programs but none on supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD notes that during the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Haiti has had legislation that incorporates alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, there have not been mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses or special courts for these offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Haiti has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention and treatment, but not social integration. These policies include gender approaches and age differences, but not intercultural or human rights approaches.

Guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account in establishing prevention programs, but not for treatment and social integration programs.

The country has not carried out process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, but has conducted an impact evaluation of an awareness campaign program.

Haiti implements coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs that allow for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders, through the Advisory Committee on Demand Reduction coordinated by the National Drug Control Commission (CONALD).

The country implements a school-based awareness campaign to minimize the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Haiti is implementing prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary/primary 	School sensitization program	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	School sensitization program	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University/tertiary education 	School sensitization program	Universal

The country does not implement prevention programs in the following populations: pre-school students, the street population, families, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, individuals in the workplace, or the prison population.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Haiti has a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing access without discrimination. The programs and devices include early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, and dual pathology (co-morbidity) but not social integration and services related to recovery support services. These programs take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of UNODC and WHO, and compliance of these standards are monitored through follow-up on outpatient care.

There also are mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. Outpatient and residential services are provided by the public health system, private institutions and religious organizations, but not by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). All services are provided without discrimination and regardless of gender, color or race.

The country has established and maintained cooperative relations with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

Haiti has a referral system, which is a means to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, and social integration programs. There also are mechanisms, such as the minimum standards of care, to protect the rights of drug users in treatment programs and services.

The country has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use. The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Public Health and the Population (MSPP), in liaison with CONALD, supervise actions taken by such establishments offering treatment and rehabilitation services. The MSPP ensures the quality in services.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Haiti offers ongoing competency-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social reintegration.

The country certifies personnel who are working in prevention, treatment and social integration services at the basic and intermediate levels. CONALD certifies personnel in the area of prevention; the Haitian Government, the Mars & Kline Psychiatric Center, and the “Défilé de Beudet Hospital” certifies in the area of treatment services; and the Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism and other Chemical Addictions (APAAC) and the NGO of Caritas St. Antoine certifies in the area of social integration.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Haiti’s Ministry of Public Health and the Population is responsible for the accreditation process of treatment centers.

The country also has supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure that quality criteria for prevention, care and treatment services are met.

Haiti has not conducted an assessment to determine national needs for care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention and treatment, but not social integration. These programs are implemented through coordination mechanisms with other social stakeholders, and include age difference and gender, but not intercultural or human rights approaches. CICAD observes that guidelines of specialized international organizations and the measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are considered in prevention programs, but not for treatment or social integration services. CICAD views with satisfaction that Haiti conducts an impact evaluation of an awareness campaign program. However, there are no process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs.

CICAD takes note that from the fifth through the seventh rounds (2007-2018), Haiti has had universal prevention programs for primary, secondary, and university students. However, CICAD notes with concern that target populations remain to be covered.

CICAD observes Haiti's progress throughout all the seven rounds (1999-2018), in offering comprehensive treatment programs. However, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have social integration programs. CICAD is pleased to see that during the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Haiti has incorporated mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. CICAD also recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the results of treatment and care programs. There also are mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment services, and supervisory mechanisms for treatment centers.

CICAD views with satisfaction that between the third and sixth rounds (2003-2014), Haiti offered various trainings in the area of prevention, treatment and research, and in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country offers training in demand reduction. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that the country certifies personnel working in the prevention, treatment and social integration services at the basic and intermediate levels.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has an accreditation process for treatment centers and with monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with quality criteria in care and treatment services and in prevention programs. However, CICAD notes that the country does not conduct an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care or treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Haiti does not design, implement or update its national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Haiti does not have mechanisms or systems to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The country also does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not prepare or update studies or research on the medical and scientific uses or other legal use of crops containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances subject to international control. Standardized, comparable methodologies are not used to measure illicit crops and drug production.

Haiti does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify the chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

The country does not promote or implement mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).



OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Haiti does not design or implement alternative integral and sustainable development programs, or preventive alternative development programs as part of its strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives among urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Haiti does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Haiti does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches of micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

In 2017, the country exchanged information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health sector.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Haiti, therefore they are not addressed in the design, implementation and strengthening of comprehensive policies, plans or strategies.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not design, implement or update national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD expresses its concern that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Haiti has not had mechanisms or systems for collecting and analyzing information related to the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD also notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drug. Similarly, there are no scientific studies or research on medicinal, scientific or other legal uses of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. Furthermore, Haiti does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. In addition, the country does not promote or implement mechanisms for the identification of NPS nor does it use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, nor does the country promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD recognizes that through the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and the extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches to small-scale drug trafficking or microdrug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security, but exchanges information on the effects of this phenomenon in the health sector.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Haiti does not have protocols or operating procedures for detecting, investigating, and dismantling laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

There are programs and strategies to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints by land, air, and sea.

Haiti does not have laws or regulations providing for the use of special investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

The country does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in interdiction operations on regulations, processes and procedures regarding drug trafficking and related crimes. There also is no training on specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

Haiti does not have updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats in drug trafficking and related offenses.

The Bureau of Pharmacies, Medications and Traditional Medicine (DPM/MT) is responsible for the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Haiti's Central Office for Pharmacies and Control of Chemical Substances (DCP) of the Ministry of Public Health and the Population (MSPP) is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. The DCP implements the 2008 Standards and Procedures of DPM/MT.

The country has not developed instruments or mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and methods of cooperation to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Haiti conducts analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms about substances, their analogs and precursors that pose a threat to public health. The country has an inter-agency committee that promotes information exchange and cooperation among the agencies responsible for combatting drug trafficking.

The Haiti Law on Drug Trafficking Control of 2001 partly incorporates the control measures outlined in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988) to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

The country uses the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

Haiti has training programs for drug control personnel on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Haiti has an updated register of individuals and corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotic drugs, or psychotropic substances. Licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors, and regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are carried out.

The country does not have legislation that covers criminal, civil or administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Haiti does not have special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes, such as training of the judicial actors in the penal chain and other authorities.

Haiti does not have legislation to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Haiti does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants. There also is no early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace such substances or other substances subject to international control.

The country uses special investigative techniques such as the Modified Duquenois-Levine test and the Scott Reagent testing system to detect and analyze NPS.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Haiti's Law on the Organization and Operations of the Central Financial Information Unit (UCREF) of 2016, updates and strengthens the legislative and institutional framework to counter the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking.

The country does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

UCREF is the mechanism the country uses for inter-agency coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering. UNCREF is Haiti's Financial Intelligence Unit, which is an autonomous agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security that facilitates information sharing between banks and other national institutions.

Haiti has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Haiti has a Law on the Drug Trafficking Control of 2001, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related offenses. This Law outlines the parameters in which the country administers seized and forfeited assets, which is through the Special Fund to Combat Organized Crime.

The country does not have regulations to facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

Haiti does not offer or participate in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Haiti has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations, through the Joint Information and Coordination Center (CICC).

In the country, the CICC, the National Drug Control Commission (CONALD) and the Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism and other Chemical Addictions (APAAC) form the national system for exchanging intelligence information on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts regarding changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has programs and strategies to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections and land, air and maritime verification points. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has an institution responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. CICAD also observes that Haiti offers and participates in ongoing training programs for the personnel analyzing the aforementioned chemical substances. However, CICAD expresses its concern that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has not had protocols or procedures for the detection, investigation and dismantling of laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti does not have regulations that consider the use of specialized research tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. Moreover, the country does not have ongoing training programs aimed at personnel involved in interdiction operations, regarding regulations, processes and procedures related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Haiti also does not carry out updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD is pleased that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Haiti has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country carries out analyses including exchanging information through existing mechanisms in the international field on substances, their analogs and precursors that represent a threat to public health. Haiti also uses the INCB PEN Online information system of pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances. Additionally, the country has training programs for drug control personnel and for the identification and management of controlled chemical substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that Haiti does not have mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general, regarding applicable controls and forms of cooperation to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Likewise, licenses are granted to manufacturers and distributors, and necessary regular inspections and audits are carried out on the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle the aforementioned products. CICAD is concerned that the Haitian legislation does not include criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations committed by individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursors, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

CICAD is pleased to see that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has training or awareness-raising activities offered to competent national authorities and health professionals regarding adequate access

to substances, subject to international control, for purposes exclusively for doctors and scientists. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have special processes for granting import and export authorizations of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Haiti does not have a regulatory framework governing the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD recognizes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has new special investigation techniques, updated equipment or new technologies acquired and used for the detection and analysis of NPS. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges presented by these substances. Likewise, CICAD notes with concern that Haiti does not have an EWS to identify and trace the NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as the other substances submitted to international control.

CICAD is pleased that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Haiti has had legal frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms that allow for inter-institutional coordination and cooperation in the area of prevention and control of money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Haiti has mechanisms that allow the analysis of risks of money laundering, according to the FATF recommendations. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have protocols, allowing the authorities to develop financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that between the fourth and the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Haiti has had a competent authority for the administration of confiscated assets related to money laundering. However, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have legislation, norms and procedures, in accordance with international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and confiscation of assets, instruments or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. CICAD expresses its concern that Haiti does not have norms that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD views with concern that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has not had specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has national information collection mechanisms for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by criminal organizations in drug trafficking. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing behavior and modus operandi of drug trafficking criminal organizations.

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 AND RELATED CRIMES.

Haiti carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) and third States, as well as with relevant international organizations such as the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). The country also cooperates with other international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographical material produced by countries and international organizations. There are secure communications channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Haiti also promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices in the area of training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing national drug policies. Moreover, the country exchanges information in connection with the management, processing, and dissemination for operational purposes of intelligence information on illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, and drug-related terrorism and financing of terrorism. Partners include the national law enforcement agencies and agencies for land, sea, and air border control.

Haiti participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. However, the country has no mechanisms for coordination and cooperation with other countries on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related offenses.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Haiti has not reviewed or updated its regulatory or procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and administration of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related offenses. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2008.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests regarding investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offenses. Haiti's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including the identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense.

OBJECTIVE 3 | STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Haiti has not enacted laws or adopted administrative measures or actions to improve compliance with the obligations set forth in international legal instruments on the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
		Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	X	
		Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	X	
		Convention against Corruption, 2003	X	
	Inter-American Conventions		Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997	X
		Convention against Corruption, 1996	X	
		Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X



OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Haiti has bilateral and regional agreements on international cooperation for mutual legal or judicial assistance related to the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, the country has a multilateral agreement. Haiti has extradition and reciprocal assistance agreements on cooperation to control illicit maritime drug trafficking. The country also has laws and other legal provisions that enable Haiti to provide mutual judicial or legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes, and permits the extradition of nationals for said crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes note that during the third round (2003-2004), Haiti had maritime cooperation agreements on drug control. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the country conducts technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the OAS and third States, as well as with relevant international organizations. Additionally, CICAD expresses satisfaction that in the fourth round (2005-2006), Haiti had an intelligence center that facilitated exchanges of operation information with foreign intelligence and drug control agencies. From the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), CICAD notes that the country has had secure communication channels to exchange intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Haiti has shared information on money laundering, among national agencies and other countries. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), there are competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests regarding investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, there are legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including the identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country has not reviewed or updated its regulatory or procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and administration of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes.

CICAD expresses satisfaction that from the first to the sixth rounds (1999-2014), Haiti had legislation on drug matters, including money laundering, corruption, control of chemical substance, diversion of pharmaceutical products, firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also notes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has ratified conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States related to the world drug problem. However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Haiti has bilateral and regional agreements on international cooperation for mutual legal or judicial assistance related to the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country also has laws and other legal provisions that enable Haiti to provide mutual judicial or legal assistance to third party states in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has had laws or legal provisions to permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes, and permits the extradition of nationals.

CICAD recognizes Haiti for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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

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