

# ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

cicad

**FORTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION**  
**May 6 - 8, 2009**  
**Washington, DC**

**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.45**  
**CICAD/doc.1725/09 rev.2 corr.1**  
**21 May 2009**  
**Original: Spanish**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE**  
**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**  
**TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF**

**THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**  
**AT ITS THIRTY- NINTH REGULAR SESSION**

# ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

cicad

**FORTY-FOURTH REGULAR SESSION**  
**November 19 - 21, 2008**  
**Santiago, Chile**

**OEA/SER.L/XIV.2.44**  
**CICAD/doc.1696/09**  
**30 April 2009**  
**Original: English**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

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

**TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF**

**THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**  
**AT ITS THIRTY- NINTH REGULAR SESSION**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary .....	1
Meetings and Officers of CICAD in 2008 .....	3
CHAPTER I THE CICAD PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE .....	4
A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM.....	4
Overview.....	4
Hemispheric Report – Fourth Evaluation Round.....	4
Pre-Intergovernmental Working Group .....	4
Cooperation with the UN — MEM Contribution to the UNGASS Review .....	5
First drafting session – Implementation of Recommendations from the Fourth Evaluation Round Report.....	5
Technical Meetings and Regional Capacity-Building Workshops .....	5
In-Situ visit to St. Lucia .....	5
B. DEMAND REDUCTION .....	6
Overview.....	6
Substance Abuse Prevention.....	6
The theoretical basis for substance abuse prevention programs .....	6
Evaluation of substance abuse prevention programs for youth.....	6
University education in addictions studies.....	6
Program Execution.....	7
School-based Life Skills substance abuse prevention program .....	7
Youth Outreach Programs in El Salvador.....	7
Culture of Lawfulness.....	7
Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation.....	8
Standards of care in drug treatment and regulation of treatment centers.....	8
Policy development: Integration of drug treatment into national health care systems .....	8
Training and certification of drug treatment counselors .....	8
Drug treatment protocols .....	9
Exchanges of best practices in drug abuse treatment.....	9
The drugs and crime nexus .....	9
Drug-related morbidity and mortality .....	10
Demand reduction on the international policy agenda.....	10

C.	SUPPLY REDUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT .....	10
	Overview.....	10
	Supply Reduction and Control.....	10
	Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development.....	11
	Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO) .....	12
	Colombia: Study on the Effects of Aerial Glyphosate Spraying .....	12
D.	ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING .....	13
	Overview.....	13
	Training.....	13
	Expert Group.....	13
	Management of Seized and Forfeited Assets .....	14
	Technology .....	14
	Online Capacity Building .....	14
	Publications.....	14
E.	INSTITUTION BUILDING .....	15
	Overview.....	15
	National drug policy .....	15
	Decentralization of drug policy.....	15
	SAVIA, Health and Drugs in the Americas .....	16
	Others relevant activities.....	17
F.	EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH .....	17
	Overview.....	17
	University Partnership Projects.....	17
	Research.....	18
	On-Line Specialization Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals (PREINVEST) .....	18
	International Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals to Study the Drug Issues in Latin America .....	18
	Technical Cooperation.....	19
	Exploratory Research Study on Drugs and Violence in an Intentional Sample of Women in Twelve Countries of the Americas.....	19
	National Organization Registry Project with Brazil .....	19
	Program for Integrated Academic Education.....	19
	Publications.....	19
G.	INTER-AMERICAN DRUG OBSERVATORY.....	20
	Overview.....	20

Research.....	20
Surveys in 2008.....	20
Statistical Profiles by Country .....	20
Latin American Epidemiology Work Group – <i>Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Drogas</i> (REDLA).....	20
Ibero-American Workshop of National Drug Observatories (Fourth Meeting).....	21
CICAD/NIDA Competitive Research Award Fund.....	21
National Drug Information Systems .....	21
Program to Estimate the Human, Social and Economic Costs of Drugs in the Americas .....	21
New Methodologies .....	21
Publications.....	22
CHAPTER II: FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS .....	23
CICAD’S CURRENT BUDGETARY SITUATION .....	23
OAS REGULAR FUND .....	25
FUNDS REQUESTED AND RECEIVED (EXTERNAL DONORS).....	25
Cash Contributions.....	25
Contributions in Kind .....	27
CICAD PROGRAM EXECUTION DURING 2008 .....	30
RESULTS OF THE STRATEGY TO OBTAIN EXTERNAL FUNDING .....	31

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)  
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF  
THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES  
AT ITS THIRTY- NINTH REGULAR SESSION**

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the thirty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 54 (f) and 91 (f) of the OAS Charter. In 2006, the Secretary General reorganized the institutional structure of the OAS. This process led to CICAD being included in the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, together with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the Department of Public Security and the Department for the Coordination of Policies and Programs.

The present report follows the broad headings of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, approved in 1996.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission was mandated to assist its member states to tackle the drug problem in the Americas from a “global and multidisciplinary perspective.” It is no small task for an organization to strike a balance between a “comprehensive and balanced approach” (Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, 1996) on a regional scale and impact-focused programs that can yield concrete results in the short term, while all the time working with a finite budget, human resources and management capacity. The year 2008 provided a unique opportunity for CICAD, its member states and its partners to confront this challenge imaginatively and productively.

CICAD has two structural components that help to establish a comprehensive vision of the drug problem in the Americas: the **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism** (MEM) and the **Inter-American Observatory on Drugs** (OID). In 2008, the MEM brought out the *Hemispheric Report Evaluation on Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006*, the fourth edition of a series that addresses the collective progress of the CICAD member states in confronting the drug problem from a regional perspective. The Governmental Expert Group also began the follow-up evaluations of member state implementation of MEM recommendations of the Fourth Round, to be issued in 2009.

Culminating several years of field work and technical assistance, the OID issued a ground-breaking comparative study of household surveys of drug use in six South American countries, which was produced in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). These surveys, which all employ the same CICAD standardized methodology, help decision-makers understand their national patterns of drug use in a regional and global context, and to adopt appropriate measures and policies.

CICAD has developed new programs in the area of **demand reduction** as well. The first forum of mayors and other representatives of European and Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) cities was held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in April to improve the quality and availability of drug abuse treatment at the local level. Funded by the European Union for 2007-2009, this program allows CICAD to promote

policy development and technical exchanges on best practices in drug treatment, including alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent offenders.

CICAD's Demand Reduction program has also achieved major breakthroughs in raising professional standards of drug abuse treatment personnel in Central America, especially among those dealing with addiction first hand in juvenile detention centers and drug treatment centers. Initially developed and tested in El Salvador, the program expanded to Guatemala in 2008, and is slated to begin in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua in 2009. Mexico and Panama have also asked for assistance in this area. In El Salvador, the Government began to develop a certification process for drug treatment counselors who have received the training.

At the tenth meeting of the CICAD Demand Reduction Expert Group, held in Chile in September 2008, the CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Use in the Workplace were reviewed and completed.

The new **Institution Building** program, SAVIA (*Salud y Vida en las Américas* - Health and Life in the Americas) is expanding on its predecessor to strengthen institutional capacity at the local level in the area of drug treatment and prevention in the Andean region and now Uruguay. Funded by the Spanish government, the program makes grants directly to local municipalities for specific treatment and prevention projects.

The **Educational Development and Research** program has been assisting Latin American universities to share a basic core curriculum among schools of nursing, education, public health and medicine, as well as provide regional capacity-building programs.

In response to member state requests, the **Anti-Money Laundering** Section developed a set of technical assistance and best practices to help governments better manage assets seized and forfeited from money launderers and drug traffickers. The section has been working closely with Argentina, Chile and Uruguay to fine-tune the training material, with help of a full-time staff member based in Uruguay. The section also revamped its curriculum for mock trials of money laundering cases so that judges, prosecutors, investigators and defense lawyers can get hands-on experience in dealing with this kind of crime.

Synthetic drugs, such as methamphetamine and Ecstasy, represent a growing threat to countries in the hemisphere. The relative ease with which these drugs can be produced and the harmful consequences of their use, present significant challenges for all countries. A training program, initiated by CICAD's **Supply Reduction** program in partnership with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and focused specifically on synthetic drugs, serves to increase awareness regarding this emerging problem. The program also introduces law enforcement officers, prosecutors, chemists and others to the specialized knowledge and skills necessary to implement effective controls over the production, distribution and use of synthetic drugs.

**Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development** has been identified as an important objective in the Andean region which is the sole source of coca leaves, the raw material for making cocaine, and also supplies marijuana and opium poppy. CICAD has focused on promoting ideas to support those groups growing alternative products in areas where illicit drug crops are cultivated. CICAD's newly reconvened expert group met in Peru in September and will be bringing out a manual of best practices to strengthen associations of farmers growing alternative crops. Once this assignment is completed the Group of Experts was directed not to hold any more meetings or carry out any new activities until the Commission determines otherwise. Other initiatives undertaken by CICAD include a pilot study on the use of farm field school methodology in extension work with farmers in Peru, and a scientific investigation in Colombia into the human health and environmental risks of aerial spraying in the eradication of coca fields.

*Meetings and Officers of CICAD in 2008*

The Commission held its forty-third regular session in Washington, DC, on May 2-4 and its forty-fourth regular session in Santiago, Chile, on November 19-21.

The Chair of CICAD for the 2007-2008 term of office was Colombia, in the person of the Vice Minister of Justice, first Mr. Guillermo Francisco Reyes, and then, as of November, Gilberto Orozco. The Vice Chair for the same term was Chile, in the person of Dr. María Teresa Chadwick, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Control of Narcotics (CONACE).

At its forty-fourth regular session, the Commission elected Chile as the Chair, in the person of Dr. María Teresa Chadwick for the 2008-2009 term. For the same term, the United States was elected as Vice Chair, in the person of Mr. David Johnson, Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the U.S. Department of State.

# CHAPTER I

## THE CICAD PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE

### A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM

#### *Overview*

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) was established under the mandate of the heads of state and government at the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in April 1998. The MEM came into being as a result of the recognition by the governments of the hemisphere that the complex and transnational nature of the drug problem requires a comprehensive, balanced response by them, acting in concert under the principle of shared responsibility. The overall objective of the MEM process is to stimulate advances in all aspects of the fight against illicit drugs in all the member states of CICAD, taking into account the different ways in which the drug problem manifests itself in each. The MEM pursues this goal by means of national and hemispheric evaluations carried out by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) over a three-year cycle that measure the counter-drug performance achieved by the 34 individual CICAD member states and by the hemisphere as a whole. Throughout this peer review process, which looks at institutional capacity, demand and supply reduction efforts and control measures, member states learn of the strengths and weaknesses of their anti-drug programs and are encouraged to correct deficiencies, seeking assistance from other member states or CICAD's Executive Secretariat as needed. Before the start of each round, the MEM procedures undergo a comprehensive review by the Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of representatives of the 34 member states, with a view to strengthening the MEM procedures, instruments and evaluation cycle.

Since its inception, the MEM has completed three rounds of evaluations, 1999-2000, 2001-2002 and 2003-2004. The Fourth Evaluation Round (2005-2006) concluded its first phase with the approval by the Commission at its forty-second regular session of the full evaluation reports on all 34 member states and 453 recommendations in total. Its second phase – an evaluation of the progress made by member states in implementing these recommendations – will conclude with the publication of the report in June 2009 for presentation to the thirty-ninth regular session of the OAS General Assembly.

#### *Hemispheric Report – Fourth Evaluation Round*

The MEM Hemispheric Report addresses the collective progress of the CICAD member states in confronting the drug problem from a regional perspective. The draft Hemispheric Report for 2005-2006 was prepared electronically by a core team of GEG experts and MEM staff and circulated to the Commissioners prior to the forty-third regular session. A working group reviewed the draft at the CICAD session, and the Commission approved the final version. It was presented to the OAS General Assembly in Colombia in June 2008, being available in hard copy and online.

#### *Pre-Intergovernmental Working Group*

A preparatory meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group (Pre-IWG), chaired by Argentina, met on March 25-28 in Buenos Aires to discuss fundamental issues of the MEM process, as called for at the

Commission's forty second regular session. The meeting was primarily technical in nature and focused on identifying weaknesses and possible solutions to be addressed by the IWG in February 2009. Additionally, the Pre-IWG called upon the expertise of CICAD's Expert Groups as well as the support of the Executive Secretariat to assist in the technical review of the indicator proposals for the Fifth Evaluation Round. The pre-IWG recommended that work should continue electronically and to this end, a Pre-IWG virtual platform was set up to maintain a permanent exchange of ideas until the February IWG meeting. The Pre-IWG presented a report of its findings to the CICAD Commission at its forty-third regular session.

#### *Cooperation with the UN — MEM Contribution to the UNGASS Review*

The MEM reports from previous rounds were utilized as supplementary information for the ten-year review of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Twentieth Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 1998). The information was presented at the fifty first session of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs, March 2008 in preparation for the Special Session of the General Assembly in March 2009.

#### *First drafting session – Implementation of Recommendations from the Fourth Evaluation Round Report*

The GEG met in Lima on October 6-15 to evaluate the progress made by member states in implementing all national recommendations assigned in the Fourth Evaluation Round reports. Once drafted, the reports were sent to the respective national coordinating entities for comments, responses to GEG questions and updated information. These will be reviewed at the second drafting session in March 2009 when final drafts will be prepared for approval by CICAD at its forty fifth regular session. Countries also had the opportunity to submit requests for assistance to implement priority MEM recommendations, which will be analyzed by the Executive Secretariat.

#### *Technical Meetings and Regional Capacity-Building Workshops*

The MEM Section carried out a series of meetings in Bolivia and Venezuela in June 2008 to discuss the respective MEM recommendations from the Fourth Evaluation Round and to hold workshops for the various national institutions contributing information to the MEM process. Meetings were also held with national authorities responsible for specific areas of drug control.

Two regional capacity-building workshops were held in July aimed at reviewing and improving the capacity of national coordinating entities (NCEs) to achieve their role within the MEM evaluation cycle and carry out their responsibilities more effectively, such as improved data collection, organization, structure, and coordination. The workshops, held in Panama City, Panama, for Spanish-speaking member states (24 participants) and Nassau, the Bahamas, for English-speaking member states (33 participants) were attended by 32 member states in total.

#### *In-Situ visit to St. Lucia*

An in-situ visit was organized to St. Lucia, May 19-21, to promote cooperation and improve the quality of dialogue between the country and CICAD as well as the information provided to the MEM. Additionally, the visit sought to promote St. Lucia's full participation in the MEM process, providing subsequent training and technical assistance as appropriate, in particular in the establishment of a coordinating body as part of the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS), and the drafting of a new anti-drug strategy and action plan. The visiting team included representatives from the CICAD Executive Secretariat, the MEM Section, the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat.

## B. DEMAND REDUCTION

### *Overview*

CICAD's Demand Reduction Program, created in 1987, covers two broad areas: prevention of the use and abuse of alcohol and other licit and illicit drugs, and of the misuse of prescription drugs, and the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with problems associated with the use of alcohol and other licit and illicit drugs. CICAD's Expert Group on Demand Reduction, created by the Commission in 1996 to advise it on technical issues in the field, meets at regular intervals to develop strategy papers and guidelines in drug demand reduction. Forms of cooperation with member states include human resources education and training, technical and financial assistance for specific projects, exchange of best practices, institution building and policy development, and the setting of hemispheric standards in demand reduction.

### *Substance Abuse Prevention*

#### **The theoretical basis for substance abuse prevention programs**

CICAD has developed a number of strategy papers on substance abuse prevention, including the Inter-American Program of Quito: Comprehensive Education to Prevent Drug Abuse (1990), and the Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention (2005). CICAD's prevention strategy adheres closely to the United Nations Political Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (1998). In 2007, CICAD's Expert Group on Demand Reduction, chaired by Chile, developed the first part of the Hemispheric Guidelines on Workplace Prevention of Drug Use, which was subsequently presented to the Commission at its forty-second regular session. The tenth expert group meeting, which took place on September 30-October 2, 2008, reviewed the final version of these Guidelines, which include a logic framework for workplace prevention programs. This document, the first of its kind in the hemisphere, will be made available on CICAD's website in early 2009.

At its forty-third regular session, the CICAD Commission elected Mexico to chair the Demand Reduction Expert Group for the term of December 2008 – December 2010, with the United States serving as Vice Chair for the same period.

#### **Evaluation of substance abuse prevention programs for youth**

In 2006-2007, CICAD's Demand Reduction Expert Group, chaired by Canada, along with an international task force, developed the *CICAD Toolkit for the Evaluation of Universal Substance Abuse Prevention Programs for Youth*, adopted the Toolkit and recommended its use to member states. The Commission endorsed the Toolkit at its forty-first regular session. The toolkit is currently being used to evaluate the Lions *Life Skills* substance abuse prevention program being conducted in Peru under CICAD auspices (see below). Technical teams from Colombia and Paraguay were trained in this evaluation methodology at a workshop in February 2008 so that they can conduct their own evaluations of the Lions programs in their countries with CICAD support.

#### **University education in addictions studies**

CICAD provided the start-up financing for developing the curricula and training professors in approaches to teaching in an on-line environment for two university programs in addictions studies:

**International On-line M.A. in Addictions Studies** (in Spanish): the first class of students entered the two-year program in 2002; the third class completed their studies in May 2008.

**Certificate Program in Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment** (in English) at the University of the West Indies (UWI) started its first classes on line in September 2007, for 34 students from the Caribbean region. The second class of students began in September 2008.

The current consortium of eight Latin American and European universities sponsoring the Spanish-language on-line M.A. was dissolved by mutual agreement in June 2008. The Miguel Hernández University and National Distance Education University (UNED), both of Spain, are taking the lead in developing a new on-line M.A. with a modular structure that responds better to continuing education needs in this field. Other universities in Latin America and Spain are expected to join this new program. Plans call for some modules to be offered in academic year 2009-2010. The Online Certificate Program in Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment, offered by the University of the West Indies, uses this same modular structure.

### *Program Execution*

#### **School-based Life Skills substance abuse prevention program**

The Lions Clubs International Foundation (LCIF) pioneered this initiative in the United States, reaching out to 11 million students from kindergarten to the 12<sup>th</sup> grade inclusive and 350,000 educators and other adults. CICAD's Lions prevention program has been operating in Belize since 2005 and in Peru, Paraguay and Colombia since 2006. As of 2008, the program has trained approximately 800 teachers in the delivery of the program in these four countries, and expects to train another 800 over the next two years. Prevention materials have been provided to a total of 150 schools, from kindergarten to 8th grade. The program began in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Mexico in 2008. The LCIF, CICAD and local Lions Clubs all make financial and in-kind contributions to the program in each country over a three-year period. The goal is to have each government (ministry of education and national drug commission) take on the program as an integral part of its school curriculum once CICAD support ends. This strategy has already proved successful in Colombia, where the government decided to allocate a considerable amount of additional funding to the Life Skills prevention program to enable it to expand more rapidly.

A team of university researchers is conducting an independent, scientific evaluation of the program in Peru in 2007-2008, using the newly-developed *CICAD Toolkit for the Evaluation of Universal Substance Abuse Prevention Programs for Youth*.

#### **Youth Outreach Programs in El Salvador**

CICAD provided financial and technical support for an outreach program to at-risk youth in El Salvador. In the town of Guazapa, the Youth Outreach Center, inaugurated in mid-2008, provides job training, development of leadership skills, family counseling and intervention, and sports and artistic activities for high-risk youth, as resources to prevent drug use, violence and other anti-social behavior. CICAD partnered with the OAS's Trust of the America's Partnership in Opportunities for Employment through Technology in the Americas (POETA) to provide training in information and communication technologies through Microsoft's Unlimited Potential (UP) Program, and job readiness training to high-risk youth in Guazapa.

#### **Culture of Lawfulness**

This program is designed to promote respect for the rule of law, and prevent violence, drug use and dealing, and other anti-social behaviors. The Culture of Lawfulness program, developed in Italy in the 1990s to boost citizen support for the government's anti-Mafia efforts, has since been taught in schools in Lebanon, Hong Kong, Mexico, Colombia and Peru. Working with the Salvadoran National Anti-Drug Commission and the country's Superior Council for Public Safety (CNSP), CICAD has developed and is carrying out a community-based culture of lawfulness program. With its partner, the National Strategy Information Center, a Washington-based non-profit organization, CICAD began to implement the Culture of Lawfulness program on a pilot basis in Costa Rica (8-10 schools), starting in 2008.

## *Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation*

CICAD's drug treatment program is made up of several inter-related strands: regulatory policy and the setting of standards; policy development; protocols or detailed technical guidance for clinicians; training and certification of drug treatment counselors; treatment alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent offenders, and empowerment and capacity-building for treatment improvement at the local level.

### **Standards of care in drug treatment and regulation of treatment centers**

CICAD has been working since the early 1990s to help ministries of health establish their regulatory authority over drug treatment centers and programs. CICAD's program is based on guidelines for minimum standards of care in drug treatment developed by the World Health Organization. To date, CICAD has helped about 18 countries develop and gain government approval for such standards. As a result of this work, the ministries of health in those countries now have the full regulatory authority to require drug treatment programs to comply with infrastructure, clinical and ethical standards. However, health ministries in most countries do not have the staff or budget needed to conduct verification of compliance.

### **Policy development: Integration of drug treatment into national health care systems**

Following publication of CICAD's *Guía Práctica para la Organización de un Sistema Integral de Tratamiento de la Dependencia de las Drogas* in 2004 (English version forthcoming, Practical Guide to Organizing a Comprehensive Drug Treatment System), CICAD advocates the concept that, since drug dependence is a chronic disease that imposes a severe burden on most member states, it should be addressed through a country's regular health care system. CICAD is currently working with the Government of Costa Rica to expand and decentralize treatment services in that country, and to develop approaches to the organization of treatment services that will facilitate access to treatment.

### **Training and certification of drug treatment counselors**

Starting in late 2006, CICAD developed a process to train and certify drug treatment counselors in El Salvador and Guatemala, in association with the U.S. National Certification Commission (NCC) of the National Association for Addiction Professionals (NAADAC). In 2007-08, training (160 hours for the introductory course) geared towards professional certification was provided in El Salvador, in cooperation with the National Anti-Drug Council (CNA), to 310 drug treatment personnel working in the ministries of Health and Education, thirty-four non-governmental treatment providers, and four government-run juvenile detention centers. In Guatemala, a select group of approximately 40 core trainers from four governmental institutions, two juvenile detention centers and twenty-four NGO treatment providers received intensive train-the-trainers instruction. The Government of El Salvador, with CICAD support, is in the process of creating the first national drug treatment counselor certification board in Latin America. An independent scientific evaluation of the results of this program will be conducted in El Salvador, starting in late 2008.

The program will encompass other Central American countries (Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua) in 2009, thanks to a grant from the Government of the United States. In this expansion, CICAD will work in coordination with the Global TreatNet program of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in those countries when both parties are present. In September, the Central American Permanent Commission for the Eradication of Production, Trafficking, Consumption and Illicit Use of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance (CPP) endorsed the program as having regional importance and determined that it meshed with the Regional Drug Action Plan. A memorandum of understanding formalized this cooperation in December.

CICAD is also cooperating with the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) to provide similar training to FLACT member organizations throughout Latin America.

## Drug treatment protocols

In a concerted effort to help countries improve the quality of drug treatment as part of their national drug treatment systems, CICAD has begun to develop evidence-based protocols and drug treatment guidelines for use by clinicians in Latin American and Caribbean countries. A CICAD task force met twice in 2008 to promote best practices in drug treatment and will produce a monograph on the subject containing recommendations to member states.

## Exchanges of best practices in drug abuse treatment

CICAD uses various means of exchanging best practices in drug treatment:

**Drug Treatment:** in early 2006, CICAD entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Chilean national drug commission (*Consejo Nacional para el Control de Estupefacientes*, CONACE), whereby CONACE provides technical assistance to other Latin American countries on a variety of technical demand reduction topics. In 2008, a workshop on drug treatment for adolescents was held under this agreement in Antigua, Guatemala, with the cooperation of the Spanish International Cooperation Training Center, and professional staff support from the Government of Chile and the UNODC-Colombia Office. The discussions centered on best practices and examined court-supervised drug treatment as an alternative to incarceration for drug-dependent offenders.

**EU-LAC Drug Treatment City Partnerships:** In late 2006, the OAS and the European Commission signed a three-year agreement to develop partnerships among European and Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) cities to improve the quality and availability of drug abuse treatment. Through this project, CICAD is promoting policy development and technical exchanges on best practices in drug treatment. Forty-four cities participated (24 from LAC and 20 from the European Union), and developed a first draft of an action plan for 2008-2010 at the first Inter-regional Forum of Cities, held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in April 2008. The participating cities approved a final version of the plan in June 2008. The plan covers three broad areas of cooperation: public policies in drug treatment; improvement of treatment services, and drug treatment as an alternative to incarceration. Twenty-seven activities, including technical workshops and exchanges among cities, will take place between October 2008 and April 2010. Lugo and Segovia, (both Spain), Gothenburg (Sweden), Coimbra (Portugal), San Ramón (Costa Rica), Montevideo (Uruguay), Conchalí (Chile), and Ghent (Belgium) will host one or more event.

In 2008, the members of the project Steering Committee were: Edinburgh (United Kingdom), Gothenburg (Sweden), Lugo (Spain), Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), Montevideo (Uruguay), the European Commission, and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD. Nassau (The Bahamas) also joined the Steering Committee in the third quarter of 2008.

CICAD created a new [online working environment](#) to enable all participants to communicate with each other quickly and inexpensively. The project received US\$358,548 in additional in-kind and direct contributions and commitments from participating cities or countries for specific project activities just in the first half of 2008. The European Commission reviewed the progress of project execution, and expressed no reservations on the first interim report presented by CICAD in June 2008.

## The drugs and crime nexus

CICAD's Demand Reduction Program and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs have focused on developing policy on drug treatment for incarcerated adults and juveniles and on research into their drug use and associated behaviors. In 2007, a CICAD task force developed a methodology for estimating drug use by prisoners, prior to and during incarceration, which was validated in Costa Rica in 2007, and was piloted, also in Costa Rica, in early 2008. The resulting survey questionnaires and methodologies now

form part of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC). Consistent with international conventions on human rights, CICAD advocates the provision of treatment and rehabilitation in prison for drug-dependent offenders as a means of reducing recidivism and preventing relapse into drug use. Based on clear evidence from those countries that have well-established programs to provide treatment alternatives for drug-dependent offenders, CICAD is promoting, through its EC-funded city partnerships program, consideration by cities and member states of such court-supervised drug treatment programs. In this effort, CICAD is cooperating with UNODC-Colombia.

### **Drug-related morbidity and mortality**

CICAD's demand reduction program has been working with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and experts from some member states to arrive at a better definition of drug-related morbidity and mortality (an indicator that was temporarily withdrawn from the MEM questionnaire). A task force met several times in 2008, and it expects to issue findings in 2009.

### **Demand reduction on the international policy agenda**

CICAD has made significant efforts to advance demand reduction on the international policy agenda through participation in technical and policy meetings. An agreement was signed between CICAD and the Latin American Psychiatric Association ([APAL](#)) in April 2008, which introduces drug use and treatment into APAL's policy agenda. CICAD participated in the *Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Drug Demand Reduction*, held in Vienna on September 15-17, 2008, which the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs convened in preparation for the UNGASS review.

## **C. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### *Overview*

CICAD's supply reduction and control activities are aimed at helping member states improve their capacity to reduce the production, distribution and availability of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical products used in the manufacture of drugs. The program also helps strengthen legislation, regulations and other measures to control chemical substances generally associated with the production of drugs and pharmaceutical products that could lend themselves to abuse. It deals with a wide range of enforcement and control issues.

The second area of activity is concerned with alternative development, supporting member states as governments carry out development projects to reduce, eliminate or prevent the illicit cultivation of coca, poppy and cannabis, using an integral approach to improve the overall social and economic situation of the population involved.

### *Supply Reduction and Control*

The Supply Reduction and Control Section continued its capacity building efforts in intelligence development through the Andean Community Regional Counterdrug Intelligence (ERCAIAD) that it helped to establish nine years ago. The program included two four-week regional seminars (operational and strategic intelligence) in Lima as well as four one-week national seminars in specialized areas of intelligence development (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador) with approximately 180 participants.

In response to the emerging problem of synthetic drugs in the hemisphere, CICAD worked in partnership with the governments of France (*Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-Drogue*, CIFAD) and Canada (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, RCMP) to deliver a training program in this new area. A total of approximately 85 law enforcement officers, chemists, prosecutors and regulatory officers concerned with the control of synthetic drugs participated in the two one-week seminars (Barranquilla, Colombia and Lima, Peru).

CICAD also worked with the Government of France (CIFAD and French Customs) and various chapters of the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC) to strengthen the capacity of member states to guarantee port security and the control of maritime narcotics trafficking. The program with BASC focused particular attention on the important role of the private sector in these areas. A total of five seminars were delivered under this program in Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico and Peru (2). Approximately one thousand public and private sector professionals participated in these various seminars. One initiative of particular note was the specialized seminar on airport security organized in partnership with French Customs held at Charles De Gaulle Airport in Paris.

CICAD entered into a new partnership with INTERPOL to deal with the growing problem of the illicit distribution via the Internet of internationally controlled substances, through the first of a series of specialized sub-regional seminars on this technical issue in Lima, Peru. The remaining seminars in the series will be delivered in 2009. In 2007, CICAD partnered with Microsoft Corporation for Internet security training.

Working with a variety of partners, CICAD continued its capacity-building efforts for law enforcement and customs officers in specialized counterdrug investigative techniques, chemical control, and the safe disposal of chemicals. Within this capacity building program, CICAD initiated a project to promote the culture of lawfulness, delivered at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in San Salvador, El Salvador, reaching approximately 25 officers from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua in November.

Three expert groups met to deal with specific technical issues and challenges. Under Peru's chairmanship, the groups on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products met in Lima. The groups considered a range of issues including the growing threat presented by synthetic drugs. The Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking met in Cartagena, Colombia and considered the threats posed by the movement of illicit drugs and related contraband that moves by maritime transport. The recommendations of all the expert groups were presented to the Commission in November.

#### *Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development*

In September, the Expert Group on Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Agriculture met in Lima and produced a guide for best practices for strengthening producer associations. This Expert Group was revived following a hiatus of nearly a decade in response to concerns among the Andean member states about generating a more consistent strategy in the region to deal with the illicit cultivation of coca and other controlled substances. The expert group evaluated the options for supporting associations of farmers growing alternative crops and the opportunities of preventative alternative development. It heard technical presentations from the Andean Community, Ecuador and Peru. As a finding, the group recommended closer collaboration among the countries to produce benefits of producer groups. The Commission accepted the Expert Group's report on the meeting at its forty-fourth regular session in November, and instructed it to complete its work on the manual of best practices to strengthen grower associations. Once this assignment is completed the Group of Experts was directed not to hold any more meetings or carry out any new activities until the Commission determines otherwise.

### **Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO)**

The Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO) initiative started in June 2005 with support from the World Cocoa Foundation (private business interests), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA). The ACCESO initiative aims to strengthen the entire supply chain of cacao production, from the field to the consumer, in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. CICAD took specific responsibility for developing technical assistance and training for cacao farmers with the “farmer field school” (FFS) methodology. This participatory approach allows farmers to learn by doing. The method integrates farmer and trainer through a two-way channel -- adoption of practical and theoretic knowledge about the cultivation of cacao and the use of simple methodological tools. The activities of farmer field schools incorporate elements of organization, observation, analysis, reflection and action that aim towards developing the skills needed to improve decision-making and problem-solving.

In 2008, CICAD financed the implementation of 30 farm field schools in Peru, which trained 750 growers and certified 60 of them as FFS instructors. The FFS extension methodology is also being used in Bolivia. In addition, CICAD underwrote the monitoring and evaluation of the impact achieved by the farm field schools program in Peru, which reached 5,840 farmers through 234 farm field schools over the three years of the project. The project’s first phase finished in late 2008, and the ACCESO team is planning a follow-on stage of activities.

### **Colombia: Study on the Effects of Aerial Glyphosate Spraying**

In 2005, CICAD’s scientific evaluation team presented the results of an independent study, undertaken at the request of the governments of Colombia, the United States and the United Kingdom, to measure the impact of aerial spraying of coca fields in Colombia on human health and the environment. Although no association between spraying and human reproduction was found, the team proposed to carry out additional studies to identify possible risk factors associated with other human activities or the environment. The independent scientific evaluation team that CICAD hired in 2006 presented most of its findings of the follow-up study on the human health and environmental evaluation of the aerial spraying to control coca and poppy crops in Colombia in late 2008. The completed study, which consisted of several technical articles, was submitted for consideration in the peer-reviewed scientific periodical *Journal of Human and Environmental Toxicology*, and was also to be published on the CICAD web site. The findings will also be presented to the public in Washington, DC and in Bogota in 2009.

The components of the study are the following:

- Risk to human and environmental health posed by the use of Glyphosate for the control of coca crops;
- Differences in gestation period in fertile women in five Colombian regions;
- Bio-monitoring of genotoxic risks for farm workers in five Colombian regions, considering their work exposure to Glyphosate;
- Identification of the geographic distribution of amphibian fauna exposed to the use of pesticides;
- Risk posed to amphibians due to the production and eradication of coca;
- Analysis of the drift from aerial spraying with Glyphosate and Cosmo-Flux, as employed in the Colombian eradication program; and
- Identification of the mixtures of Glyphosate and additives that might be less toxic for aquatic organisms than the one currently in use by the Government of Colombia.

## D. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

### *Overview*

CICAD cooperates with member states in combating money laundering and related activities through its Anti-Money Laundering Section by carrying out capacity-building programs focused on strengthening the knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors, public defenders, analysts from financial intelligence units and bank regulators to detect, investigate, prosecute and convict money laundering cases. This section seeks to collect, classify, update and distribute a core pool of data, knowledge and expertise on money laundering techniques, prosecuting strategies, best practices and legislation, making the information available to peer organizations. It also offers technical and advisory assistance to member states in drafting and updating relevant legislation and regulations, especially concerning the management of assets seized and forfeited from drug traffickers, so that governments can obtain control of assets resulting from trafficking and money laundering and make productive use of those resources. The section serves as the technical secretariat for the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering and, in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), represents the OAS at international meetings on conventions and policies to control this criminal activity and the financing of terrorism.

### *Training*

In 2008, CICAD's Anti-Money Laundering Section stepped up its activities in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism in the member states, focusing efforts mainly on South and Central America. Its training programs aim to increase the effectiveness of judicial systems by upgrading the knowledge and skill sets of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcement officers and analysts of financial intelligence units. It has forged a strong collaborative arrangement in the region with the UNODC, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the Government of Spain. This year, the Section undertook a major revamping of the coursework, model cases and supporting literature for the training program.

Training for the judicial system consists of two tracks: a theoretical course that introduces judges and prosecutors to the fundamentals of law in money laundering cases, and mock trials that simulate the investigation, planning and prosecution of model cases so that participants engage in experiential learning. A mock trial starts with a preparatory session in which roles, ground rules and case information are distributed among the active participants (judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, financial analysts, and police investigators). Some adaptation of the course material may be needed to match the existing legislation and legal procedures in each country. The students are given 1-2 months to prepare their cases and deliver specific assignments. The mock trial usually takes place in 3-4 days, and additional attendees may join as observers.

Mock trials took place in Mexico in February (39 participants), Paraguay in June (28) and Venezuela in August (36) and in Uruguay in October (38). The introductory course on fundamentals of money laundering law took place in Mexico in February (39), Guatemala in August (44 participants) and in Venezuela in August (65). A financial contribution from the Narcotics Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico made the training activity possible there. Venezuela's National Anti-Drug Organization (ONA) covered the cost of training in that country.

### *Expert Group*

The 2008 agenda of the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering included two work sessions, one that took place in July in Washington, DC, and the other in Mexico in October. The central theme of these meetings was to identify the best ways to implement, develop and strengthen the national agencies assigned the task of administering seized and forfeited assets.

### *Management of Seized and Forfeited Assets*

The Forfeited Assets Management Project (BIDAL Project) got underway with the signing of three memorandums of understanding with the governments of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. CICAD hired an experienced full-time consultant who took up residence in Uruguay to ensure expedited follow-up of the initiative and hold down travel expenses. The project prepared drafts of two reference documents: a *Manual of Best Practices in the Management of Seized Assets (Documento de Mejores Prácticas en la Administración de Bienes Decomisados)*, and *Manual of Compared Legislation in the Management of Seized Assets (Manual de Legislación Comparada en Administración de Bienes Decomisados)*. Drawing on the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering and the expertise of other CICAD areas, like Institution Building Section and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, the section will continue refining and improving the texts for their publication in 2009.

### *Technology*

The section underwrote the development and implementation of money laundering case classification system, also known as a **typology database**, to store, classify, organize, update and retrieve the existing information on case histories, common money laundering practices, the techniques to detect them and the prosecutorial methods to take cases to trial. This database, with its interactive functions and hemispheric scope, is the first of its kind in the world as a knowledge management system. It allows authorized users to search the database for case histories similar to those they are investigating. The Anti-Money Laundering Section held two events to complement the database application: First, in Colombia, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) organized a workshop to train the national staff in the use of the system and to begin inputting cases. Second, in Ecuador, a Regional Seminar on Typologies brought together representatives from eight GAFISUD (*Grupo de Acción Financiera Internacional de Sudamérica* or International Finance Task Force of South America) member states to create a theoretic consensus around the typologies, terminology, and classification criteria to be used in the database; the final document will be published as a shared reference tool.

In support of this initiative, the Section developed two documents on typology: one on financing terrorism, in coordination with the FIU of Colombia, and a second one on money laundering. The Section also underwrote the development and evaluation of a software application for the capture, storage, query, analysis and management of information of the FIU of Uruguay, with the goal of implementing this software application in other countries.

### *Online Capacity Building*

In October 2007, Spain's University of Salamanca and CICAD joined forces to sponsor an advanced degree on the investigation and prosecution of money laundering to law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, analysts of FIUs and banking professionals. This on-line program will be offered with three tracks: law enforcement investigation (police), judicial system (prosecutors and judges), and finance (specialists from the financial intelligence units and bank regulators). It will have three course modules: introductory, intermediate and advanced. Each module will be the equivalent of an academic semester. The University of Salamanca, which has developed an extensive offering of distance education, will award a postgraduate-level *diplomado* or certificate. The curriculum and course materials were under development.

### *Publications*

*Combate del lavado de activos desde el sistema judicial* by Isidoro Blanco Cordero, Fabian Blanco Caparrós and Javier Alberto Zaragoza Aguado. Third edition. Caracas. Printing costs covered by the Government of Venezuela.

## E. INSTITUTION BUILDING

### *Overview*

CICAD's Institution Building program provides technical assistance to its member states in the development and modernization of key institutional components that allow the countries to respond adequately to drug issues. The section offers direct assistance in designing and managing public drug strategies, plans policies, and programs, and in the implementation of policy and financial instruments needed to put these initiatives into action. The section assists member states to analyze and update their political and administrative structures at all levels of public administration and in the three branches of government.

CICAD also provides support for the organizational and professional development of national drug commissions (NDCs). CICAD recommends that each member state have a national drug commission with meaningful political support, legal powers, specialized staff, adequate budget and efficient internal processes in order to guarantee its role as the main coordinating agency on drugs at the national level.

Since 2003, CICAD has been working on a decentralization program, with the financial backing of the Government of Spain, to support demand reduction policies and activities administered by regional and local governments in the Andean region. In the last quarter of 2008, a new two-year project to support local initiatives on demand reduction, called SAVIA Drugs (*Salud y Vida en las Américas* or Health and Life in the Americas), got underway.

The section also offers assistance in reviewing and updating national legislation on drugs through new initiatives on regulatory development.

### *National drug policy*

Direct technical assistance was provided to the national drug commissions or councils of the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, and Venezuela for the evaluating and redrafting of their national policies, strategies and plans. The assistance included:

- Guiding and participating in the evaluation and planning process;
- Coordinating and participating in multi-sectoral workshops, which bring together national stakeholders responsible for the policy making, execution, monitoring and evaluation processes; and
- Reviewing and commenting on all the documents involved in the process.

Drawing on the close collaboration with national partners, the Section prepared a new standardized reference guide and coursework on the development, management and evaluation of national drug policies. It applied this material for the first time at a training course for planning officials and other senior staff in Bolivia in late November.

### *Decentralization of drug policy*

The Decentralization Project began in 2003 with financial and technical support of the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo* - AECID) and of its National Drug Plan (*Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas*, Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs). CICAD has worked with the national drug control commissions of all five participating countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) to strengthen the decentralization of national drug policies, particularly to improve the capacity of regional, provincial and municipal governments to detect new trends of drug use and conduct locally tailored prevention and treatment programs. During 2008, the main priorities for the project were to provide direct technical assistance and training workshops in regions and municipalities to improve the

development of political, technical and administrative structures related to drug issues. Training workshops aimed to build capacity to create local and regional rapid assessment studies and strategies on drug abuse, which will be the basis for generating projects and local initiatives in the future.

Among the most relevant activities for the Decentralization Project in 2008:

- Bolivia
  - a. Finalized nine local studies to determine drug abuse in the following municipalities: Minero, Puerto Villarroel, Sacaba, Warnes, Montero, Quillacollo, Puerto Suárez, Riberalta and Tiraque.
  - b. Implemented 16 local model projects on drug abuse preventive intervention (Another nine projects were in planning or implementation.).
  - c. Four training workshops on family and school drug prevention were held at the municipal level.
- Colombia
  - a. Developed a web page for the decentralization project in Colombia.
  - b. Completed seven local projects focused on networking, social inclusion, information, dissemination, and drug prevention.
- Ecuador
  - a. During the Decentralization Project's second phase in Ecuador, recruited another group of municipalities (Ambato, Riobamba, Puyo, Loja, Macas, Coca, Tena, Cevallos, Santa Rosa, Zaruma, Gualaceo, Bahía de Caraquez, Santa Cruz, Atacames, Catamayo and Montecristi). Meetings were held to raise public awareness. Mayors from 16 municipal governments signed agreements with the national drug council (CONSEP) for the development of local programs on drug demand reduction.
  - b. Developed 16 local studies on drug abuse to serve as a basic reference for the development of local drug strategies.
- Peru
  - a. Set up a local working group that reviewed the methodology to develop local situational studies on drug consumption. This methodology was used as a basis for similar studies in the other countries involved in the projects.
- Venezuela
  - a. Held 24 training workshops to create technical capacity in the Inter-institutional Demand Reduction Committees in each state of Venezuela.
  - b. Held several regional training workshops on comprehensive drug prevention for professionals who work at the Demand Reduction Inter-institutional Committees in August and October.

In some cases, activities involved additional partners, such as the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) in the U.S. Embassy in the case of Bolivia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Colombia.

### *SAVIA, Health and Drugs in the Americas*

The end of the Decentralization Project opened the door for a new project: SAVIA Drugs (*Salud y Vida en las Américas* - Health and Life in the Americas) builds on the previous projects in the Andean region, and adds Uruguay as a new partner in the initiative. The main purpose is to offer technical and financial

assistance to specific projects executed by local drug commissions and included in the regional and municipal plans. The SAVIA project's seed money will create six national funds for financing local demand reduction projects, and will be combined with national and local counterpart budgets. In Uruguay, in addition to providing funds to local projects, this project will assist the central government in developing a decentralization strategy to incorporate the participation of all 16 local governments (*intendencias*) into demand reduction policies and programs.

This project also includes other regional and horizontal cooperation activities, including paying for local and regional staff working on drugs to attend training workshops and a regional workshop on municipal drug policies that will take place in early 2009. The Section maintains close coordination with other international agencies to provide additional funding for this program, over and above the contribution from the Spanish government.

#### *Others relevant activities*

In cooperation with the OAS CAPACINET program, carried out by the OAS Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), four on-line courses are being developed in Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia for local actors who work on drug issues.

## **F. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH**

### *Overview*

The Educational Development and Research program strives to encourage greater understanding of drug issues by working with universities, professional associations and other institutions in the hemisphere to include drug issues in academic studies. It seeks to address the scarcity of knowledgeable professionals with adequate specialization, scientific knowledge and research skills in the drug field by introducing drug-related curriculum in undergraduate, graduate (specialization, masters and doctoral levels) and research training programs. It applies a multi-disciplinary, holistic approach to the study of the drug problem from an international health perspective.

### *University Partnership Projects*

Since 1997, CICAD has been developing several models of collaboration with universities in the Americas. This initiative started with schools of nursing, expanded to schools of public health and education, and explored possibilities with schools of medicine. All these efforts consisted of incorporating drug-related content (promotion of sustainable life styles, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration) in undergraduate and graduate curricula, as well as developing extension activities in communities and carrying out research studies. So far, CICAD has partnered with 174 universities located in 18 Latin American countries.

In August, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH, Canada), the National Anti Drug Commission (CNA) of El Salvador, three Salvadorian universities (the University of El Salvador, the Evangelical University, and the University of the Assembly of God), and CICAD sponsored the *First Joint Meeting of Schools of Public Health, Nursing, Medicine and Education on Research Training on Drug Issues from an International Health Perspective* in San Salvador. The meeting sought to assess the advances of CICAD-sponsored projects, to present the preliminary results of multiple-site studies conducted by the universities with CICAD backing, and to carry out training workshops.

The 150 participants from universities and research centers presented a total of 81 posters about the results of project activities and research findings. Twenty participants in the *CICAD-CAMH International Research Capacity-Building for Health Related Professionals to Study Drug Phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean* graduated at the meeting, with the participation of senior CAMH representatives.

Research networks (consisting of web sites, virtual libraries, on-line forums, mailing lists and other exchanges of information) are moving forward for three academic disciplines: nursing, hosted by University of Nuevo León (Monterrey, Mexico); public health, hosted by the Superior University of San Andrés (La Paz, Bolivia); and education, hosted by the Inter-American Open University (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

CICAD also expanded its university partnership program beyond the original nursing schools by developing broadened partnerships with national associations of nursing schools and the national drug commissions in Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru. Chile completed the expansion phase in 2007, incorporating drug content in the undergraduate curriculum of all Chilean schools of nursing. With the financial support from Narcotics Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Bogota since 2007, the expansion project in Colombia was midway through its implementation. In Argentina, Mexico and Peru, the national drug commissions began to incorporate participating universities in the initiative. In 2008, CICAD started conversations with the national associations of schools of nursing and national drug control commissions in Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, and Venezuela.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the University of Antioquia School of Public Health (Colombia) and CICAD are undertaking a follow-up evaluation of 13 schools of public health in Central and South America to determine the knowledge and activities of faculty and graduate students related to drugs and international health issues. Preliminary findings of this study were presented at the August meeting in El Salvador.

### *Research*

#### **On-Line Specialization Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals (PREINVEST)**

In 2005, CICAD and the School of Nursing at the University of São Paulo at Ribeirão Preto (USP-EERP, Brazil) launched an *on-line* research specialization program for health professionals to study drug issues in Latin America. The first class of 32 students from 10 countries graduated in August 2006. In December 2005, the government of Brazil through the National Secretariat for Drug Policy (SENAD, Brazil) and CICAD signed a horizontal technical cooperation agreement for three academic years, which committed both parties, *inter alia*, to provide financial assistance to the program. Those three classes (2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009) included 91 Latin American students and 11 students from Portuguese-speaking African countries. All participants completed an initial *on-line* training module, participated in a one-month residence at USP-EERP Ribeirão Preto campus, and completed data collection and analysis of their research projects in their home countries. They also committed to presenting research findings in academic forums and to preparing articles to be published in peer-reviewed journals. The three-year technical cooperation agreement between Brazil and CICAD ended in December 2008. More information is available at the [On-Line Research Program](#).

#### **International Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals to Study the Drug Issues in Latin America**

In June-August 2008, the Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH, Toronto, Canada) and CICAD offered the fourth session of a program for advanced research training for health professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean to study drug issues through the development of a multiple-site

research project. This group completed a 12-week residence in Toronto, which included lectures and training, and returned to their countries to collect data for the multiple site study on *Simultaneous Poly-Drug Consumption among University Students in Six Latin American Countries and One Caribbean Country: Gender, Legal and Social Implications*. The 10 professionals came from Brazil, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Jamaica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The government of Canada funded the program. CICAD-CAMH representatives presented a poster about the program at NIDA/NIH International Research Forum in Puerto Rico, June 2008.

Two previous groups of participants concluded two collective investigations: the first formed by 10 participants (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico) entitled: *Illicit Drug Use in Seven Latin American Countries: Critical Perspectives of Family and Relatives*, and the second formed by 10 participants (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras and Peru) entitled: *University Students' Perceived Norms About Peers and Drug Use: A Multi-Centric Study from Five Latin American Countries*. All these researchers graduated at the August meeting in El Salvador 2008.

### *Technical Cooperation*

#### **Exploratory Research Study on Drugs and Violence in an Intentional Sample of Women in Twelve Countries of the Americas**

This exploratory project was part of the horizontal cooperation agreement between CICAD and Brazil's National Secretariat for Drug Policy (SENAD) and Public Security Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice (SENASP). It enlisted 22 universities (19 in Latin America and 3 in the United States) in 12 countries of the Americas. The study was completed and the Spanish and English version of the final report published and distributed among CICAD members states.

#### **National Organization Registry Project with Brazil**

In response to a recommendation from the MEM, CICAD and SENAD conducted a nationwide cataloguing of government and non-governmental organizations delivering treatment services for alcohol and substance abuse. This study was completed and published.

#### **Program for Integrated Academic Education**

The program involves assisting six public universities in northern, northeastern and central Brazil to incorporate drug-related content in undergraduate and graduate courses in medicine, psychology, social work, nursing and education, as well as extension and research activities. The Brazilian government determined that these regions lacked qualified human resources to address the needs of drug abuse prevention and treatment. SENAD was responsible for implementing this program, currently underway.

### *Publications*

*Escuelas de Enfermería, la Investigación y el Fenómeno de las Drogas en América Latina*. First Edition: (Spanish), Colombia.

*Estudio Exploratorio sobre Drogas y Violencia en una Muestra Intencional de Mujeres en Doce Países de las Américas (Exploratory Study on Drugs and Violence in an Intentional Sample of Women in 12 Countries of the Americas)*. First Edition: Washington, DC (Spanish) and Trinidad & Tobago (English)

*Latin American Journal of Nursing*, Vol.16, Special Issue – July-August, 2008. Articles on drugs issues from the studies conducted by the participants of the 2005/2006 offer of the On-Line Specialization Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals (PREINVEST).

## G. INTER-AMERICAN DRUG OBSERVATORY

### *Overview*

The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) is CICAD's statistical, information and scientific research branch. Its mandate is to promote and support a hemisphere-wide drug information network, with and for CICAD member states, that provides scientifically valid, up-to-date and comparable information on the production, trafficking, use, and societal impact of drugs. Informed by a sound, evidence-based picture of the drug problem, both nationally and at the hemispheric level, member states can better understand all the dimensions of the drug problem, and design and implement policies and programs to address them. The OID helps countries to improve the collection and analysis of drug-related data: by promoting the establishment of national observatories and the use of standardized methods and data; and by providing scientific and technical training for professionals working on drug issues and the exchange of experiences. Due to its nature, the OID also collaborates with other CICAD areas in the implementation and evaluation of actions under its competence.

### *Research*

#### **Surveys in 2008**

With the assistance of the OID, surveys on drug use among secondary school students took place in El Salvador, Panama and the Dominican Republic, and, through a joint effort with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay published national reports in 2008 and El Salvador, Panama and the Dominican Republic will publish their national reports in the first half of 2009. OID provided technical support to Colombia for a survey of the general population, with the publication of the report planned for the first quarter of 2009. Suriname implemented its second survey of households with technical and financial assistance from the OID.

#### **Statistical Profiles by Country**

The OID has created an online application that makes information about diverse indicators of drug supply and demand available to the public. The instrument, *Drug Statistics Profiles by Country*, provides data on social-economic and bio-demographic (population) factors, and on drug demand, supply and control. The information on drug supply and demand comes from Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) reports and will be updated annually by the countries through the OID.

#### **Latin American Epidemiology Work Group – *Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Drogas (REDLA)***

The Latin American Epidemiology Work Group, an OID-sponsored network of Latin American drug use researchers, met in June to review the latest epidemiological data on drug use in Latin America. Based on the conclusions from this meeting, the REDLA network created a work plan for the next 12 months. The plan's primary thrust is to develop a series of studies examining key issues regarding drug use across the region. These papers will comprise a secondary analysis of the cross-national databases available at CICAD. CICAD's primary partner in the REDLA network, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, USA), is assisting CICAD and the REDLA in the preparation and publication of these papers in peer-reviewed journals.

Another institutional partner, the National Hispanic Science Network (NHSN, USA), provided financial and logistical support for a meeting of the REDLA executive committee in late September. At this meeting, the REDLA group continued work in progress on the analysis of transnational databases and prepared a schedule for publication of these comparative studies.

### **Ibero-American Workshop of National Drug Observatories (Fourth Meeting)**

In October, the fourth meeting of the national drug observatories of Latin America was held in the city of Antigua, Guatemala, under the auspices of the OID and the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo - AECID*). The training and information exchange meeting brought together 40 professionals from 20 countries in North, Central and South America, as well as representatives from the National Drug Plan of Spain and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

### **CICAD/NIDA Competitive Research Award Fund**

The program that CICAD and the NIDA co-sponsor to provide small research awards for epidemiological research among postgraduate university students in CICAD member states held its second round of proposals and grants in 2008. Research awards went to 18 students from Argentina (2), Bolivia (1), Brazil (4), Chile (2), Colombia (4), Ecuador (1), Mexico (1) and Uruguay (3) to carry out research studies on drug issues through their respective universities and national drug observatories.

### **National Drug Information Systems**

In 2008, the OID implemented a project to develop national drug information networks in five Caribbean countries: Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. In October, the OID held a three-day training seminar in St. Vincent for the project coordinators to provide them with the tools and knowledge needed to develop, implement and maintain drug information networks in their countries. The networks will assist the countries in collecting timely, relevant information on drugs to enhance policy and decision making in the area of drug control. Plans call for the coordinators to hold national meetings to establish networks by December 2008 and to prepare national reports by March 2009.

### *Program to Estimate the Human, Social and Economic Costs of Drugs in the Americas*

Chile implemented the first study on avoidable costs (factors that are immediately influenced by government policy decisions) in Latin America, for which Canada is providing funding through CICAD in late 2007. The study has been on course throughout 2008 and the preliminary results are expected to be announced in early 2009. The most significant costs related to the drug problem, both in Latin America and in other parts of the world, consistently pertain to lives lost, and years of work lost due to death and disability, in addition to crime costs attributable to drugs. With financial support of the Canadian government, the OID has worked to develop more relevant methodologies on mortality related to drug use and on the link between drugs and crime, which will permit more accurate estimates of lost productivity due to drug-related deaths, and the social and economic costs of crime. The OID began conversations with CARICOM to develop a plan to carry out cost studies in four Caribbean countries (Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and a fourth country to be determined) in 2009.

### *New Methodologies*

In 2008, the OID prepared new key indicators methodologies and key indicators to identify specific target populations. Some protocols were still being tested at year's end, while others have been ready for use by national observatories:

*Drugs and Crime:* the OID drafted two new methodologies for the study of the relationship between drugs and crime, the first one for the prison inmate population and the second for the juvenile offenders. Both are currently available for use by national drug observatories.

*Mortality:* with the financial support of the Argentinean drug control agency (SEDRONAR), a working group drafted a new methodology for estimating the number of deaths directly

associated with drug use, which was tested in five countries. In 2009, the OID expects to broaden this protocol to indirect causes of death.

*University Students:* the OID is developing a low-cost methodology for the study of drug use among university students. The questionnaire and statistical analysis formulas are ready. A pilot project will use CICAD's available computer processing capacity and Internet access. Students, chosen at random from a selected university population, will input their responses to a standardized questionnaire in a web page, which will feed into the CICAD database server for later processing and analysis.

*Operations Manual for National Drug Observatories:* The European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction is preparing a manual of operating procedures, standards and evaluation for national observatories, which the OID will adapt to the needs of member states. Publication is planned for 2009.

### *Publications*

The Observatory has focused its analytical energies on developing overarching views of regional trends in drug use and trafficking, based on population surveys that meet standard methodological requirements. These comparative studies permit policy and decision makers to see their national patterns of drug consumption and control in a regional and global context. In 2008, the OID published one major analytical report:

*Elementos Orientadores para las Políticas Públicas sobre Drogas en la Subregión: primer informe comparativo sobre consumo de drogas y factores asociados en población de 15 a 64 años* [Guidelines for Public Policies on Drugs in the Subregion: First Comparative Study on Drug Consumption and Associated Factors among the General Population (15-64 Years Old)]: This report was published jointly with the UNODC and the national drug commissions of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. The full text was only available in Spanish. A comparative analysis of drug use among secondary school students in nine South American countries came out in 2006.

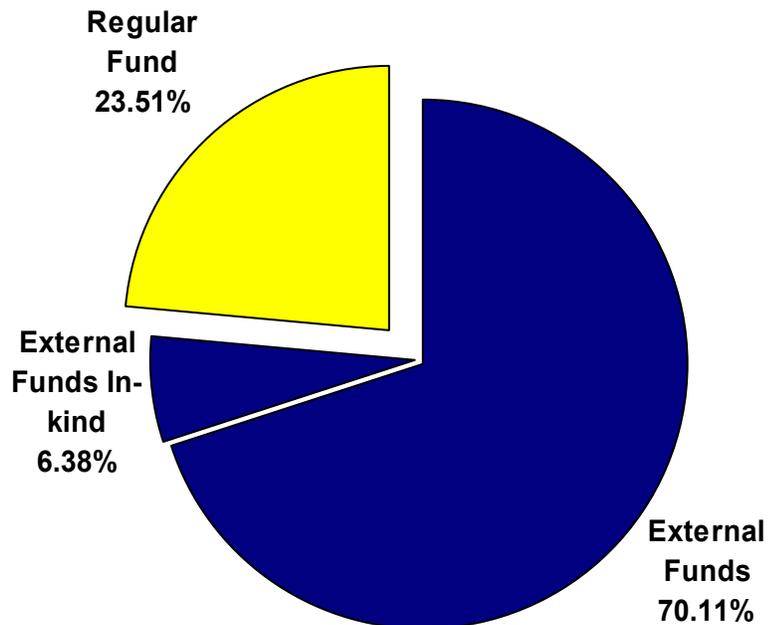
## CHAPTER II: FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

### CICAD'S CURRENT BUDGETARY SITUATION

To meet its mandates, CICAD is funded through the Regular Fund of the OAS and from the contributions in cash and in kind of external donors. During 2008, CICAD received USD\$8,244,042 in cash and USD\$561,655 in kind.

Graph 1

### % SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2008



Under total contributions received, the OAS Regular Fund provided USD\$2,070,311 or **23.51%** of the total. Contributions from external donors, both in cash and in kind, provided USD\$6,735,385, which represents **76.49%** of the total received for the year.

Both the Regular Fund as well as external cash contributions increased over the previous year. There was a 4.32% increase in the Regular Fund and 7.78% in the contributions received from external funds.

The following tables show the contributions in cash and in kind received in 2008 and their sources:

**Table 1**  
**CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2008**

Country - Donor Agency	Contribution (USD)
United States	\$ 3,421,430
OAS Regular Fund	\$ 2,070,311
Canada	\$ 1,429,408
Spain	\$ 493,068
European Union	\$ 492,809
Mexico	\$ 165,000
France	\$ 62,213
Inter-American Development Bank	\$ 44,803
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 40,000
Chile	\$ 15,000
Surinam	\$ 10,000
<b>Total cash contributions</b>	<b>\$ 8,244,042</b>

### CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

(Approximate amounts)

Country – Donor Agency	Contribution (USD)
Canada	\$ 205,000
Spain	\$ 117,000
Peru	\$ 69,200
Argentina	\$ 26,809
Mexico	\$ 25,000
Colombia	\$ 25,000
Chile	\$ 23,000
BASC	\$ 15,000
Ecuador	\$ 15,000
France	\$ 14,000
Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC)	\$ 10,000
Bahamas	\$ 6,431
Panama	\$ 5,215
Thailand	\$ 5,000
<b>Total contributions in kind</b>	<b>\$ 561,655</b>

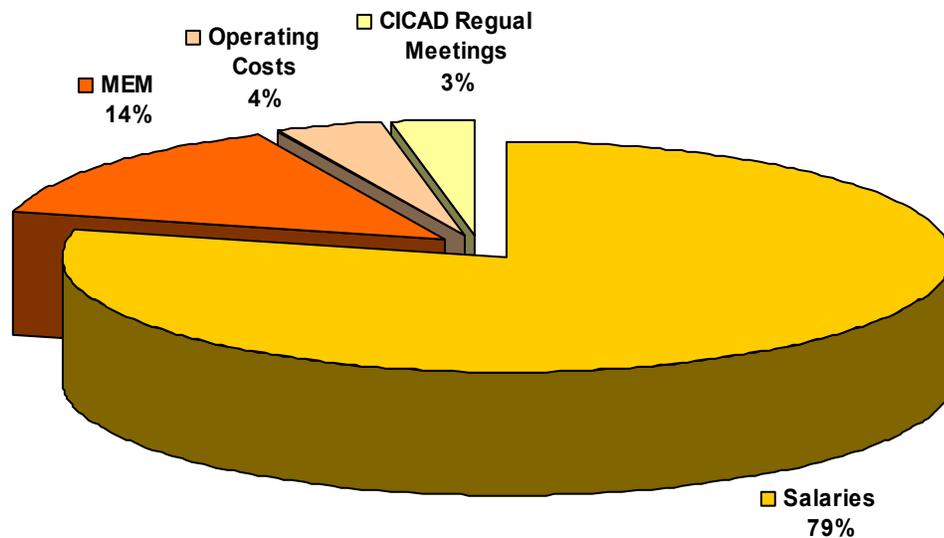
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>\$ 8,805,696</b>
----------------------------	---------------------

### OAS REGULAR FUND

The 2008 OAS Regular Fund was allocated to cover about a third of CICAD personnel costs (USD\$1,630,911); to underwrite the operation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (USD\$295,275); to pay for Executive Secretariat operating costs (USD\$78,000); and to fund the two statutory meetings of the Commission (USD\$66,125). The following graphic shows the percentages of the major budget items.

Graph 2

### Regular Fund 2008



### FUNDS REQUESTED AND RECEIVED (EXTERNAL DONORS)

Total contributions received from external donors in cash in 2008 were USD\$6,917,385. These contributions were received as follows:

#### *Cash Contributions*

#### 1) United States of America: USD\$3,421,430

##### a) Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), U.S. Department of State: USD\$3,381,446

- i) INL's annual contribution to CICAD in 2008 was USD\$1,390,375 to finance CICAD program activities.
- ii) A contribution of USD\$1,160,000 for the Central American program for training of drug treatment counselors and the creation of a certification program for drug counselors as part of an initiative to control drug-related violence.
- iii) A special contribution for two programs of the Anti Money Laundering Section for a total of \$530,000: Administration of Seized Assets, USD\$500,000, and an online training program for money laundering control, USD\$30,000.

- iv) The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) of the US Embassy in Bogota made two special contributions for a total of USD\$162,580: the second phase of the schools of nursing program in Colombia, USD\$35,000, and the implementation of a survey on the drug issues in the general population of Colombia, USD\$127,580.
  - v) Contributions of the NAS Lima for a total of USD\$120,491 for the development of several projects to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in Peru. In the first half of 2009, the final payment (USD\$114,000) for the project on terrorist financing should be made.
  - vi) NAS Mexico City made a special contribution of USD\$18,000 for the organization of a mock trial of a money laundering case for Mexican judges and prosecutors.
- b) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), National Institutes of Health: USD\$39,983** A contribution to finance the NIDA-CICAD grant program to strengthen epidemiological research in Latin America and the second meeting of the Latin American Epidemiological Network (REDLA).
- 2) Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT): USD\$1,429,408 (CAD\$1,556,767)**
- a) **Annual contribution 2007-2008:** In the first quarter of the year of 2008, CICAD received the contribution (reimbursement) for the Canadian fiscal year 2007-2008 for a total of **USD\$962,039 (CAD\$998,495)** corresponding to expenses related to the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), various projects of Supply Reduction, Demand Reduction and the OID, as well as the operating costs of the Office of the Executive Secretariat.
  - b) **Annual contribution 2008-2009:** CICAD received a first disbursement of **USD\$467,368 (CAD\$558,272)** for the Canadian fiscal year 2008-2009. This first disbursement financed the MEM, various projects of Supply Reduction, Demand Reduction and the OID. Of significance, the International Program for Research Training of Health Professionals for the Study of the Drug Problem in Latin America and the Caribbean was carried out with the Center for Addictions and Mental Health (CAMH).
- 3) Government of Spain, Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID) USD\$493,068**
- First disbursement of the contribution approved by the AECID for the “SAVIA–Drugs: Health and Life in the Americas,” whose main objective is to improve the health and quality of life of the citizens of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela through the support of local initiatives of demand reduction and regional cooperation on the issue.
- 4) European Union: USD\$492,809**
- A second disbursement from a three-year agreement signed between the European Commission and CICAD for the execution of the EU-LAC City Partnership in Drug Treatment project, which seeks to improve treatment and rehabilitation practices for drug dependency through the exchange of experience among cities of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 5) Government of Mexico: USD\$165,000**
- a) **Attorney General’s Office: USD\$95,000**  
Annual voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund.
  - b) **Secretariat of External Relations: USD\$70,000**  
Voluntary contribution to support the MEM process.
- 6) Government of France: USD\$62,213**

Voluntary contribution through the Permanent Observer Mission of France to the CICAD General Fund.

**7) Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): USD\$44,803**

Second and third reimbursement of the revolving fund set up through an agreement between CICAD and the IDB gave for mock trials on money laundering in Latin America.

**8) Government of Trinidad and Tobago: USD\$40,000**

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund.

**9) Government of Chile: USD\$15,000**

Voluntary contribution of the Chilean government to the CICAD General Fund.

**10) Government of Suriname: USD\$10,000**

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD Solidarity Fund.

**Contributions in Kind**

**USD\$561,655 (approximate amounts)**

**1) Government of Canada: USD\$205,000**

**a) Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) USD\$170,000**

A contribution in kind for the implementation of the International Training Program for Research for Health Professionals to Study the Drug Problem in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**b) Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) USD\$35,000**

Experts, materials and equipment for diverse training events with the Supply Reduction section for Latin American and Caribbean countries.

**2) Government of Spain:**

**a) Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID): USD\$105,000**

i) A contribution in kind of **USD\$35,000** for a training workshop on treatment of at-risk problematic adolescent drug users held in May in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, covering certain costs of accommodation, meals and logistical expenses.

ii) A contribution in kind of **USD\$35,000** for the Ibero-American Meeting of National Drug Observatories, held in October 2008, in Antigua, Guatemala covering certain costs of accommodation, meals, logistical expenses and infrastructure support

iii) A contribution in kind of **USD\$35,000** for a course on the drafting of national drug strategies and plans, held in November, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia covering certain costs of accommodation, meals, logistical expenses and infrastructure support

**b) Government Delegation of the National Plan on Drugs – Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs: USD\$12,000**

Payment of fees, transportation, lodging, meals and other expenses of Spanish government officials that provided training to the participants of South American countries in the three events described above.

- 3) **Government of Peru: USD\$69,200**
  - a) **National Commission for the Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) USD\$39,200**
    - i) **USD\$23,000** in support of the meeting of the Expert Group on Alternative Development.
    - ii) **USD\$8,200** for logistical expenses and meals for the first drafting session of the GEG-MEM
    - iii) **USD\$8,000** in support of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances
  - b) **National Police: USD\$30,000.**  
Instructors, logistical expenses and infrastructure for the Andean regional counterdrug intelligence school (ERCAIAD) course on analytical tools and course on intelligence of antidrug investigations.
- 4) **Government of Argentina: USD\$26,809**
  - a) **Secretariat of Programming for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and the Fight against Narcotrafficking (SEDRONAR): USD\$14,809.**  
Payment of equipment rental, interpreting services, materials, logistical costs and support personnel for the Preparatory Meeting for the Inter-Governmental Working Group of the MEM.
  - b) **National Gendarmerie of Argentina: USD\$12,000**  
Logistical support, facilities, transport of participants and support personnel for an international workshop on the control of chemical inputs and synthetic drugs.
- 5) **Government of Mexico: USD\$25,000**
  - a) **Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Mexico: USD\$20,000**  
A contribution in kind for the creation and monitoring of a Latin American Network of Schools of Nursing in CICAD's university partnership program.
  - b) **Public Prosecutor of the Republic: USD\$5,000**  
Logistical support, facilities and support personnel for the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering.
- 6) **Government of Colombia: USD\$25,000**
  - a) **National Police: USD\$15,000**  
Support personnel and logistical support for a course on applied technology in the antidrug fight and organized crime for police officers of Latin America and the Caribbean.
  - b) **Navy: USD\$10,000**  
Logistical support and support personnel for the meeting of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking.
- 7) **Government of Chile, National Council for the Control of Narcotics (CONACE): USD\$23,000**  
Logistical support, interpreting services, and other expenditures for the meeting of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction.
- 8) **Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC): USD\$15,000**  
Payment of experts, hotel for two seminars on the detection and investigation of internal conspiracies for the private sector and port authorities in Ecuador and Peru.
- 9) **Government of Ecuador: USD\$15,000**

Support personnel and logistical expenses for a workshop on the management of sources.

**10) Government of France, Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti Drogue (CIFAD): USD\$14,000**

Payment of airfares of participants and lodging of participants and instructors for session on inspection of cruise ships.

**11) Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC): USD\$10,000**

Logistical expenditures and support personnel for a seminar on inspection of cruise ships, in partnership with CIFAD.

**12) Government of the Bahamas – National Drug Council (NADS): USD\$6,431**

Meals for the participants during meeting, audiovisual equipment, transport and support personnel for a training session for national coordinating entities (NCEs) of English-speaking MEM countries.

**13) Government of Panama – National Commission for the Study and Prevention of Crimes related to Drugs (CONAPRED): USD\$5,215**

Meals, materials, equipment, transport, support personnel for the training session of Spanish-speaking national coordinating entities in the MEM process.

**14) Government of Thailand, Ministry of Agriculture and the Royal Project: USD\$5,000**

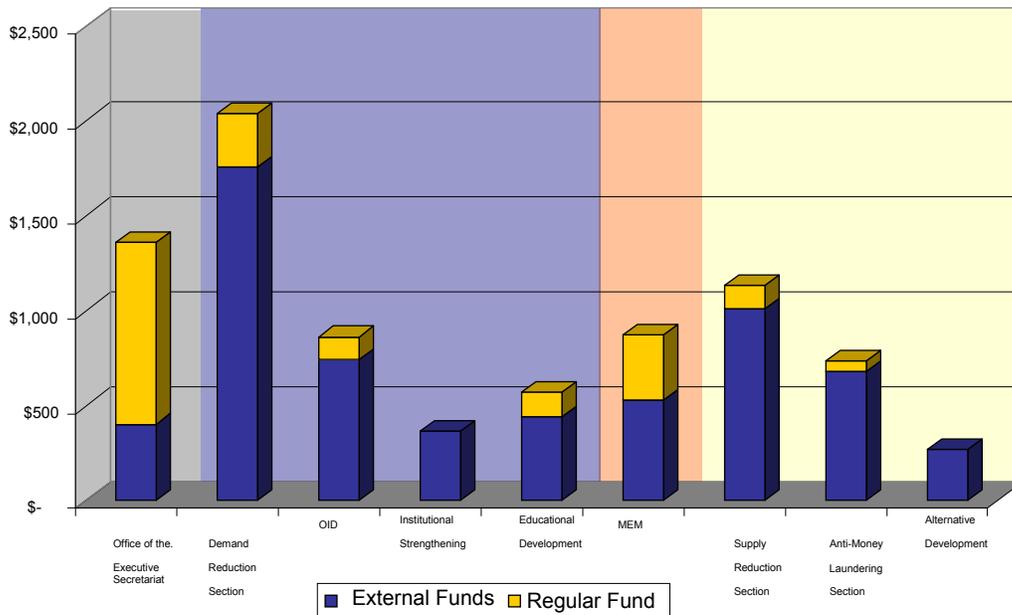
Technical assistance of the Alternative Development Knowledge Network (ADKN).

### CICAD PROGRAM EXECUTION DURING 2008

During 2008, expenditures totaling USD\$8,204,004 were made by CICAD programs. A total of USD\$6,198,934 came from external funds and USD\$2,005,070 came from the OAS Regular Fund. The following chart shows the distribution of these expenditures presented by CICAD program.

**Graph 3**

#### EXPENDITURES BY SECTION



<b>Office of the Executive Secretariat</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism</b>	<b>10.6%</b>
<b>Demand Reduction Programs</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>Supply Reduction Programs</b>	<b>26.0%</b>

Approximately USD\$1.3 million (16.6%) was spent by the Office of the Executive Secretary, which comprises expenditures made by the Office of the Executive Secretary itself, the support areas (administrative office, technology support and communications) and for the Commission’s statutory meetings.

A total of USD\$3.8 million (46.8%) presented under Demand Reduction includes initiatives delivered under the Demand Reduction, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, Education Development and Research, and Institution Building programs.

During the same period, the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) finished the first evaluation phase of the Fourth Round and began the second phase of Implementation of the Recommendations, using USD\$873,643 for this purpose. The cost of projects stemming from MEM recommendations were accounted for under the program section that conducts each project.

For Supply Reduction programs, the sections of Supply Reduction, Alternative Development, and Anti-Money Laundering spent approximately USD\$2.1 million as of December 31, 2008.

Included within the expenditures of external funds (noted in the blue bars in the previous graph) are USD\$679,640 in payments to the OAS General Secretariat. These funds (indirect cost recovery funds) partially offset the expenditures made by the OAS General Secretariat for its administrative support to CICAD's externally funded projects (for example, for legal or personnel services). Of the USD\$679,640, the General Secretariat allocated USD\$279,688 to the Executive Secretariat of CICAD to cover its internal *administrative* expenditures financed by external funds that could not be attributed directly to any externally funded *project* being executed by the Executive Secretariat.

It should be noted that funds coming from indirect cost recovery are not necessarily executed in a single fiscal period, but they have a direct relationship to the duration of the project that the external fund contribution financed.

### **RESULTS OF THE STRATEGY TO OBTAIN EXTERNAL FUNDING**

In 2008, the Executive Secretariat focused on raising greater financial support from member states. At the forty-fourth regular session of CICAD, held in Chile, the Executive Secretary made a presentation about CICAD's financial situation and requested greater financial support from the member states.

The delegates of Suriname and Uruguay notified the Executive Secretariat of voluntary contribution from their governments to the CICAD General Fund. Other member states, already regular contributors, have maintained the level of their contributions. Other delegates informed that they expect to contribute resources as of 2010 due to the domestic approval processes of national budgets or that due to the delicate worldwide financial situation did not allow them to respond to CICAD's request in 2009.

For 2009, cash contributions from external funds are expected to be USD\$5,349,000 from external funds and USD\$1,994,200 from the OAS Regular Fund, approved by the General Assembly for the same period. Consequently, CICAD can count on cash resources for a total of USD\$7,343,000 that can be applied to programs in 2009.

With these contributions and funds programmed in 2009, the Executive Secretariat will be able to continue the technical assistance and programs currently underway. Nevertheless, additional financial contributions and investment by member states in CICAD initiatives through matching funds or other contributions will be required to assure continuity of CICAD programs in 2010.