INDEX

PREFACE ....................................................................................................................... III

INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................ V

1. HEMISPHERIC EVALUATION ................................................................................. 1

A. NATIONAL STRATEGY ........................................................................................ 1
   • NATIONAL PLANS
   • NATIONAL COMMISSIONS
   • INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED AND IN FORCE
   • NATIONAL SYSTEMS PROVIDING DATA AND STATISTICS ON DRUGS

B. DEMAND REDUCTION ......................................................................................... 3
   • NATIONAL DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGY
   • MAGNITUDE, TRENDS IN AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG USE
   • NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE IN KEY AND
     HIGH-RISK SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION

C. SUPPLY REDUCTION .......................................................................................... 4
   • ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION IN THE HEMISPHERE
   • ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
   • PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND
     CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN ILLICIT DRUG MANUFACTURING

D. CONTROL MEASURES ....................................................................................... 5
   • ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING: CONTROL AND INTERDICTION
   • FIREARMS: REDUCTION IN THE DIVERSION OF FIREARMS RELATED TO ILLICIT
     DRUG TRAFFICKING
   • MONEY LAUNDERING: PREVENTION, CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION

E. INTERNATIONAL HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION ............................................ 7

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ......................................... 8
   MADE BY CICAD

3. CONCLUSIONS .................................................................................................... 18

4. NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEM RECOMMENDATIONS ............................................................ 20
PREFACE

• At the Second Summit of the Americas, held in Santiago, Chile in April 1998, the Heads of State and Government agreed in the Plan of Action to establish "a singular and objective process of multilateral governmental evaluation in order to monitor the progress of their individual and collective efforts in the Hemisphere and of all the countries participating in the Summit in dealing with the diverse manifestations of the [drug] problem."

• In compliance with this Mandate, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) established the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), based on respect for sovereignty, territorial jurisdiction, and domestic laws of States as well as the principles of reciprocity, shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach to this issue and acknowledgment that international cooperation is a vital instrument to combat the drug problem.

• This report concludes the first round of the MEM, which consisted of two stages: a) a full evaluation of Member States’ anti-drug programs, and b) a follow-up evaluation of the implementation of recommendations.

• The report illustrates that States have made a significant effort to fulfill the recommendations of the first round, and highlights the commitment of the States in the Hemisphere to coordinate their work in addressing the drug problem.

• The first round of evaluation of the MEM has demonstrated that despite committed efforts by CICAD/OAS Member States, the governments of donor countries, the private sector and other international entities, drug trafficking and consumption continues to be a serious problem in the Hemisphere. This suggests that greater progress in the fight against the diverse manifestations of the world drug problem can only be achieved through a more balanced and integrated approach.

• CICAD considers that it is possible to achieve considerable progress in addressing the drug problem, for which the MEM will continue to strengthen mutual confidence, monitor progress, detect weaknesses, confront obstacles, and offer a better understanding of the situation in each Member State.
INTRODUCTION

This hemispheric report on implementation of the recommendations made by CICAD within the framework of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is the result of the first progress report on anti-drug measures taken by the States of the Hemisphere, which was approved by CICAD in December 2000 and published in January 2001. This report describes the general progress made by the States during 2001 in compliance with the recommendations made in the MEM report for 1999-2000.

The 1999-2000 evaluation was conducted by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), comprised of one Government Expert and one or more alternates designated by the Member States. In order to conduct each national evaluation, the GEG used the responses presented by the countries through a questionnaire containing 61 indicators; a report from each government explaining the status of the drug problem in its territory, including the strategies implemented, hurdles encountered, and results achieved; and, finally, the governments’ observations presented at different stages in the process. All this information was taken into account by the GEG in order to prepare each of the country evaluation reports as well as the hemispheric report. The areas that have been evaluated by the MEM correspond to the priority lines of action identified in the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere adopted in Buenos Aires in 1996 and signed in Montevideo, Uruguay in that same year.

In accordance with the methodology adopted by CICAD at its twenty ninth regular session for this phase of the process of evaluation (June 2001, Washington D.C.), the governments had the opportunity to present their observations on the work of the GEG at different stages of the Group’s deliberations to ensure the necessary transparency, impartiality, and equity. Presentation of the national reports for this phase of the evaluation process was channeled through a National Coordinating Entity (NCE) responsible for consolidating the information requested and serving as the government liaison with the GEG.

The GEG received a total of 33 national reports on the implementation of recommendations. Guyana did not present its national report. The Commission will continue to work closely with this country until it achieves its full participation and commitment to the evaluation process.

The reports were presented through forms prepared and distributed by CICAD and completed by each government, which were used to explain the specific measures taken at the national level to implement the recommendations. The activities conducted by each government were described in terms of the approach followed, the methods applied, and the specific measures taken for this purpose. The governments indicated obstacles that had been and remained to be overcome, as well as their technical and/or financial assistance requirements for implementation of the recommendations. Information was also provided on projects designed to address areas where work had still not been done. In addition, States were able to present an introductory document together with their response forms describing the drug situation in their countries. No expert participated in the evaluation of his/her own country. The GEG worked during the second semester of 2001 in meetings held in Washington, D.C. and Caracas.

The first round of the MEM has now been completed with: the assessment made by the MEM through the Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control, as reflected in the national and hemispheric report of 1999-2000; the 2001 follow-up of the implementation of recommendations; and the national and hemispheric reports on the implementation of recommendations.
The MEM has helped CICAD and each of the Member States to increase their knowledge of the drug problem in each country. The Mechanism has also favored inter-institutional coordination and promotes international cooperation and the development of new approaches to combating the problem in each of the countries and in the Hemisphere as a whole.

The MEM is an evolving and dynamic process. Its capacity to identify trends and monitor individual and collective progress vis-à-vis the drug problem in the Hemisphere will be strengthened with each evaluation exercise.

With a view to applying the second evaluation round 2001-2002, CICAD takes note of the comments from States referring to the need to formulate concrete, contextualized, specific, and prioritized recommendations to guide countries in the identification of measures and policies enabling them to implement these recommendations.

Finally, CICAD expresses its confidence that the process and its results will be strengthened if all States continue to demonstrate the same commitment in future evaluation rounds. Only with the full, active and timely participation of the OAS Member States will the Mechanism be consolidated and become the efficient and permanent evaluation instrument as was conceived by the Heads of State and Government.
1. HEMISPHERIC EVALUATION

The information used by the GEG in conducting this hemispheric evaluation was drawn from an analysis of the national reports and technical information provided by the CICAD Executive Secretariat on its work.

A. NATIONAL STRATEGY

This Section deals with the national anti-drug plans and strategies employed by the countries of the region to combat the various manifestations of the drug problem. These plans and strategies constitute the basic tools available to countries for defining priorities, assigning responsibilities to the competent national institutions, and identifying the economic resources required to implement these priorities and assess the performance of the institutions concerned.

Reference is also made to the existence of an institutional structure, including the National Anti-drug Commissions charged with the coordination and application of national plans and national anti-drug strategies. Appropriately structured and suitably funded national institutions are required throughout the Hemisphere.

Member States require legal frameworks and operational structures, as well as the data collection systems and statistics necessary to design and implement anti-drug programs.

• NATIONAL PLANS

In accordance with the hemispheric report for 1999-2000, nine countries in the Hemisphere were recommended to approve national anti-drug plans. Five of these States approved national plans, and four are in the final phase of doing so. Of the 34 members of CICAD/OAS, 29 now have national plans.

Some States indicated that they require technical and financial assistance in order to effectively apply their national anti-drug plans.

• NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The fulfillment of this process and the application of the MEM recommendations have facilitated the establishment of better channels for cooperation and inter-institutional exchange of information among some countries, for example by holding interministerial meetings. The participation of the national anti-drug commissions as central coordinating entities represents an improvement in internal coordination for the governments.

• INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED AND IN FORCE

The majority of countries in the Hemisphere have acceded to the above UN Conventions, and it should be emphasized that all countries in the Hemisphere have acceded to the 1988 Vienna Convention.

In the Inter-American context, 33 countries have signed the CIFTA, and 14 countries have ratified it. The Inter-American Convention against Corruption has been signed by 29 countries, and ratified by 24. While 15 countries have signed the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, it has been ratified by 4 countries. It should be emphasized that various countries have stated that the signing of bilateral mutual legal assistance agreements supercedes their need to ratify this multilateral instrument.
NATIONAL SYSTEMS PROVIDING DATA AND STATISTICS ON DRUGS

The great majority of the CICAD/OAS Member States indicate that they have encountered major technical and financial difficulties in implementing the recommendations on the establishment of basic mechanisms for the collection of statistics and documentation on various aspects of the drug problem. CICAD reiterates the importance of knowing the dimension of the problem in each country so that it can be addressed on an objective and effective basis, as well as the central role of these mechanisms in this area.

CICAD recognizes that States require technical and financial resources to establish effective national information systems, which provide key data on the nature, real dimension and costs of the drug problem.

In this context, the hemispheric report recommended that States develop a system for estimating the human, social, and economic costs of the drug problem. States have encountered significant obstacles to the implementation of this recommendation.

In the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Québec City in April 2001, the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere entrusted CICAD with developing "a long-term strategy that includes a three-year program to establish a basic and homogeneous mechanism to estimate the social, human and economic costs of the drug problem in the Americas, and to support countries through the necessary technical assistance."

B. DEMAND REDUCTION

This section deals with progress made in adopting and applying national demand reduction strategies through which the governments of the region strive to improve and achieve greater effectiveness in their efforts to prevent drug consumption, and to provide for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users.

Reference is also made to studies on trends and levels of consumption, and these studies are used in formulating effective prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs.

• NATIONAL DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGY

Eight countries received the recommendation to adopt a national strategy in the 1999-2000 report. Currently all Member States have demand reduction programs.

Most of the States have not developed systems for evaluating their demand reduction programs. Several States requested assistance in establishing such systems.

• MAGNITUDE, TRENDS IN AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG USE

The 1999-2000 report recognized that there is no uniform or comparable estimate of total drug use in the Hemisphere, however a variety of studies has been done at national levels. There is a need for countries to conduct uniform epidemiological research that would permit the comparison or an evaluation of incidence and magnitude of drug use across different periods, populations, and regions and in this way evaluate the effectiveness of national and regional demand reduction strategies.
The information provided by the Member States reveals continued problems with drug use in nearly every country of the Americas, as well as a growing diversity in the types of drugs used, with the appearance in some countries of drugs (such as heroin and synthetic drugs) not formerly used there.

CICAD revised the Demand Reduction indicators in order to permit a better assessment of demand reduction and enable States to establish the mechanisms to develop epidemiological research methodologies that are uniform among Member States. These new indicators will facilitate the execution of comparative studies in the new report that will be prepared next year on trends in the magnitude of drug use reported in the 1999-2000 hemispheric report.

**NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE IN KEY AND HIGH-RISK SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION**

CICAD recommended that 25 States in the Hemisphere adopt national programs targeting key population segments and high-risk groups, particularly street children and prison inmates.

Most States reported that they did not have programs for street children. Some States indicated difficulties in measuring the incidence of drug use among these children, a group that is mainly attended by nongovernmental and religious organizations. CICAD would like to see greater attention devoted to this high-risk group.

With respect to prison populations, most States reported that they had drug-use prevention programs. They highlight, however, that these programs are not systematically applied in penitentiary facilities. CICAD considers it extremely important for States to continue making progress in this area.

**C. SUPPLY REDUCTION**

This section deals with the strategies and initiatives developed and implemented by the Governments of the Hemisphere to reduce the production of organic and synthetic drugs. These strategies and initiatives relate to the application of administrative measures, controls, and developments designed to reduce the areas used in the cultivation of illicit crops, synthetic drug production, and the diversion of controlled chemical substances employed in this process.

**ILlicit DRUG PRODUCTION IN THE HEMISPHERE**

The main recommendations made to governments in this area focused on the adoption of systems for estimating land area under illicit cultivation, and in more general terms, measures for the detection and eradication of illicit crops, the dismantling of clandestine laboratories, and the control of illicit synthetic drug production. The States of the Hemisphere report progress in all of these areas, particularly with the initiation of efforts that were not being conducted prior to the MEM recommendations to identify and study current and potential cultivation and production.

A number of States requested assistance in strengthening their institutional structures with a view to measuring cultivation and production potential within their territories and better controlling the clandestine production of synthetic drugs.
• ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Significant progress has been made with the alternative development programs being applied by a number of countries in the Hemisphere, as reported in the hemispheric report for 1999-2000. International cooperation plays a key role in the success of these programs.

In accordance with the evaluation report for 1999-2000, CICAD reiterates that it is important for Member States, Permanent Observers, and international trade institutions to provide support to alternative development programs to ensure their viability, and to strengthen and develop trade preferences in support of regional alternative development programs, in particular the Andean Trade Preferences Act (ATPA), the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the special provisions of the European Union’s (EU) Generalized System of Preferences for the Andean and Central American countries, and the EU - Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific Agreement (Lomé).

The appearance of small-scale illicit crops in regions with particularly critical socio-economic conditions has emphasized the urgency of developing programs which provide legal economic alternatives in order to prevent the expansion of illicit crops, as well as the importance of enforcing national laws against illicit drug production.

• PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN ILLICIT DRUG MANUFACTURING

CICAD recommended the general strengthening of institutional structures in the Member States in order to establish more effective mechanisms for controlling the diversion of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances via illicit channels. CICAD also recognized the need to strengthen the exchange of information on the movements of such substances, and in particular for strict application of the pre-export notification mechanism for transactions in chemical substances specified in the 1988 Vienna Convention.

According to the national responses, not all States have strengthened these control mechanisms, and some have requested assistance in setting them up. CICAD reiterates the need for continuing work in this area in order to prevent the continued use of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances by criminal organizations.

D. CONTROL MEASURES

This section discusses the application, in the framework of international cooperation, of national and hemispheric administrative and enforcement measures designed to prevent drug trafficking.

• ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING: CONTROL AND INTERDICTION

In the hemispheric report for 1999-2000, CICAD pointed out disparities between the number of persons charged and the number of convictions which suggested deficiencies and/or fundamental differences in the systems of law enforcement and/or justice administration. CICAD also highlighted an apparent lack of coordination between the agencies responsible for control and interdiction activities. The MEM recommendations made to States in this regard seek to improve internal coordination at the national level. International cooperation is being strengthened and will lead to progress in the fight against criminal organizations.
CICAD has improved the indicators for the second round in such a way that it will allow a better measurement of drug control and interdiction activities in each State. Therefore, it is hoped that for the next evaluation round, one will be able to make a comparison which will allow for the full measurement of progress in this area.

**FIREARMS: REDUCTION IN THE DIVERSION OF FIREARMS RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING**

In the hemispheric report for 1999-2000, CICAD recognized that due to the lack of data bases and uniform records, it is impossible to measure the hemispheric total of illicit arms trafficking associated with illicit drug trafficking and related offenses.

The central recommendation in this regard is without question the effective application of the Inter-American Convention against the Manufacture of and Trafficking in the Illicit Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), which has been ratified by 14 countries in the Hemisphere. The framework of the CIFTA Convention will foster the development, at the national level, of a legal basis for the control of the illicit movement of firearms and the establishment, at the international level, of commitments and channels for cooperation among countries in the Hemisphere.

Twenty-two States were recommended to establish national archives for weapons seized in operations against illicit drug trafficking and related offenses. Most of these countries reported that the establishment of such a register is being considered. CICAD recognizes that progress has been made in this area in the Hemisphere, but once again calls upon the Member States to strengthen cooperation in reducing the diversion of arms for illicit purposes.

**MONEY LAUNDERING: PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND SUPPRESSION**

Member State responses to the recommendations made with respect to money laundering indicate that major progress has been made in this regard in the Hemisphere.

In addressing the issue, CICAD has joined with other groups active in this area, such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), and the South American Financial Action Force (GAFISUD). The Inter-American Development Bank has also provided cooperation to states in this regard.

Most States in the Hemisphere have criminalized money laundering and developed mechanisms for international cooperation and coordination in combatting the financing of criminal organizations connected with drug trafficking.

In accordance with the mandate of the Third Summit of the Americas, the countries of the Hemisphere have been establishing units with financial intelligence functions with support from CICAD and international organizations specialized in this area. Some countries, however, still do not have such units.

CICAD encourages Member States to continue to promote international cooperation to foster effectively functioning mechanisms for combatting money laundering.
**E INTERNATIONAL HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION**

In 1986, when CICAD was established, the foundations were laid for anti-drug cooperation among the Member States. It has been possible, within that framework, to develop the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and acquire greater knowledge of the problem in its various manifestations.

An integrated understanding of the drug phenomenon has been consolidated based on the principle of shared responsibility and respect for the fundamental principles of international law. There is now full awareness that international cooperation is the only road to success in tackling the worldwide drug problem.

Nonetheless, despite progress made, the states continue to face enormous challenges. The fight against drugs involves heavy costs for the countries, both in terms of their economic and social development, and the human and financial resources they must devote to that struggle.

The magnitude of the impact of drugs on society makes it imperative to strengthen international cooperation so as to respond adequately to new trends and modalities confronted by the countries in their anti-drug efforts.

Such cooperation must also extend to regions outside the Hemisphere to encompass bilateral arrangements as well as working with other multilateral organizations in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP).

The implementation of anti-drug strategies in the region has met with partial, if imperfect, success. The permutations of the drug phenomenon, ever seeking to improve its methods of operation, require coordination and cooperation among the countries of the Hemisphere to prevent the displacement and expansion of the problem and its manifestations.

The MEM process has the objective of facilitating international cooperation in the Hemisphere. This process also helps to strengthen States integration, mutual confidence, monitor progress, detect weaknesses, overcome obstacles, and promote greater awareness about the specific realities in each Member State.
2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY CICAD

This section summarizes the work conducted by CICAD in pursuance of the 21 recommendations addressed to the Hemisphere as a whole in the report for 1999-2000. During the first round, the Member States were not requested to present information on the implementation of these recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION 1:

ADOPT AND RATIFY THE PERTINENT UN AND INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTIONS ON DRUGS, AS WELL AS OTHER RELATED INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN THIS AREA, PARTICULARLY THOSE CONCERNING THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME. THE COUNTRIES SHOULD TAKE ALL NECESSARY DOMESTIC MEASURES FOR THE FULL OBSERVANCE OF SUCH CONVENTIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES. CICAD AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COULD PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AT THE COUNTRIES’ REQUEST, TO ENSURE THE PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION.

The countries of the Hemisphere have made progress in adopting these Inter-American and international legal instruments.

To promote the application of provisions in the Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, CICAD conducted three regional seminars in the Caribbean (with the participation of Canada), Central America, and South America (including Mexico).

With regard to the control of chemical substances, CICAD provided technical assistance in the Caribbean region and commented on draft legislation in seven countries to make it compatible with international and regional instruments existing in this area.

With respect to corruption, while CICAD is not the entity directly responsible within the Inter-American system for promoting ratification of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, the MEM recommendations have helped to intensify awareness among States in the Hemisphere about the importance of its ratification.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

STRENGTHEN THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF ALL MEMBER STATES FOR PURPOSES OF DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM IN ALL OF ITS MANIFESTATIONS BY ALLOCATING THE NECESSARY RESOURCES FOR THEIR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT. COUNTRIES WITHOUT ADEQUATE INSTITUTIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRUCTURES SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE ESTABLISHED. CICAD SHOULD PRIORITIZE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN HELPING COUNTRIES THAT REQUEST SUPPORT IN THIS AREA. CICAD’S EFFORTS SHOULD INCLUDE A REGIONAL SEMINAR TO PROMOTE THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STRUCTURES.

According to the national reports, with support from CICAD and international cooperation, progress has been made by the States in institutional strengthening to address the drug problem.
CICAD cooperated with countries in providing institutional strengthening assistance through the national anti-drug commissions, helping to develop national drug control plans, drafting legislation and developing data collection infrastructure.

Workshops were conducted in such countries as Barbados, Bahamas, Grenada, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela. Technical and financial assistance was also provided by the Government of Spain to strengthen the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of Illicit Production, Traficking, Consumption and Illicit Use of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and Related Offenses (CCP). In addition, CICAD carried out the process of formulation of the Counter-Narcotics Regional Action Plan.

**RECOMMENDATION 3:**

**PROMOTE TRAINING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THROUGH CICAD AND OTHER COMPETENT INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, TO DEVELOP NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND THE GENERAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS OF COUNTRIES LACKING THESE INSTRUMENTS, AS WELL AS TO STRENGTHEN ANTI-DRUG CAPACITIES IN SPECIFIC AREAS, BASED ON THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY.**

In pursuance of this recommendation, in 2001 CICAD prioritized the strengthening of the capacity of countries to regulate and establish "minimum standards of care for treatment centers."

CICAD also provided technical assistance in 2001 to Barbados, Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, for the formulation of national drug control strategies and provided assistance to Ecuador and Paraguay for the improvement of national legislation. For the national anti-drug commissions of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, CICAD provided assistance with the establishment or consolidation of national drug information or statistical systems.

With support from the Government of Spain, in September 2001, CICAD sponsored an international meeting of the national drug observatories held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, which had the participation of delegates from: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:**

**PROMOTE THE SIGNATURE OF BILATERAL ANTI-DRUG AND MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN THE REGION, INCLUDING THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION, AMONG OTHER MECHANISMS, TO BUILD CONFIDENCE BETWEEN THE OPERATIVE AUTHORITIES OF MEMBER COUNTRIES. CICAD SHOULD PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THOSE COUNTRIES THAT REQUEST SUCH SUPPORT.**

In reviewing the data presented, it is clear that additional information is needed to assess implementation of this recommendation.

To this end, the questionnaire for 2001-2002 requests countries for information on their bilateral anti-drug and mutual legal assistance agreements. This information will be available for consideration in future implementation reports.
RECOMMENDATION 5:

DEVELOP INTEGRATED SYSTEMS FOR GATHERING DATA AND DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE DRUG PROBLEM. THE INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS SHOULD SUPPORT THE MEMBER STATES IN THIS EFFORT, AS WELL AS EXCHANGING INFORMATION WITH NATIONAL EQUIVALENTS AND DRUG OBSERVATORIES OF OTHER REGIONS.

The national reports indicate considerable demand for technical and/or financial assistance in the development of integrated systems for the collection of statistical data and documentation.

The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs made progress in 2001 in the development of integrated drug information and statistical systems and provided assistance in their application. CICAD assigns great importance to ensuring the flow of resources necessary to fully implement this MEM recommendation.

With financial support from the Government of the United States, the Government of Spain, and the European Commission, CICAD provided assistance in 2001 for the establishment and consolidation of national drug information and statistical systems (or national drug observatories) in Belize, St. Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Dominican Republic. It also reviewed and improved the Inter-American Uniform Drug-Use Data System (SIDUC), and provided interested parties with new instruments for secondary school surveys on drug use, in particular in Suriname, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

CICAD also worked with the Caribbean Epidemiological Center (CAREC) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) on a program that will establish baseline data on drug use prevalence in 15 Caribbean Member States and provide training in drug epidemiology.

RECOMMENDATION 6:

CONDUCT MORE IN-DEPTH STANDARDIZED COMPARABLE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH. TO THAT END, THE CICAD INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS MUST STEP UP EFFORTS TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES NEEDING ASSISTANCE TO CARRY OUT SUCH STUDIES.

In 2000, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs satisfactorily initiated its activities in the area of epidemiological investigations with considerable cooperation from the Member States.

In 2001, CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs provided technical and financial support to member states in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. The Inter-American Uniform Drug-Use Data System (SIDUC) was reviewed, and training courses and a workshop were held to strengthen the capacity of coordinators in Central and South America. In cooperation with the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, CICAD also contributed to investigations on behavior related to drug dependence among secondary school students in Central America and the Dominican Republic.
RECOMMENDATION 7:

PROMOTE BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL EXCHANGES OF EXPERTISE, INFORMATION, AND PERSONNEL AND, IN SOME CASES, FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEMAND REDUCTION. GREATER EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS TO DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES, BEGINNING WITH GREATER RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN EACH COUNTRY AND, DEPENDING ON THEIR SPECIFIC SITUATIONS, DIVERTING RESOURCES FROM OTHER AREAS.

Due to the continuous problem of drug use, it is clear that the Member States, CICAD, donor country governments, the private sector, and other international agencies need to increase their efforts in the area of demand reduction and in raising awareness of the subject.

According to the national reports, greater emphasis has been placed on activities to reduce demand in pursuance of this recommendation. In many countries, there has been a substantial increase in the resources allocated to demand reduction. The conclusion drawn from the information provided by the states, however, is that resources are still insufficient. It would therefore be advisable, depending on each country’s specific situation, to study the possibility of allocating more resources.

In 2001, CICAD organized a fourth meeting of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction, in cooperation with the Government of Jamaica, on the treatment of drug addiction. With representatives from 20 Member States, a series of recommendations were adopted in this regard.

Likewise, courses were conducted for the Central American countries on therapeutic interventions for young people in high-risk situations. With assistance from the Government of the United States, it provided support for agencies working with street children in Central America and conducted a course for drug addiction treatment counselors and penitentiary system authorities in Belize.

CICAD sponsored 30 seminars and 18 workshops in six Latin American universities to introduce drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation components in their nursing school curriculums. The governments of Canada, the United States, and Japan financed this project.

It provided technical and financial support for the development of a common plan of studies for an online and Ibero-American masters program in drug dependence in cooperation with universities in Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Spain. Finally, CICAD cooperated with the training activities of the Ibero-American Network of Nongovernmental Organizations Working on Drug Dependence (RIOD) with Financial Support from the Government of Spain.

RECOMMENDATION 8:

SEEK RESOURCES AND FUNDING TO STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE DELIVERY OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES IN COUNTRIES WHERE SYSTEMS OR INSTITUTIONS FOR SUCH SERVICES DELIVERY ARE LACKING OR NONEXISTENT. CICAD SHOULD ASSIST COUNTRIES IN THE PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FOR ACCESSING SUCH FUNDING.

- IDENTIFY, DOMESTICALLY OR THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, EFFECTIVE RESEARCH-BASED TREATMENT PROTOCOLS OR MODALITIES THAT CAN BE ADOPTED BY
COUNTRIES AND ADAPTED LOCALLY IN RESPONSE TO THE LOCAL CULTURAL ISSUES AND NEEDS OF TARGET POPULATIONS.

- REQUIRE THAT ALL SUCH FUNDED PROGRAMS ADHERE TO SUCH QUALITY STANDARDS AS THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION’S MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE IN DRUG TREATMENT.

In pursuance of this recommendation, CICAD has been increasing its efforts since January 2001 to obtain financing for treatment and rehabilitation programs in the Member States, which initially includes the development of a private-sector financing strategy. Nonetheless, the Commission recognizes that many Member States are unaware of the true dimensions of demand for treatment and that the lack of a regulatory framework for drug addiction treatment can undermine efforts to obtain funds for treatment centers.

As part of the work program of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction, CICAD has begun the process of identifying effective protocols for research-based treatment modalities. CICAD has also been promoting the adoption of standards of care in drug treatment through national seminars conducted in El Salvador, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic.

Eight Member States apply minimum standards of care and three more are in the process of doing so. Most of the Member States still do not have drug addiction treatment programs or a framework of regulations and standards of care for treatment centers. The Pan American Health Organization provided technical support in this area.

RECOMMENDATION 9:

INTENSIFY JOINT INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK/CICAD EFFORTS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL RESOURCES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL DONOR COMMUNITY, THROUGH CONSULTATIVE GROUPS SUPPORTING ANTI-DRUG EFFORTS, FOR ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMS.

In pursuance of this recommendation, CICAD worked with the IDB in 2001 to support the formation of a Consultative Group to prepare basic documents and project profiles. In July 2001, CICAD and the IDB sponsored a follow-up meeting to the Peruvian Consultative Group process. Likewise, in October 2001, CICAD and the IDB supported the Ecuadorian government to hold a Consultative Group. It is also helping Paraguay and the Permanent Central American Commission prepare for meetings of its own group. With support from the Government of the United States, CICAD sponsored the translation into English of software for monitoring demand reduction projects developed in 2000 by the Salvadoran nongovernmental organization FUNDASALVA to assist the Government of Peru in providing detailed information to international donors on the demand reduction activities conducted with their funds. The English version has been requested by several Member States.

RECOMMENDATION 10:

DEVELOP SYSTEMS TO MONITOR AND ESTIMATE AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION IN THE COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY ILLICIT CROPS, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEIR EXPANSION.

In pursuance of this recommendation, CICAD provided assistance to the governments of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia in monitoring illicit crops, ascertaining past and present land use, and carrying out alternative development projects through technologically advanced systems.
In 2001, CICAD transferred to the Government of Peru the Generalized Land-Use Evaluation and Management Tool (GLEAM); worked with the Government of Bolivia in the data collection required for the implementation of GLEAM; and initiated consultations to establish a framework for implementing the GLEAM project in Colombia. In addition, The OAS signed a Cooperation agreement with Ecuador for the implementation and execution of a Preventive Alternative Development Project.

RECOMMENDATION 11:


CICAD considers it important to strengthen trade preference systems so as to support alternative development programs. It is essential to step up efforts to heighten international awareness of the importance that trade preferences can have for the success of alternative development programs, by opening markets for the products concerned. CICAD does not feel that this recommendation has been sufficiently carried out and urges the States to do more in this area.

RECOMMENDATION 12:

STRENGTHEN, DIRECTLY OR THROUGH CICAD, TIES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND THOSE OF OTHER REGIONS TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED OFFENSES, PARTICULARLY REGARDING THE DIVERSION OF AND TRAFFICKING IN CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MONEY LAUNDERING.

In pursuance of this recommendation, CICAD has been strengthening ties with the United Nations, European governments (particularly Spain and France), and governments in other regions (Japan and Korea in particular), which have provided noteworthy support for CICAD’s efforts. CICAD would like to see a greater participation in this regard by the European Commission, as well as other European countries, in its plans and programs.

With financial support from the European Commission, CICAD organized a training seminar on the control of chemical precursors for public security officials in the Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. CICAD also helped to update the legal and regulatory framework for the control of chemical substances, and in cooperation with the UNDCP office in the Caribbean, helped to place a project in operation to provide technical assistance in the development or updating of laws on the control of chemical substances in all of the Caribbean member states. Technical specialists helped to draft a new law on precursor chemical products for Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

To promote the compatibility of national laws with international and regional instruments, CICAD provided technical assistance to the UNDCP project entitled Legislation on the Control of Chemical
Precursors in the Caribbean to Combat the Production of Illicit Drugs, analyzing and formulating comments on draft legislation in the seven aforementioned countries.

CICAD participates with UNDCP in activities to support the project Regional Center for Legal Development and Cooperation in Central America (CEDEJU) and programs of the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of Illicit Production, Trafficking, Consumption and Illicit Use of Narcotics and Psicotropic Substances and Related Offenses (CCP), as well as the Regional Plan of Action (PAR) with the governments of Spain and the United States.

In cooperation with the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, CICAD conducted three sub regional seminars in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America (with the participation of Mexico).

CICAD has remained in close coordination and contact with entities outside of the inter-American system, such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and its regional offices in the Caribbean (CFATF) and South America (GAFISUD).

**RECOMMENDATION 13:**

**SUPPORT COOPERATION TO IMPROVE THE APPLICATION OF THE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATION MECHANISM OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, BY THE EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES OF THE REGION.**

In pursuance of this recommendation in 2001, CICAD organized a seminar in Kingston, Jamaica, on the control of chemical precursors for public security officials in the Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, with funds and/or technical support provided by Canada, France, and Spain, the Andean Regional School of Anti-drug Intelligence conducted two seminars to promote improvements in the compilation and analysis of information, the development of effective anti-drug intelligence, greater standardization in the analysis of intelligence in the region, and the exchange of information and cooperation. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela participated.

CICAD expanded the Inter-American Telecommunications Network for the Control of Drugs (RETCOD), whose purpose is to promote and facilitate the regular exchange of information and coordination among security agencies in the Member States.

CICAD recognizes that RETCOD has facilitated communication among some States, which can be used in addressing various aspects of the drug phenomenon.

**RECOMMENDATION 14:**

**STRENGTHEN, THROUGH CICAD, PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT THE UPDATING OF LEGISLATION IN MEMBER STATES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING SO AS TO HAVE HOMOGENEOUS INSTRUMENTS AND REGULATIONS IN THE REGION.**

During 2001, CICAD conducted a meeting of the Expert Group for the Control of Money Laundering in Lima, Peru, to evaluate the situation in the countries of the Hemisphere vis-à-vis the Plan of Action of Buenos Aires. It also conducted a research study on the autonomous offense of money laundering.
CICAD worked on the development of money laundering databases on the Internet, and provided technical assistance to Paraguay and Guatemala in amending their legislation on money laundering.

CICAD recognizes that progress has been made in the Hemisphere in this area, thanks to cooperation between the states and such agencies as the FATF, CFATF, and GAFISUD. CICAD considers it important for the hemispheric effort to be conducted in close coordination with these agencies, seeking to harmonize their activities and exchange information on money laundering.

**RECOMMENDATION 15:**

**ESTABLISH UNITS WITH FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS IN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT YET DONE SO, WITH THE SUPPORT OF CICAD AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SPECIALIZED IN THIS AREA. IN THAT CONTEXT, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CICAD AND IDB TRAINING EFFORTS BE EXPANDED.**

In the development of this recommendation, in November of 2001 and in consideration of the Mandate emanated from the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, CICAD’s Executive Secretariat presented to the IDB a project proposal for the creation and strengthening of Financial Intelligence Units. After studying the outline of activities presented by CICAD, the IDB announced that in 2002 it would finance a program of such characteristics, which is currently being developed by both institutions.

**RECOMMENDATION 16:**

**ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS ON MONEY LAUNDERING, CONTROL OF CHEMICALS, AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE.**

In pursuance of this recommendation in 2001, CICAD conducted a course in Colombia with the Government of Spain for judges and prosecutors in Central and South America, focusing on international juridical cooperation in the fight against money laundering. It also provided courses in Uruguay for supervisory personnel in various banking institutions.

A seminar was held on the control of chemical precursors for security officials in the Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, with the objective of improving the exchange of information on the control of chemical substances, strengthening ties with different countries in cooperation against illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Steps were also taken to improve and expand the Inter-American Telecommunications Network for the Control of Drugs (RETCOD).

CICAD takes notes of the progress made in ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, in pursuance of the recommendation addressed individually to 28 member states, and calls on the member states to continue carrying out their respective ratification processes.
RECOMMENDATION 17:

STRENGTHEN ADVANCED TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH, THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE AND OTHER BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DEALING WITH DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES.

During 2001, CICAD conducted a variety of activities to improve the control of money laundering and promote juridical cooperation and the development of legislation. Two seminars were organized in cooperation with the Government of Spain for judges and prosecutors, which were attended by judicial officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Initial planning began on a hemispheric training program for judges and public prosecutors, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

RECOMMENDATION 18:

EXPEDITE THE PROCESS OF RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION TO THE 1997 INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA) AND SUPPORT THE ACTIVITIES INITIATED BY THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THAT JURIDICAL INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT.

Significant progress was made in 2001 in ratifying the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA). Fourteen countries have now ratified this convention, four of them during the course of 2001.

CICAD conducted two seminars in 2001 to promote application of the CIFTA Convention through the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition. The first seminar was attended by representatives of the relevant ministries from fourteen Caribbean countries, with presentations given by participants from Canada. The second seminar, held in Costa Rica for the Central American countries and the Dominican Republic, was attended by presenters from the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

CICAD also took part in meetings of the Advisory Committee for the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), to report on CICAD support for application of the Convention. CICAD also participated in the Parliamentary Conference of Ottawa and the United Nations Small Arms and Light Weapons Conference in New York, and directed a seminar to follow up on the aforementioned conference in Santiago, Chile, in November.

RECOMMENDATION 19:

INCREASE INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONAL COORDINATION AND COOPERATION.

In order to promote interinstitutional and international coordination and cooperation, CICAD, with support from the Government of the United States, organized two seminars on Anti-drug Port
Security (both with private sector participation) in Manta, Ecuador, and Cartagena, Colombia. Participants from the United States, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Honduras, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica attended the seminar held in Cartagena. A third seminar on the control of chemical precursors for public security officials was held in Kingston Jamaica, with participants from the Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In addition, a seminar was held for anti-drug intelligence analysts in Lima, Peru, with participants from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. Another seminar was held on the determination of container profiles for Central American customs officials, with participants from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

CICAD recognizes the need to evaluate RETCOD to determine what future level of support should be dedicated to the program.

**RECOMMENDATION 20:**

**DEVELOP, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CICAD, A LONG-TERM STRATEGY THAT INCLUDES A THREE-YEAR PROGRAM TO ESTABLISH A BASIC, HOMOGENEOUS MECHANISM TO ESTIMATE THE SOCIAL, HUMAN AND ECONOMIC COSTS OF THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE AMERICAS AND TO SUPPORT THE COUNTRIES WITH THE NECESSARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**

The responses in the national reports indicate that the states have encountered significant obstacles in their efforts to implement this recommendation. While CICAD maintains this recommendation, by virtue of the mandate of the Third Summit of the Americas, the Executive Secretariat, in coordination with governments experienced in this area, will work on designing a project to establish methodologies for studying the social, human, and economic costs of the drug problem.

The methodological project could be submitted to the Member States for consideration and adoption as a basic and homogeneous mechanism applicable to all countries. This project is to be presented for consideration at CICAD’s thirty-first regular session in the first half of 2002.

**RECOMMENDATION 21:**

**SEEK TO OBTAIN THE ASSISTANCE NEEDED SO THAT THOSE MEMBER STATES REQUIRING IT MAY IMPLEMENT THE ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS.**

In pursuance of this recommendation, CICAD has taken the steps within its capacity to channel requests for assistance from the member states for the implementation of recommendations made in the individual reports and the hemispheric report.

CICAD has called upon the Member States Permanent Observers, international organizations, and other competent agencies to give consideration to these requests and respond as soon as possible.
3. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment made by the MEM, through the "Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control", as reflected in the 1999-2000 report, as well the follow-up report on implementation of recommendations conducted during 2001, concludes the first round of evaluation, initiated in October 1999.

Following are general observations made about the progress of the process:

1. The countries of the Hemisphere have made significant efforts to fulfill the recommendations made by the MEM. However, some of the obstacles that have been encountered relate to a lack of technical and financial resources.

2. Considering the magnitude of the challenge of drug control throughout the Hemisphere, CICAD urges Member States to provide sufficient funds to support full application of their national anti-drug plans. CICAD also requests the Member States and international financing institutions, where appropriate, to ensure adequate support for the programs conducted by CICAD.

3. The Mechanism has been constantly strengthened since its establishment. To maintain such progress, Member States should continue to participate fully, effectively, and in accordance with the timeframes established. It is important for states to maintain the continuity and specialization of their experts, particularly throughout the course of each round of evaluation. Considering that the information provided by the countries is the basis for implementing the MEM, it is important to maintain a commitment to providing quality information.

The success of the evaluation mechanism depends on the quality of the replies to the recommendations, the full participation of countries, compliance with deadlines for responses and the continuity of expert participation.

4. Based on the results provided in the first evaluation round, the Commission acknowledges the need to formulate prioritized recommendations with greater clarity and precision, taking the context of each country into account. In addition, in order to ensure the uniformity and quality of information provided by the countries in the evaluation questionnaires, the Commission reviewed the questionnaire and scheduled training seminars for the National Coordinating Entities as part of the process.

5. The Commission concludes that from this evaluation process some of the recommendations, by their nature, must be fulfilled by states in the short or medium term. With this regard, CICAD calls on all states of the Hemisphere to fully carry out the pending tasks entrusted to them by the MEM process. At the time of publication of this report, states will be responding to second round questionnaires of the MEM process for the 2001-2002 period. That report, to be published in January 2003, will serve to measure progress in the governments’ efforts and provide a better understanding of the drug situation in the Hemisphere.

6. Within the context of the MEM process, as well as other programs, CICAD will continue to coordinate with other drug control agencies, such as The United Nations International Drug Control Program, the international financial action groups against money laundering, and agencies responsible for the application of drug control programs at the regional and bilateral levels, as well as with other programs. This coordination is essential to avoid duplication and to ensure the continued success of these efforts.
7. Based on the work conducted during the MEM process, the Commission believes that the mechanism promises to contribute to the achievement of hemispheric anti-drug policy objectives. Based on the conclusions of this first MEM evaluation exercise, the Anti-drug Strategy in the Hemisphere can be enriched by identifying new areas for work and adopting new approaches to the application of national and regional policies.

8. As part of the MEM process, and within the context of its mandate for the control of drugs based on 15 years of policy and program experience, CICAD will provide support for international efforts to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime. CICAD considers it necessary to continue working to confront illicit activities associated with the drug problem as an integral part of the success of world efforts against the international threats of terrorism and organized crime. CICAD also stresses that the fight against drug trafficking must continue to be a priority for states in the Hemisphere, to prevent the emergence of new areas of operation for transnational criminal groups.

Finally, CICAD wishes to acknowledge the efficient work of the Governmental Experts Group of the MEM supported by the Executive Secretariat, in particular the MEM Unit, in completing this first evaluation round.
4. NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEM
RECOMMENDATIONS

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
ARGENTINA
THE BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BELIZE
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
DOMINICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GRENA DA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
JAMAICA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
SAINT LUCIA
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
SURINAME
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THE UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA