Progress towards fulfillment of goals of the Special Session of the General Assembly on Drugs (UNGASS 1998)  

Latin America and the Caribbean  

CICAD Meeting November 2004  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Budget (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and reduction of drug abuse</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy support</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of illicit drug trafficking</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime prevention</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>165</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNODC in Latin America and the Caribbean

2004 ongoing UNODC programme by thematic area (in US$ million)

![Bar chart showing budget allocations by thematic area (Drug abuse prevention, Sustainable livelihoods, Suppression of illicit drug trafficking, Policy Support, Crime prevention)]

UNODC in Latin America and the Caribbean

2004 ongoing UNODC programme by office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Budget (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO Bolivia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO Brazil and South Cone</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO Caribbean</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO Colombia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO Mexico/Central America</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO Peru/Ecuador</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>165</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special Session of the General Assembly on Drugs (UNGASS 1998)

Six areas

- Drug demand reduction
- Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors
- Control of precursors
- Money-laundering
- Judicial cooperation
- Eradication of illicit drug crops

UNODC in Latin America and the Caribbean

Drug demand reduction

**Strengths:**

- National demand reduction strategies exist in most countries
- Public awareness on drug abuse problem has risen
- Drug abuse surveys and school surveys exist for various LAC countries
**Drug demand reduction**

**COCaine (annual prevalence ages 15-64)**

![Cocaïne prevalence chart](chart.png)

**Weaknesses:**

- Increasing drug abuse
- No periodic surveys on drug abuse trends
- Low priority on the political agenda
**Drug demand reduction**

**Weaknesses:**

**HIV/AIDS prevention:**
- Scarce drug-related HIV/AIDS prevention programmes (exception Brazil)

**Treatment:**
- Few treatment facilities – especially in prisons
- Limited research/evaluation of treatment, prevention programmes
- Minimum standards on treatment not yet reached

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**Drug demand reduction**

**Strategy and action for 2005:**

- Advocate for demand reduction on political agenda
- Promote periodic surveys on drug abuse trends in coordination with partners: reactivation of a UNODC subregional project involving ARG, BOL, CHI, PER and URU to conduct unified school drug abuse surveys with the participation of CICAD
- Pilot prison and social reintegration programmes: First worldwide UNODC programme launched in Honduras
**Drug demand reduction**

**Strategy and action for 2005:**

- Collect and disseminate best practices:
  - Drug abuse treatment toolkit: Substance abuse treatment and care for women. Case studies and lessons learnt
  - Promotion of a resource centre network for treatment

- Explore partnerships with existing programmes

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**Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors**

**Strengths:**

**Demand:**

- Prevalence is still low
- Right time to tackle the problem – before it gets worse

**Supply:**

- Legislation is in place
- Few clandestine laboratories exist
- Control systems are being developed
- NDS can also be used as ATS precursor control system
### AMPHETAMINES (annual prevalence age 15 and above)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country, Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay, 1994</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, 1995</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile, (12-64), 2000</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia, 1999</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, 1997</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela**</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina, (16-64), 1999</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, 1999</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico*, 1999</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Canada*, 1999)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(USA, 2001)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica, 2001</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama, 1991</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala, 1998</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Weaknesses:

**Demand:**
- Increase in demand
- Lack of precise information on scope and evolution of problem
- Low public awareness
- Need to develop appropriate treatment programmes

**Supply:**
- No tradition in ATS intelligence work
- Little uniformity between existing control systems
- Diversion of licit ATS to illicit markets
### Amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

#### Strategy:
- Advocate inclusion of ATS in drug control efforts
- Identify scope of ATS abuse/ promote research on ATS in ongoing/planned drug abuse surveys/rapid assessments
- Assess needs in the area of treatment (regional training, common manuals for ATS prevention)
- Promote monitoring systems in cooperation with CICAD/OAS
- Collect and disseminate experiences on ATS precursor control

### Control of precursors

#### Strengths:
- National legislation is in place in accordance with the 1988 convention
- Control systems are developed and in use
- UNODC precursor control system (NDS) adopted in the region and implemented in some countries
- UNODC and CICAD cooperation through NDS
### Control of precursors

**Weaknesses:**

- Few seizures
- Precursor cartels on the rise
- Not a police priority in many countries
- Precursor control systems differ across the region
- Not a funding priority for donors

**Strategy:**

- Collect and share best practices on UNODC precursor control in the region
- Pilot and disseminate use of NDS in customs and police agencies in LAC in cooperation with ITS
### Strengths:

- Extradition agreements are signed between many countries, but agreements might differ
- Users’ manuals exist for judges and prosecutors
- UNODC Inter-regional adviser (Bogota) posted in the region, who provides assistance upon request

### Weaknesses:

- Need for simplified methodology for mutual legal assistance
- Slowness in adjudicating court cases
- Insufficient witness protection
- Lack of coordinated training of judges
- Lack of knowledge of the civil asset forfeiture regime
- Weak internal regulations
### Judicial cooperation

**Strategy:**

- Explore the need/feasibility of a handbook on existing procedures for mutual legal assistance regarding extradition
- Introduce UNODC-developed software to facilitate the elaboration of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests
- Explore and assess common areas between drug control and crime prevention (training)

### Money-laundering

**Strengths:**

- National legislation in place (goal for 2003)
- LAC countries with high levels of money-laundering identified
- Financial investigation units exist in most LAC countries
- Training material developed by UNODC on mock trials and computer-based training modules
- Training in mock trials jointly conducted with CICAD
### Money-laundering

#### Weaknesses:

- Few court sentences
- Need to upgrade technical capacity to recover illicit assets
- Lack of capacity to detect money-laundering outside the banking sector (insurance, real estate, casinos, etc.)
- Lack of coordination in training initiatives among various stakeholders
- Need for continuous refresher training

#### Strategy:

- Disseminate existing UNODC technical tools
- Strengthen coordination with CICAD/OAS
- Streamline and coordinate regional training
**Eradication of illicit drug crops**

**Strengths:**

1) *Illicit crop monitoring*

- Overall decrease of coca cultivation in the region
- Annual coca surveys available for BOL, COL and PER. In 2004 joint launch with CICAD in Washington
- Technical expertise available in three countries and through ICMP. The Regional Advisor posted in Lima will start work to work in the region in early 2005
- Increased interest by countries in monitoring illicit crops (ECU, VEN, MEX, PAR)

2) *Alternative development*

- At present, programmes provide assistance to some 10,000 families
- Sustainable models developed in production and marketing
- Environmentally sound models developed and replicated
- Gender-mainstreaming implemented
- Increased coordination with law-enforcement
- National alternative development plans in place
### Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops

#### Weaknesses:

- No long-term financial commitment and declining interest of traditional donors
- Differing political views on sustainable livelihoods among major donors and on eradication and its means

#### Strategy:

**Illicit Crop Monitoring Systems**

- Provide technical expertise in illicit crop monitoring (surface, yields, laboratory efficiency, other socio-economic data)
- Develop a methodology for measurement of poppy
- Extend technical advise to requesting member states (ECU, VEN, MEX)
### Eradication of illicit drug crops

**Strategy:**

**Sustainable livelihoods**

- Develop and disseminate best practices
- Explore alternative funding mechanisms (cost-sharing, debt-swaps, private sector) and partnerships to maintain and increase current outreach of programmes

### Crime prevention

**Strengths:**

- International conventions in place on transnational organized crime and on corruption
- Pre/ratification assistance as well as other crime prevention expertise available from UNODC
- Expertise and training developed for drug control conventions might be used for crime conventions (CBT training modules in anti money laundering )
- UNODC structure and procedures increasingly reflect the drugs and crime mandate
**Strengths:**

- UNODC country profiles and strategic programme frameworks for countries and regions address both drugs and crime mandates

- High interest from countries and Government to address crime issues, in particular trafficking in human beings and corruption

- At present three ongoing projects in the region.

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**Strengths:**

- Two projects developed: urban security project in Brazil with US 6.5 million cost sharing and integrated drugs and crime project in Peru

- Anti kidnapping high on the agenda: recent expert group meeting in Vienna with participation of LAC experts to produce a draft manual on anti kidnapping
Crime prevention

**Weaknesses:**

- Not all Governments have yet ratified the conventions
- National legislation needs to be harmonized
- UNODC operational activities limited due to various factors (harmonization of procedures, lack of funding etc.)

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Crime prevention

**Strategy and priority action for 2005:**

- Promote ratification of international conventions
- Provide assistance where necessary in legal and judicial cooperation
- Identify priorities and develop one crime or integrated project per office
- Promote preventive actions in line with Convention against Corruption
Strategy and priority action for 2005:

- Budget projections:

  Crime prevention activities account currently for 3 per cent, in the future (2006/2007) projected to grow to 30 per cent.