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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

Organization of American States

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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
May 3 - 5, 2010
Washington, DC**

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**FINAL REPORT
OF THE
FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
May 3-5, 2010
Washington, DC**

I. BACKGROUND

The Statute of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) provides in Article 21 that the Commission shall hold two regular sessions per year; one to deal with general matters, the other to address specific technical topics determined by the Commission or such other matters as may require its special attention. The Statute also provides that special sessions shall be held whenever the Commission so decides, or at the request of a majority of its member states.

At its forty-sixth regular session, the Commission decided, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute, that the forty-seventh regular session would be held on May 3-5, 2010, in Washington, DC.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

1. Approval of the Agenda and Schedule of Activities

The Commission approved the agenda (CICAD/doc. 1781/10) and the schedule of activities (CICAD/doc. 1782/10) as proposed.

2. Reviewing and Updating the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and its Plan of Action

Paulina Duarte of Brazil, the chair of the High Level Working Group, reported on the process of updating the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere (1996). The Commission had given Brazil the task of coordinating the effort in May last year. After thanking Duarte for her report and services during the process, the Commission engaged in a discussion on the merits of the proposed Hemispheric Drug Strategy (CICAD/doc. 1798/10), and approved the document unanimously.

Following through on an initial proposal by the delegate of Trinidad and Tobago, the Commission approved a methodology and timeline for drafting the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (CICAD/ doc. 1784/10), presented by Mexico, which would chair the High Level Group. Five member states would serve as topic coordinators: Suriname, Institutional Building; United States, Demand Reduction; Colombia, Supply Reduction; Argentina, Control Measures; and Venezuela, International Cooperation. At its next meeting in December, the Commission will review the results.

3. National Drug Strategies

a. United States of America

Gil Kerlikowske, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP, USA), delivered the opening remarks at the first session of the Commission (CICAD/doc. 1811/10). He provided an overview of the Obama Administration's new comprehensive national drug control strategy, which emphasizes a renewed commitment to reducing U.S. drug use. He highlighted several aspects of the U.S. strategy: community-based prevention, especially for at-risk groups; early intervention to detect the first symptoms of abuse; treatment and recovery programs based on scientific evidence and clear protocols; the interplay between drugs and crime and the need for the administration of justice to break that linkage; domestic law enforcement that deals with both local and international trafficking enterprises; and international partnerships to work on all ramifications of the drug problem. He recognized the "role that CICAD has played for more than 20 years in strengthening international resolve and cooperation," and encouraged the commissioners to take advantage of this meeting as an opportunity to deepen understanding of, and hemispheric dialogue on key issues.

b. Suriname

Chandrikapersad Santokhi, Minister, Ministry of Justice and Police and CICAD Vice Chair, spoke on Drug Control as a Part of Comprehensive National Security Strategy (CICAD/doc.1800/10) and laid out the rationale and steps for including drug control in the government of Suriname's national strategic security plan.

c. Peru

Fernando Rey, assistant manager for alternative development of DEVIDA, Peru's drug control commission, provided an overview of the Peruvian government's development policy in the northern Amazonian region of San Martin and how it had reduced coca cultivation in that area (CICAD/doc.1790/10). In roughly the past five years, crops like rice, coffee, cacao, and palm oil have doubled their acreage, crowding out the cultivation of coca. The government focused on using community-based strategies, building on the existing strengths of farm families and growers associations, to consolidate a licit economy that could sustain development in the region.

d. Colombia

Diego Molano, High Commissioner, Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, Colombia, spoke about his government's national comprehensive policies since 2004 to respond to the underlying conditions that enabled the illicit drug economy and political violence. He illustrated this approach by detailing the outcomes of the regional consolidation plan used in the Macarena region since 2007 (CICAD/doc.1794/10).

4. Demand Reduction

a. Drug-Impaired Driving: The U.S. Roadside Survey as a Call to Action.

Maria E. Vegega, Office of Behavioral Safety Research, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA, United States), informed the Commission about the prevalence of alcohol and drug use by drivers in the United States (CICAD/doc. 1793). The latest survey year (2007) showed that alcohol use was found in 12.4% of nighttime weekend drivers, but drug use among nighttime drivers had a prevalence of 16.3%. Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug. Although alcohol-impaired driving has shown a steady decline since the 1970s, especially during daylight, as a result of public education campaigns and strict law enforcement, the survey results revealed that drug-impaired driving was far more prevalent than expected.

b. Panel: Role of the Community in Prevention, Treatment and Recovery

Moderated by Westley Clark, Director, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA, United States), a panel discussed how best to engage the community in dealing with drug issues.

- Community-based Prevention. Maria Paula Luna, CICAD/OAS (CICAD/doc. 1796/10)
- Implementation of a Community-Based Approach to SBIRT (Screening/Brief Intervention/Referral to Treatment) at Chicago ACCESS, a large health service for low-income groups. Billie Avery, Chicago ACCESS (SAMHSA, United States), (CICAD/doc.1785/10)
- Community Reentry/Reintegration Program for Offenders. Willie Speight, ARGUS Community Inc., New York City (SAMHSA, United States) (CICAD/doc. 1786/10)

5. Money Laundering Control

a. Results and Perspectives of the Forfeiture Asset Management Project in Latin America (BIDAL)

Nelson Mena, the coordinator of CICAD's Anti-Money Laundering Section, and Dennis Cheng, a consultant on the Seized and Forfeited Asset Management in Latin America project (known by its Spanish acronym, BIDAL) reported on project activities and plans (CICAD/doc.1797/10). After a two-year pilot working with the governments of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay that ended in December 2009, the project has shifted its focus to Central America where it will be working with the governments of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama. As a first step, the project plans to carry out an assessment of the participating countries' existing legislation in order to identify current asset investigation and administration procedures, and to determine how to improve the prosecution of money laundering cases and ensure the efficient management of seized and forfeited assets.

6. Supply Reduction

a. Self-Propelled Semisubmersibles and Model Hemispheric Legislation

Lou Orsini, Senior Maritime Law Enforcement Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG, United States), reported on the latest developments in the use of self-propelled semisubmersibles in drug trafficking (CICAD/doc. 1787/10), which may now be transporting as much a third of maritime cocaine flow.

b. International Partnerships to Advance Scientific Analysis of Seized Drugs

Jeff Comparin, Laboratory Director, Office of Forensic Sciences, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA, United States), reported on the role of chemistry laboratories in analyzing the seized drugs (cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine) to provide information that could indicate production methods, inputs, quality levels, source of origin and other data that could improve interdiction operations (CICAD/doc. 1802/10).

c. Synthetic Drugs: New Trends in Use, Prevention and Control

Rafael Franzini-Battle, CICAD's Assistant Executive Secretary, moderated the panel that dealt with emerging trends in the use of a new generation of controlled substances in the region.

- Adulterants and Synthetic Drugs: Chemical Description of Synthetic Drugs Traded in Bogotá, Colombia. Hernán Bernal Contreras, National Narcotics Directorate (DNE, Colombia) (CICAD/doc.1792/10)
- Health Sector Regulation of Chemical Substances Currently Used to Manufacture Methamphetamines in Mexico. David Cortés, Federal Health Risk Protection Commission (*Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios – COFEPRIS*, Mexico) (CICAD/doc.1801/10).

d. Heroin: New Trends and Impact on Drug Policies

After a brief introduction by Marya Hynes, an OID researcher, a panel presented their topics:

- New Trends and Impact on Heroin Policies. José Luis Herrera, Organized Crime Analysis General Coordinator, National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information (CENAPI), Office of the Attorney General, Mexico (CICAD/doc.1795/10).
- Evidence-based Prevention and Treatment Options for Emerging Heroin Use in a Public Health Framework. Benedikt Fischer, Professor of Public Health, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver (CICAD/doc. 1804/10).
- Heroin Consumption and the HIV Epidemic in Latin America and the Caribbean. Rafael Mazín, Regional Advisor on HIV Prevention and Comprehensive Care, PAHO/WHO (CICAD/doc.1788/10).

e. Marijuana

After a brief introduction by Francisco Cumsille, Chief of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), a panel discussed how marijuana consumption was evolving in the region:

- Marijuana: Toxicity, Risks and Trends. José Ramón Granero, Secretary of Programming for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and the Fight against Narcotrafficking (*Secretaría de Programación para la Prevención de la Drogadicción y la Lucha contra el Narcotráfico*, SEDRONAR, Argentina) (CICAD/doc. 1791/10)
- Marijuana: A Caribbean Perspective. Dave Alexander, Drug Control Officer, Drug Control Secretariat of Grenada (CICAD/doc. 1789/10)

7. Report on Executive Secretariat Activities

CICAD Executive Secretary James Mack spoke to the Commission about CICAD activities since the previous meeting (CICAD/doc. 1799/09). He described CICAD's role in the City Partnership on Drug Treatment for the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-LAC) and the Summit in Lugo, Spain on April 21-23. He underscored the achievements of the project over its three years. Mack also provided information on CICAD's budget and funding for 2009 and 2010.

He highlighted the sustained support from member states by making cash and in-kind contributions as well as by covering local costs of technical and training events, which allows the Executive Secretariat to stretch its resources and assistance.

8. Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

a. Report of General Coordinator of the Governmental Expert Group of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

After hearing and approving the meeting report of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, presented by Rogerio Ghesti of Brazil, GEG General Coordinator (CICAD/doc. 1805/10), the Commission discussed the need for additional time to complete the remaining country reports pending evaluation. The Commission agreed to reconvene the first GEG plenary in June to complete its work begun at its April meeting. Prior to this meeting, the GEG experts will continue working electronically from their capitals, communicating with each other and with the MEM Section to help expedite the June meeting.

b. MEM 2010 Analysis on Recommendations

The MEM 2010 report entitled *MEM Recommendations Analysis 2010: By Round, Thematic Area, and Sub-region* (CICAD/doc.1803/10), requested at the forty-sixth regular session of CICAD in November 2009, was circulated to the Commissioners. The report will be presented to the Fortieth OAS General Assembly meeting in Lima, June 4-6. Member states were given until May 12 to present comments before final edits and printing.

9. 2009 CICAD Annual Report and Resolutions

In the opening session (May 3), the Commission Chair asked delegations to designate their representatives to a working group that would review drafts of CICAD's annual report and resolutions for the OAS General Assembly in June in Lima. In the closing session, the working group chair, Mauricio Baquero of Colombia, reported on:

- 2009 Annual Report of CICAD (CICAD/doc. 1784);

- Observations and Recommendations on the CICAD Annual Report (CICAD/doc.1808/10);
- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) (CICAD/doc.1807/10);
- Amendment to the Model Regulations on Money Laundering Offenses Connected to Illicit Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Offenses (CICAD/doc.1810/10);
- Hemispheric Drug Strategy (CICAD/doc.1806/10).

The Commission approved all the proposed documents, with a few modifications suggested by the delegate of the United States requested to distinguish the resolution on CICAD's annual report to the OAS General Assembly from similar resolutions dealing with other OAS agencies.

10. Remarks by Permanent Observers and International Organizations

a. Russian Federation

Ruslan A. Zainutdinov, Counselor, Latin American Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed the Commission to express the Russian Federation's continued interest in learning from the experience of the CICAD member states and the Executive Secretariat in regional cooperation in addressing the world drug problem.

b. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Speaking on behalf of Maristela Monteiro, Senior Advisor on Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Murilo Battisti delivered comments about PAHO's efforts to deal with the public health issues of alcohol and drug abuse in the region, including the development of a new PAHO Strategy on Drugs, and said that PAHO intends to work jointly with CICAD on these issues.

c. Inter-American Defense Board (IADB)

Colonel Nicolás Aguayo (Mexico), attached to the Advisory Services Secretariat of the IADB, explained the Board's approach to the issue of narco-trafficking as a regional security threat,

and its interest in understanding the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action as tools in informing and guiding regional and national security strategies.

d. Intercambios Asociación Civil

Graciela Touzé, President of the Intercambios Asociación Civil (Argentina), applauded the new Hemispheric Drug Strategy, especially its emphasis on working within the framework of respect for human rights and on including civil society representatives as partners in addressing the health and social consequences of the drug trade.

11. Proposed Date, Place, and Topics for the Forty-eighth Regular Session of CICAD

Suriname proposed that the next session of CICAD be held December 6-8 in Paramaribo. The Commission confirmed the date and place. The Chair requested that member states send suggestions for discussion topics to the Executive Secretariat.

Argentina announced its intention of putting forward its candidacy for the vice presidency at the next CICAD session for the term of 2010-2011.

Ecuador requested that the forty-ninth regular session of CICAD be held in early April, instead of May, and this request was seconded by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mexico requested that the date of the CICAD 49 session be included in the agenda of the December 6-8 meeting in Paramaribo to ensure that all CICAD activities, including expert groups and MEM evaluations, could be scheduled take place in time to make an April 2011 Commission meeting feasible.

III. PARTICIPANTS

1. CICAD Member States

Representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,

St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela attended the forty-seventh regular session of CICAD.

2. Permanent Observers

Also attending the forty-seventh regular session in their capacities as Permanent Observers to the Organization of American States were representatives of France, the Russian Federation and Spain.

3. Specialized Inter-American Organizations and International Agencies

Representatives attended from the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

4. Civil Society

Representatives from civil society attended from Intercambios Asociación Civil, the Mentor Foundation of Colombia and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) of the United States.