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United States of America

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION**

**CICAD**

**Organization of American States**

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**Secretariat for Multidimensional Security**

**FORTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION  
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**FINAL REPORT**

## 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-seventh regular session, the Commission decided, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute, that the forty-eighth regular session would be held on December 6-8, 2010, in Washington, DC.

## II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHT REGULAR SESSION

### 1. Approval of the Agenda and Schedule of Activities

The Commission approved the draft agenda (CICAD/doc.1813/10) and the draft schedule of activities (CICAD/doc.1784/10) as presented.

### 2. Election of Chair and Vice Chair of CICAD

The Commission elected Suriname as the Chair in the person of Mr. Chandrikapersad Santokhi, representative of Suriname to CICAD, and Argentina as the Vice Chair in the person of Dr. José Ramón Granero, Secretary of State of SEDRONAR, the Argentine drug control agency (*Secretario de Programación para la Prevención de la Drogadicción y Lucha contra el Narcotráfico*).

The outgoing chair, Mr. David Johnson, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the US Department of State, spoke to the Commission, summarizing events over the past year (CICAD/doc. 1852/10).

Incoming chair Santokhi outlined the goals he proposes to pursue during Suriname's term (CICAD/doc. 1836/10). He said that the 25th anniversary of CICAD's founding (fiftieth regular session, December 2011) should be an opportunity to apply the new Hemispheric Drug Strategy to the new challenges facing the region, adjusting CICAD's approach and operating procedures as needed.

### 3. Keynote Speeches

*a. OAS Assistant Secretary General Albert Ramdin*

Open remarks for the forty eighth regular session of CICAD were delivered by OAS Assistant General Secretary Albert Ramdin (CICAD/doc. 1835/10). As a citizen of Suriname and the Caribbean, he noted that Suriname's election as CICAD Chair was the first time that a Caribbean member state had taken that leadership role since Trinidad and Tobago had in 2000, and the subsequent shifts in CICAD policy and technical assistance over the past decade reflected the changed circumstances. He framed the urgency of this session and its agenda within the regional context: "Situations like those experienced in Jamaica, Mexico, Brazil, and in other countries demonstrate without a doubt that public security has become one of our most pressing challenges for ensuring regional stability and economic development in our Region. Today, achieving citizen security has become more than just enforcing the law. Today, we are faced with a new concept of security which requires a holistic approach to public security in order to protect individuals and communities from violence, the drug trade, organized crime and human trafficking."

*b. OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza*

On the final day of the regular session, OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza addressed the Commission on the current situation on drug issues. He underscored the value of CICAD as the "only appropriate forum in the Hemisphere" to hold a discussion on the "old and new challenges with the best weapon we have: information as the output of analysis and research" on drugs (CICAD/doc. 1850/10). He said the Commission should not shy away from a broad debate of the far-reaching impact of the world drug problem: "I insist that this debate take place in the heart of our Organization. The topic is too important for the Organization not to have it or forge an opinion in this respect."

#### **4. Updating the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy**

Mr. Gabriel Morales of Mexico, General Coordinator of the High Level Group for drafting the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, reported on the work of the group between CICAD regular sessions. He informed the Commission that at its November 8-11 meeting, the group had reached agreement on the first two chapters of the Plan, but still had to work on the remaining three (CICAD/doc. 1837/10). After a full discussion, the Commission took the following decisions:

- Renewed the group's mandate to finish drafting of the Plan of Action and present a joint proposal of the Plan of Action at the forty-ninth regular session of CICAD;
- Updated the course of action, approving a second drafting meeting to be held on February 21-24, 2011, with the site to be determined (later determined to be Guadalajara, Mexico);
- Encouraged all member states to participate in drafting a consensus document, partly based on dialogue via the Internet to achieve that end;
- Reiterated the invitation to those Commissioners who have not yet done so to designate a focal point, allowing them to participate in the virtual consultation and drafting process; and

- Encouraged the member states to appoint the same people to attend the coming February 21-24 meeting as attended the November meeting for continuity's sake.

## 5. Drug Policies and Security Strategies

The Commission heard a panel of speakers on the “intersection of security strategies and drug policies,” with emphasis on their impact on the Caribbean region.

**Introduction: Hemispheric Perspective.** Discussing the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) Plan of Action, Ambassador Adam Blackwell, Secretary for Multidimensional Security, explained how the Organization planned to address the issue of security with a comprehensive approach, citing four thematic areas: (1) building the capacities of the Organization's member states to deal with threats to security; (2) helping the member states to comply with their international security commitments; (3) strengthening the SMS's own internal structure as a Secretariat; and (4) publicizing SMS's work to the outside world. He identified 21 results and 125 deliverables to be achieved over the next five years. (CICAD/doc.1830/10 and CICAD/doc.1833/10). He summarized the high stakes involved: “The drug problem affecting our society and the patterns of violence and crime associated with it are a tangible threat not only to the security, health, physical integrity, and lives of millions of inhabitants of the Americas, undermining individual freedoms and basic rights; they also affect the bases for economic development and threaten the very integrity of the state and democratic institutions in many of our region's countries.”

**The Caribbean Perspective: The Impact of Drugs and Security.** Ms. Lynne Anne Williams, Executive Secretary, CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), explained how the CARICOM Secretariat and its 15 members were developing a regional strategy across multiple security fronts. She laid out the current framework, the threat, and the response based on information sharing, enhanced use of existing assets, ongoing assessment, capacity building, and coordination (CICAD/doc.1823/10).

**The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: A Shared Regional Partnership to Reduce Illicit Trafficking, Increase Public Safety and Promote Social Justice.** Ms. Makila James, Director, Caribbean Office, US Department of State, informed the Commission on the US government's initiative to address broader security issues in the region as a whole following the 2009 Summit of the Americas in Trinidad and Tobago. (CICAD/doc. 1834/10). Working with the CARICOM member states and the Dominican Republic, the US government effort also incorporated other international partners (Canada, UK, France, Spain, Netherlands, and Colombia). In the initial

phase, the initiative is focusing on four topics: maritime security, information sharing networks, law enforcement capacity building, and crime prevention with a focus on at-risk youth.

**National Security Strategy: From Theory to Practice.** Ms. Chandra Algoe, Policy Advisor, Suriname, explained how one country -- in this case Suriname -- had applied a systematic approach to dealing with drugs and security over the past five years. The next national strategic plan will cover 2010-2015 (CICAD/doc.1832/10).

## 6. Regional Initiatives

### *a. Central American Drug Control Coordination*

In a presentation of the Permanent Central American Commission on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (CCP) and its Plan of Action, Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, Vice Minister of the Presidency and National Anti-Drug Commissioner of Costa Rica, provided a broad view of narcotrafficking's impact on the region and how the drug trade had evolved over the past decade (CICAD/doc. 1839/10). He also detailed how the six CCP members (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) proposed to use CCP's five year plan as a "joint, comprehensive and balanced approach" to deal with the threat.

### *b. Regional Training on the Control of Money Laundering*

As part of a program for the control of money laundering and the funding of terrorism, Mr. Jorge Yumi Taba, Manager of International Affairs and Training, Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Retirement Funds of Peru (SBS), spoke about a freshly signed agreement between the Superintendency and the OAS General Secretariat to create and implement a regional training center in Lima that would be administered by the SBS (CICAD/doc.1829/10). The center will train public and private compliance officers in the financial sector, regulatory bodies and financial intelligence units, court officers (judges and prosecutors) and eventually police investigators. The training will be for personnel, both from Peru and from other member states.

### *c. CARICOM in the MEM Process*

Ms. Beverly Reynolds, Program Manager for Sustainable Development, CARICOM Secretariat, explained why the MEM is an important analytical tool to guide regional implementation of drug-related actions. She stated that success was more likely to be achieved when there was ownership of the process. She recommended *in situ* visits and suggested creating technical advisory teams that would provide in-country support to ensure implementation of MEM recommendations (CICAD/doc. 1842/10).

*d. COPOLAD*

In a presentation on the Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Anti-Drug Policies (COPOLAD), Ms. Carmen Pavón de Paula, Head of Service for European Relations of Spain's Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, explained the new cooperation program between the European Union and Latin America on Anti-Drug Policies (COPOLAD). Spain is the lead EU country implementing this project, which will focus on developing national drug observatories, supply and demand reduction programs, and improved mechanisms for EU-LAC coordination and cooperation. CICAD will serve as a collaborating entity to the project. (CICAD/doc.1822/10).

*e. UNASUR*

Mr. Gustavo Lalama, Assistant Secretary of National Security, Ministry of Interior, Ecuador, informed the Commission on the latest work of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) through its South American Council on the World Drug Problem, including an Action Plan that was agreed to in October 2010 in Quito (CICAD/Doc.1853/10).

*f. HONLEA*

Amb. Luis Chuquihuara, Advisor on International Affairs to the Executive President of DEVIDA, Peru, made a presentation on a recent meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in Lima in October (CICAD/doc.1854/10).

## **7. CICAD Experiences with the Development of Human Resources in Demand Reduction in the Americas**

*a. The Experience of the Dominican Republic*

Ms. Germania Melo, Project Officer, Department of Planning and Development, and Dr. Mabel Feliz, President of the National Drug Council, Dominican Republic, spoke on the role of the national council in the drafting of a comprehensive national strategic drug plan for all universities and superior technical institutions, including both academic aspects and drug use prevention, for 2011-2016 (CICAD/doc.1826/10).

*b. The CICAD-CAMH Partnership*

Dr. Gloria Wright, the acting coordinator of CICAD's Demand Reduction Section, spoke about the experience that CICAD and the Center for Addictions and Mental Health (CAMH) of Canada have developed in building international research capacity in the region during 2003-2010. With support from the University of Toronto, the Program for Health Professionals to Study the Drug Phenomenon in Latin

America and the Caribbean trained 61 professionals from 16 countries in six rounds (CICAD/doc. 1827/10).

### *c. The Experience of Mexico*

Dr. Magdalena Alonso, Director of Graduate Programs of the School of Nursing of the University of Nuevo Leon (Monterrey) reported on a recent study “Monitoring of Graduates Who Have Received Drug Content Training in Three Universities in Mexico: The Experience of University of Nuevo León (Monterrey); University of Queretaro (Queretaro); and the University of Guadalajara (Celaya).” The study surveyed graduates and post-graduates of the CICAD-sponsored programs to introduce drug themes into school curricula about how the training had assisted them in their careers. Among other points, the participants commented that they needed more training in treatment and rehabilitation in the face of a rising need for this type of service (CICAD/doc.1825/10).

## **8. Demand Reduction**

### *a. Integrated Actions to face the crack/cocaine problem in Brazil.*

Dr. Paulina Duarte, Assistant Director, National Secretariat for Drug Policies (SENAD), Brazil, provided a detailed overview of how the Brazilian government was addressing the growing problem of cocaine and crack use in urban centers (CICAD/doc.1838/10).

## **9. EU/LAC Projects and Future (Drug Courts)**

Mr. Antonio Lomba, CICAD specialist, informed the Commission on the EU/LAC Project that was drawing to a close after three years of execution, during which there were exchanges among 44 municipal governments on both sides of the Atlantic, presenting its achievements and results. He also provided a brief introduction of a new initiative by the CICAD Executive Secretariat to support drug treatment courts (DTC). Her Honor Stephane Haisley, Presiding Judge of the Kingston Drug Treatment Court, Jamaica, informed the Commission about Jamaica’s experience in using the DTC approach and how CICAD’s new project would leverage that experience for the rest of the region (CICAD/doc.1828/10 and CICAD/doc. 1841/10).

## **10. Groups of Expert**

### *a. Demand Reduction*

The Commission approved the 2010 final report and 2011 work plan of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction (CICAD/doc. 1847/10 and 1849/10), and elected the United States as the new chair and Brazil,

vice chair. The incoming chair, Mr. David Mineta, Deputy Director for Demand Reduction of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), expressed his support for the work of the Group and its plan to make policy recommendations more relevant to member states, especially at the community level. (CICAD/doc. 1851/10).

***b. Control of Money Laundering***

The Commission approved the final report and the work plan for 2010-2011 of Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering (CICAD/doc.1820/10 and 1821/10), and elected Venezuela as Chair and Argentina as the vice chair. It also requested a call for the creation and/or strengthening of Asset Recovery Offices and Asset Administration Units in the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy.

***c. Maritime Narcotrafficking***

The Commission approved the 2010 final report and 2011 work plan of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking (CICAD/doc.1816/10 and 1817/10), and elected the Dominican Republic as chair (second term). The Commission also accepted a proposal for the Group of Experts to finalize draft model regulations for the control of submersible or semi-submersible vessels either by holding a special meeting of the group organized for this purpose, subject to the availability of funds, or by electronic means.

***d. Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products***

The Commission approved the 2010 final report and work plan for 2011 of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products (CICAD/doc.1816/10 and 1818/10), with Ecuador as the new chair (CICAD/doc. 1845/10 rev1). Further to comments by the delegate of Venezuela, the Commission asked that the Group of Experts take more time to re-examine the “Concept Paper Regarding the Regulation of Equipment Used in the Production of Illicit Drugs.” The Group of Experts was also instructed to amend the title of one of the guideline documents in the proposed plan of action to use the term “manufacture,” rather than “production,” when referring to synthetic drugs. The other documents (a guide on how to increase private sector involvement in the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, and a model fact sheet on buying pharmaceuticals containing controlled substances over the Internet) were approved.

Mr. Malyniwsky informed the Commission of an offer received from the UNODC office in Lima to provide the venue for a special meeting of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products to finalize the review of CICAD’s model regulations on the control of chemical substances. As this is an important reference document and should be finalized as quickly as possible, a



special meeting would allow the model regulations to be presented to the Commission at its 49<sup>th</sup> regular session. The United States asked the Commission for time to get feedback on this proposal from other entities of the U.S. government before making a final decision on date and location of the meeting. A final decision by the Commission was to be secured electronically.

#### *e. Drug Observatories*

The Commission heard the report of Francisco Cumsille, the Coordinator of the Inter-American Drug Observatory (OID) about the meeting of Ibero-American drug observatories that took place in Montevideo in September (CICAD/doc.1824/10). He provided information about the latest trends in drug use as well as assessments of the level of competence of the national observatories. The Commission approved the report.

### **11. Report on CICAD Executive Secretariat Activities**

CICAD Executive Secretary James Mack briefed the Commission on CICAD activities since its previous meeting (CICAD/doc. 1831/10). He described the CICAD Executive Secretariat's efforts to broaden international support, including via the City Partnership on Drug Treatment for the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-LAC) and its meeting in Coimbra, Portugal, in September, and a mission to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna. He underscored the support that the Executive Secretariat was providing to the member states to ensure the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, specifically, the publication of *Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook* (with the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, EMCDDA) and the Spanish version of the guidelines for drafting a national drug strategy (supported by Argentina and Costa Rica). He mentioned new initiatives including a drug treatment courts project getting underway in the Caribbean, which grew out of a component of the EU-LAC city partnership project.

### **12. Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**

Regarding the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, the Commission heard the reports from Ms. Angela Crowdy, Coordinator of CICAD's MEM Section and Mr. Rogerio Ghesti, General Coordinator of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), on the MEM fifth evaluation round (2007-2009) and the GEG's work (CICAD/doc. 1841/doc and 1843/10). It made the following decisions:

- Approved the 33 national reports for their submission to the OAS General Assembly in San Salvador in June 2011.
- Determined that the Preparatory Inter-Governmental Working Group (Pre-IWG) meeting be postponed until after the forty ninth regular session of CICAD, possibly June 2011.
- Instructed that the MEM Section work with a contact group to prepare a draft document on the modifications to the MEM for the Sixth Evaluation Round, to be presented to CICAD 49.

- Instructed that the MEM/pre-IWG review plan and a debate thereof, be included as an agenda item at CICAD 49.

### **13. 2010 CICAD Annual Report and Resolutions**

In the opening session, 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 (CICAD/doc. 1819/10). The working group met briefly on that same day, and discussed an alternative course of action. At the suggestion of the working group, the Commission decided that the review of the Annual Report should be henceforth undertaken at the "Spring Session" of CICAD; thus the report's official approval will be addressed at CICAD 49. The draft Annual Report will be distributed electronically for member country review prior to the meeting. This procedure would not only enhance efficiency but also allow countries to send only one representative to the Commission session.

### **14. Remarks by Permanent Observers and International Organizations**

#### *a. Russian Federation*

Mikhail I. Orlovets, Ambassador at large, Latin American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed 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 (CICAD/doc. 1856/10).

#### *b. Spain*

Ms. Carmen Pavón de Paula, Head of Service for European Relations of Spain's Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, spoke of the close collaboration of the Government of Spain with CICAD since 1997, and listed the current areas of cooperation.

#### *c. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)*

Ms. Maria Estella Monteiro, Senior Advisor on Alcohol and Substance Abuse, explained that both CICAD and PAHO have adopted new strategies on substance abuse and public health. PAHO will put its strategy in place by September 2011, and it expects to cooperate with CICAD closely in implementing it.

#### *d. INTERPOL*

Mr. Charles Kim, the Planning and Policy Officer of INTERPOL, stated that its Project DrugNet (Internet-related) has received significant assistance from CICAD for three training events in 2009, one event in 2010 and three more planned for 2011, benefiting 11 countries in the Caribbean and Latin

America. INTERPOL is emphasizing cooperation to deal with the West Africa route of narco-trafficking and is working with other international organizations.

*e. Andean Parliament*

Hector Rojas, Vice President for Colombia of the Andean Parliament, stated that his institution has had an agreement for cooperation and coordination in place with CICAD since 1988. He invited CICAD to the Andean Parliament's next session in May 2011. He said that the four member countries were working to reform their drug-related legislation by applying shared standards and criteria.

*f. Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe*

Patrick Penninckx, the Executive Secretary of the Cooperation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, explained that his organization is part of the Council of Europe and is comprised of 47 countries. Its focus is similar to that of CICAD. The 2010 Meeting of the Pompidou Group resolved to develop a coherent policy on psycho-active substances, to have an approach that balanced supply and demand reduction, and to promote inter-agency cooperation to avoid overlaps and create synergies (CICAD/doc. 1848/10).

*g. Ibero-American Network of NGOs that Work on Drug Dependency [Red Iberoamericana de ONG que Trabajan en Drogodependencias – RIOD]*

Ms. María Florencia Di Masi, Treasurer of the Board of Directors of RIOD, emphasized the importance of professional development and suggested that CICAD not only train therapeutic operators but also persons in primary care (CICAD/doc. 1855/10).

*h. Intercambios Asociación Civil*

Mr. Pablo Javier Cymerman, Coordinator of the Area of Institutional Relations 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 the recognition of the importance of civil society's participation in public discourse on the drug issue. He said in the future CICAD should consider specific mechanisms to open discussion on drug policy to non-governmental organizations (INF. 2).

## **15. Proposed Date, Place, and Topics for the Forty-ninth Regular Session of CICAD**

The Commission determined that the next regular session of CICAD would take place in Paramaribo, Suriname, on May 4-6, 2011. Among the topics suggested for the next meeting were:

- The phenomenon of “crack” (Chair)

- A presentation on a UNODC study on guidelines for identifying and understanding trends in chemical substances in Latin America (those used for cocaine and other psychoactive substances) and another study on a survey of drug use among juvenile offenders (Colombia)
- Measures necessary to close gaps in legislation and regulation to stop money laundering (Argentina)
- A presentation of an Argentine study on small-scale clandestine labs and precursor chemicals (Argentina)
- A discussion of options for increased involvement of civil society/NGOs in CICAD debate and broader policy issues.
- A report on Bolivia's national drug strategy and action program
- A MEM/pre-IWG review plan and a debate thereof
- A discussion on steps for the 50<sup>th</sup> regular session of CICAD (end-2011) to focus on the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Commission's founding (option of a working group to lay the groundwork for that meeting)
- A review of CICAD's statute and regulations in light of the new priorities of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Plan of Action, as well as changes in the organizational structure and operating standards in the Organization of American States and its General Secretariat (Chair).
- A discussion of how to deal with the broader policy issues raised by OAS Secretary General Insulza in his speech, such as democratic principles, moral and ethical issues (Uruguay)
- A proposal on possible CICAD support on drug control for Haiti (Suriname, Haiti)

### **III. PARTICIPANTS**

#### **1. CICAD Member States**

Representatives of Argentina, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela attended the forty-eighth regular session of CICAD.

#### **2. Permanent Observers**

Also attending the forty-eighth 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 Andean Parliament, the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Caricom Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM Impacs), the Inter-American Defense Board (IDB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Pompidou Group – Council of Europe.

#### **4. Civil Society**

Representatives from civil society attended from Intercambios Asociación Civil of Argentina, the Mentor Foundation of Colombia, the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) of the United States and RIOD, the Ibero-American Network of NGOs Working on Drug Dependency.