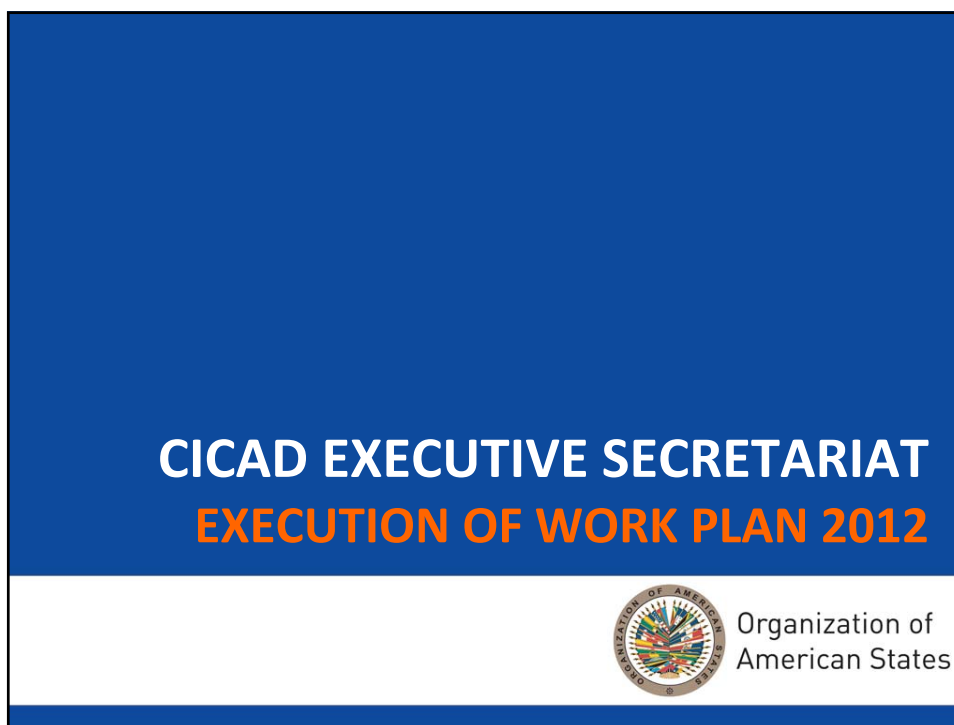



	<p>17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 United States of America</p>	<p>INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION CICAD</p>
<p>Organization of American States</p>	<p>P. 202.458.3000 www.oas.org</p>	<p>Secretariat for Multidimensional Security</p>
<p>FIFTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION May 20 -22, 2013 Washington, D.C.</p>	<p>OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.53 CICAD/doc.2034/13 21 May 2013 Original: Español</p>	
<p>EXECUTION OF WORK PLAN 2012 AMBASSADOR PAUL E. SIMONS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CICAD</p>		



CICAD EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
EXECUTION OF WORK PLAN 2012

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Introduction

Under Objective 7d of the Plan of Action 2011-2015, the Executive Secretariat is tasked with presenting an annual report on all sources of funding and expenditures for programs and actions in accordance with the **Work Plan** approved by the Commission.

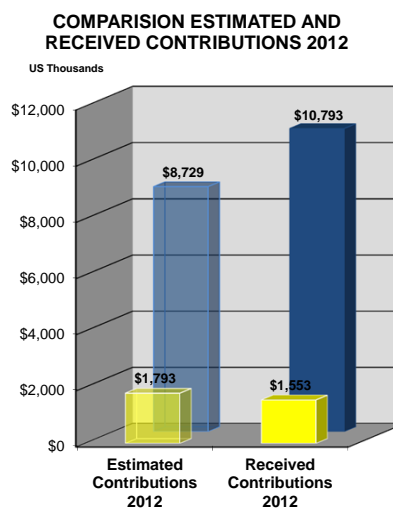


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CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

In the presentation of the Work Plan in CICAD 51, the estimated cash contributions for 2012 total was \$10.5 million, comprised of \$1.8 million from the OAS Regular Fund and \$8.7 million from external sources (specific funds).

In 2012, ES/CICAD received \$12.4 million in cash contributions (\$1.5 million from Regular Fund and \$10.7 million from specific funds).




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SPECIFIC FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS

2012

In thousands US Dollars

Specific Funds	Amount
United States	\$ 7,452.7
Canada	\$ 2,585.1
Spain	\$ 245.0
Mexico	\$ 215.0
Andean Nations Community	\$ 177.2
Dominican Republic	\$ 40.0
El Salvador	\$ 35.0
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 20.0
Chile	\$ 15.0
Argentina	\$ 5.0
Inter-American Development Bank	\$ 3.4
Total Specific Funds	\$ 10,793.4


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IN-KIND AND COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS

- In 2012, CICAD received \$591,940 in **in-kind contributions** from different sources for the implementation of its programs.
- OAS member States also provide **counterpart contributions** (personnel, infrastructure, logistics, etc.) to the execution of the program in its country. Overall, it is estimated that counterpart contributions finance between 10% and 30% of the total cost of a project.

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Executive Secretariat – Key Activities in 2012:

- I. Support for CICAD Commission
- II. Support for Expert Groups
- III. Support for Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism
- IV. Support for Member States through Inter-American Drugs Observatory
- V. Programs to support member countries as they implement MEM, National and Hemispheric Drug Control strategies.
- VI. The Drug Study

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I. Support for CICAD Commission

- Two regular sessions of CICAD:
 - Washington DC, United States.
 - San Jose, Costa Rica.
- Reports:
 - Annual Report to the General Assembly
 - Regular Session Meeting Reports
 - Work Plan 2012 of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD
- Communications with Commission and Permanent Representatives:
 - Email updates
 - Quarterly briefings



II. Support for Expert Groups

- Demand Reduction:
 - Chaired by the United States, the Demand Reduction Expert Group met in Washington, D.C., October 2-5 September 27-29. Following its work plan, the expert group finished preparation of two documents:
 - a guide on the growing problem of drugged driving and
 - a reference on the prevention of prescription drug abuse.
 - Both documents were approved at the Commission meeting in San Jose.
 - Brazil was elected chair for the next term.
 - The expert group agreed to continue working on two other tasks, documents on the use of integrated, community-based programs to generate social support for prevention programs and the need to collect data for the formulation and evaluation of policies and programs.
- Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products: chaired by the Dominican Republic, the group finalized the following documents:
 - Guide for the tracking of chemical substances.
 - Guide and model curriculum for the training of judges and prosecutors.



II. Support for Expert Groups (cont.)

- Maritime Narcotrafficking: chaired by Argentina, the group finalized three documents :
 - Guidelines for the control of small boats: leisure, recreational and fishing.
 - Guidelines for the control of drug trafficking in lakes and river systems.
 - Guidelines for the control of speed boats.
- Control of Money Laundering:
 - The group of experts met twice in 2012 focusing on two areas: cooperation among FIUs and law enforcement agencies, and the seizure and forfeiture of assets resulting from money laundering and related offenses.
 - The expert group had produced three documents that were adopted by the Commission in November 2012 session. The documents are:
 - Comparative study on legislation in countries of the hemisphere and standard guide for the creation and development of specialized methods in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.
 - Document on the principals and best practices recommended for the coordination and integration of the financial intelligence units and criminal investigation agencies in the use and protection of information from financial intelligence units.
 - Guidelines on the forfeiture of assets and mechanisms for sharing forfeited assets.
 - Brazil was elected as the chair and Uruguay as vice chair for the next period of 2013-2014.

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III. Support for Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Process in 2012

- Conclusion of Fifth Evaluation Round: publication of national reports on the implementation of recommendations
- Final phase of MEM review process by Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG) and creation of new evaluation instrument
- Approval of MEM Sixth Round evaluation instrument by CICAD Commissioners

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IV. Executive Secretariat Support for Drug Observatories

Support for Member States through the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs:

- The meeting of coordinators of Latin America National Drug Observatories.
- Work with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, NIDA, UNODC and COPOLAD.

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V. Programs to support member countries as they implement MEM, National and Hemispheric Drug Control strategies

- Five program areas
 - Institutional Strengthening
 - Demand Reduction
 - Supply Reduction
 - Control Measures
 - International Cooperation


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V. Programs to support member countries as they implement MEM, National and Hemispheric Drug Control strategies (cont.)

- CICAD Executive Secretariat sections:
 - Institutional Strengthening
 - Demand Reduction
 - Supply Reduction
 - Observatory
 - Money Laundering
 - Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism
 - Office of the Executive Secretary of CICAD

 Organization of American States					
Work Plan 2012 and CICAD Action Plan Areas					
ES/CICAD Sections \ Action Plan Areas	Institutional Strengthening	Demand Reduction	Supply Reduction	Control Measures	International Cooperation
Demand Reduction	2	6			
Supply Reduction				7	
Institutional Strengthening and Integral Programs	3	6	3		2
Inter-American Observatory on Drugs	3	2	1		
Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism	1				4
Anti-Money Laundering				4	1

Number of objectives of each Programmatic Area of the Plan of Action addressed in the work plan by ES/CICAD sections

 Organization of American States		
Execution of Work Plan 2012 by area of the Plan of action		
Plan of Action Areas	Estimated Expenditures	Expenditures 2012
Institutional Strengthening	1,711	1,274
Demand Reduction	6,635	4,523
Supply Reduction	180	78
Control Measures	2,080	1,769
International Cooperation	1,100	993
Executive Secretariat	850	993
Total	\$12,556	\$9,630

In thousands USD



Institutional Strengthening

- The 2012 Work Plan addresses all 4 objectives of the Action Plan under Institutional Strengthening, with expenditures of \$1.27 million dollars.
- Four sections of CICAD (Institutional Strengthening, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, Demand Reduction and the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism) execute activities under this area.



National Drug Policies

Short Description:

- Technical assistance to member states in the development and management of public drug policies, strategies and action plans, and the implementation of the political and financial strategies needed to carry them out.
- Support for member states to analyze and update their drug-related political and administrative structures at all tiers of public administration and within the three branches of government.
- Guiding and participating in the evaluation and planning process
- Coordinating and participating in multi-sectoral workshops, which bring together national stakeholders responsible for policy making, execution, monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Reviewing and commenting on all the documents involved in the process.



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National Drug Policies

Outputs:

- El Salvador: Technical support for the development of a monitoring system of the National Strategy and a multi-sectoral workshop for developing action lines of the National Plan.
- Panama: technical support for the development of the National Strategy (2011-2012).
- Honduras: planning workshops (situation assessments, baselines, project formulation) in CNCN.

Expenditures: \$211,031



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SAVIA (HEALTH AND LIFE IN THE AMERICAS)

Phase II

Short Description:

- SAVIA, financed and promoted by the Government of Spain, will continue to support member states' efforts to develop and implement drug policies at local and community levels. Its main focus in 2012 has been training and capacity building for local stakeholders.
- It has also served as a platform for opening the discussion among Latin American Member States on public policy on drugs and social integration issues.

Beneficiaries:

- Colombia, Ecuador, Perú and Uruguay (regarding the decentralization components.)
- All the Latin American member states, (regarding the social integration guide.)



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SAVIA (HEALTH AND LIFE IN THE AMERICAS)

Phase II

Outputs:

- On/line training for 116 local stakeholders on drug use related issues in Uruguay (with National Drug Board of Uruguay and FLACSO) and on public management of drug use related issues in Peru (with DEVIDA).
- Co-financing of 7 local drug use related initiatives in Uruguay and Peru.
- A technical guide on “Social integration and drugs in Latin America”. First document for discussion developed and a final document expected for 2013.
- Discussion on public policy on drugs and social integration issues with Southern Cone Member States (Santiago de Chile, October 2012).
- National policies and best local practices presented at a Ibero- American seminar on “Local social and job insertion programs for drug dependents” in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, November 2012.

Expenditures: \$339,728



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Drug Information Networks

Short Description:

Developing Capacities to Gather, Analyze and Report Information on Drugs by Creating Drug Information and Networks (DIN'S) in the Caribbean and Central America.

Beneficiaries: Member states in Central America and the Caribbean

Outputs/Outcomes:

- **Central America Region:**
 - Training of National Drug Information Network stakeholders in Panama, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
 - Epidemiological training instruments to measure the impact of drug use in each country.
 - National reports on drug use from each national network.
 - Regional progress report on the networks' development.
- **The Caribbean:**
 - Training of National Drug Information Network stakeholders in Caribbean countries
 - Pilot of a Standardized Data Collection Instrument for Drug Treatment Facilities
- **Expenditures:** \$359,624



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Epidemiology Network in Latin America

Short Description:

Latin American Epidemiology Work Group REDLA: a group of researchers dedicated to performing much deeper analysis of existing drug related data.

Beneficiaries:

- Member states in the Caribbean
- Member states in Latin America

Outputs/Outcomes:

- Training and information sharing for REDLA members with representatives from the National Institute for Drug Abuse's Community Epidemiology Work Group (NIDA's CEWG).
- Training and information sharing for REDLA members with the Ft. Lauderdale epidemiology work group.

Expenditures: \$53,160



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Cost program

Short Description:

Study of the Human, Economic and Social Costs of the Drug Problem in the Americas

Beneficiaries:

- Colombia

Outputs - Outcomes:

- MOU for the realization of the Study on Economic costs of drugs in Colombia.
Note: Execution of study on Economic costs of drugs in Colombia was postponed to March – July 2013.

Expenditures: Defferred to 2013



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Demand Reduction Program

- Activities under this program address 10 of 11 objectives.
- Expenditures for 2012: \$4.5 million.
- Activities carried out by Demand Reduction Section, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs and the Institutional Strengthening Section.



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Inter-American Drug Use Data System

Short Description:

Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in Latin America and the Caribbean is a set of protocols than allow member states to measure drug consumption in various segments of the population.

Beneficiaries:

- Member states in the Caribbean
- Member states in Latin America

Outputs / Outcomes:

- Training workshop on epidemiological and bio-statistical concepts
- Heroin use study of treatment centers and outpatient programs in the Dominican Republic
- Comparative report on drug use in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay
- Publication of Report on Drug Use in the Americas
- II Epidemiological Study on Drug Use among University Students in the Andean Community
- Secondary School Surveys in 12 Caribbean countries
- National Household Survey in Suriname

- Expenditures: \$553,441



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DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Short Description:

Objective: Establishing and/or improving drug treatment courts for drug-dependent offenders as an alternative to incarceration. Contribute to reducing: crime, relapse into drug use, and the prison population in the Americas by establishing and/or improving DTCs in OAS member states

Outputs / Outcomes (2012/2013):

- One DTC Pilot Project launched in San Fernando, TT (2012), two in Costa Rica (2013). Commitment to launch Pilot Projects in Dominican Republic (June 2013), Barbados and Argentina/Salta (expected before September 2013).
- MOUs signed with Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Participation of Supreme Courts, Min. Health, and the Executives More than 700 judges, prosecutors, defense att, and treatment providers being trained.
- Study visits carried out in Toronto (CA), Nashville (US), and Santiago (CL).
- Treatment Service GAP Analysis (in cooperation with PAHO), Feasibility Studies, Policy Papers, and Protocols drafted in several participating countries



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DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Beneficiaries:

In terms of institutions and individuals: **Direct:** Court system (judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation officers, liaison officers); national drug commissions; law enforcement agencies; officials and professionals from the Ministries of Health (treatment providers, social workers); and Home Affairs Ministries. **Indirect:** Adult drug-dependent offenders

In terms of the beneficiary Countries: Open to all member states (currently working with the Canada, United States, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Expenditures: \$836,675



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Minimum Quality Standards for Prevention Policies and Programs

Short Description:

Establish and recommend scientific-based minimum quality standards for prevention policy and programs; and provide the member states with an evaluation mechanism to review existing domestic policies and programs to promote they follow these Standards. A training component for policy makers and stakeholders will also be provided with the mechanism.

Beneficiaries:

- OAS member state governments
- Other multilateral organizations and NGOs

Outputs/Outcomes:

- Demand Reduction is working with international and hemispheric experts to develop and adapt the minimum quality standards for prevention policies and programs. These standards will be implemented in 2013 in four pilot countries as part of a tool kit available for member states.

Expenditures: \$44,623



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Treatment Standards and Protocols :

Short Description:

Based on the identified needs to address different populations with problematic drug use, and considering substance abuse has been declared as a chronic relapsing disease, model protocols are being developed for country-specific adaptation and implementation. Minimum standards of care are to be updated and adapted according to the recent developments in the substance abuse treatment area. This will provide countries with minimum standards for accreditation of treatment institutions and certification of human resources.

Beneficiaries:

- OAS member states

Outputs / Outcomes:

- Expert to provide technical level expertise to the demand reduction unit in the area of drug treatment and rehabilitation.

Expenditures: \$33,589



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Smokable Cocaine in the Southern Cone:

Short Description:

This program aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of governmental and non-governmental drug prevention and treatment institutions in Southern Cone countries by providing culturally relevant, evidence based drug prevention, treatment and social reintegration protocols for comprehensive intervention and treatment of children and youth at risk or affected by drug dependence.

Beneficiaries: South American Countries

Outputs / Outcomes:

Together with Johns Hopkins University, specialized protocols were developed and adapted to treat smokeable cocaine addicted youth within the existing network of education, medical and social supports available through public and private services in the Southern Cone countries. Additionally, specialized protocols were developed and adapted to prevent smokeable cocaine addiction among youth within the existing network of educational, medical, and social supports available through public and private services in the Southern Cone countries. Working to develop a coordinated and sustainable network system with key community stakeholders through socialization of the program and outreach efforts.

Expenditures: \$423,497



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Training and Certification Program (PROCCER):

- Short Description:**

The program's main objective is to strengthen member states' institutional and human capacities to optimize the quality of services in drug prevention programs and treatment facilities through evidence-based training, technical assistance and the application of technology; and by the establishment of a certification mechanism for drug prevention and treatment personnel by national authorities.



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Training and Certification Program (PROCCER)

Beneficiaries:

- OAS member states
 - Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
 - Mexico
 - Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago
 - Federation of Latin American Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) member states; Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FEBRACT)
- GO and NGO prevention and treatment institutions and their human resources
- Population suffering from addiction, their families, and their communities



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Training and Certification Program (PROCCER)

Outputs/Outcomes:

- The Spanish and English version(s) of the Training Manual were published.
- Mexico developed minimum standards of competency for knowledge, skill, and attitude for the basic level; treatment curriculum, an evaluation mechanism; selected and trained 43 master trainers for the Training Pilot Phase (Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, the state of Mexico, Jalisco, and the Federal District); and trained 700 drug treatment counselors in 6 pilot states in the basic level. The government of Mexico proposed a methodology for the formulation of a national certification board to certify drug treatment counselors.
- El Salvador developed the technical level curriculum with for a masters level professional; implemented the certification mechanism and certified 85 treatment service providers at the basic level as the first member state to successfully implement the certification mechanism. El Salvador completed Phase I.
- A pilot orchestra program was launched in El Salvador to provide training counselors working with female juvenile offenders to develop cognitive, musical, self-regulatory, and social skills to prepare these women for post-detention integration into society.
- Costa Rica continued training in three competency levels in coordination with the University of Costa Rica – FUNDEVI; and completed the last round of training with 75 treatment service providers.



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Training and Certification Program (PROCCER)

Outputs/Outcomes:

- Nicaragua completed Phase I of the program of training in the basic level.
- Panama began training in the basic level in coordination with the University of Panama; developed the terms of reference and selected the consultants for the institutional and human resource assessment as well as the legal assessment.
- The Federation of Latin American Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) provided training to 354 therapeutic counselors of the therapeutic communities of FLACT Member States in its advanced certification program. FLACT began a special program for 6 Central American countries in an initial round of capacity building, trained 80 addiction therapeutic counselors from Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador, and Honduras. FLACT continues to promote the international certification mechanism throughout member states.
- The Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FEBRACT) developed Modules I and II for the basic level and trained 831 therapeutic counselors at the introductory level.



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Training and Certification Program (PROCCER)

Outputs/Outcomes:

- The Caribbean – 14 member states-- identified both the prevention and treatment competency levels; developed the Prevention curriculum and adapted the Treatment curriculum; completed the Mapping exercise and developed a Directory of prevention programs and treatment facilities in OAS Caribbean Member States with participation of 229 participating institutions; completed the Institutional and Human Resource Profile and Training Needs Assessment throughout the region; identified the 6 Pilot training countries for the Caribbean; Pilot phase member states nominated 5 professionals to comprise the National Core Team of Trainers, in both prevention and treatment.
- Guatemala and Honduras continue to prepare for PROCCER implementation through outreach and program socialization efforts.

Expenditures: \$1.49 million



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University Partnerships in Latin America and The Caribbean:

The program in Latin America:

Since 1997, ES/CICAD has been working with more than 150 schools in 19 countries and has educated more than 50,000 students on drug related issues in the programmatic areas of demand reduction: promotion of a healthy and sustainable lifestyle, prevention of drug use and abuse, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration

The three main components of the project are education, outreach activities, and research: The project uses an "integrated model" approach that draws on all relevant academic disciplines within the university, such as medicine, nursing, public health, sociology, social work, psychology, social communication.

In the Caribbean:

Since 2011, ES/CICAD has been working with 13 universities in 8 countries of the Caribbean to educate faculty, undergraduate, and graduate students on drug related issues in the programmatic areas of demand reduction: promotion of a healthy and sustainable lifestyle, prevention of drug use and abuse, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration. The three main components of the project are education, outreach activities, and research. The project uses an "integrated model" approach that draws on all relevant academic disciplines within the university, such as medicine, nursing, public health, sociology, social work, psychology, social communication.



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University Partnerships in Latin America and The Caribbean:

Beneficiaries:

- Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela

Outputs / Outcomes:

- Comprehensive strategies that focus on all academic fields are underway at Cayetano Heredia University of Peru, the University of Nicaragua (Leon), the Evangelical University of El Salvador and the Catholic University of Asuncion (Paraguay).
- Thirteen Caribbean universities joined the University Partnership Project: the University of the West Indies (UWI) at its four campuses; University of Belize; College of the Bahamas; University of Technology, International University of the Caribbean and Mico University College (Jamaica); St. George's University (Grenada); University of Guyana; Anton de Kom University of Suriname; and University of Trinidad.



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University Partnerships in Latin America and The Caribbean:

Outputs / Outcomes:

- CICAD brought together 80 universities from 18 Latin American and six Caribbean countries, including 300 academics, at an international conference focused on the “Drug Phenomenon and the Use of Scientific Evidence,” in Quito, September 12-14. The event was co-sponsored by the Canada’s Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), the National Council for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances (Consejo Nacional de Control de Sustancias Estupefacientes y Psicotrópicas, CONSEP) of Ecuador, the Central University of Ecuador and the Ecuadorian Association of Nursing Schools (ASEDEFE). CICAD’s Educational Development program released eight books at the event.
- ES/CICAD published 7 books related to the profile, professional competency and the drug curricula for the following academic areas: medicine & clinical bio-analysis, nursing, public health, education, psychology, social work & social communication, and law.
- ES/CICAD published 2 abstract booklet from the Panama’s meeting/Sept. 2010, and Ecuador’s meeting/Sept. 2012.

Expenditures: \$508,504



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International Research Capacity Building for Health Related Professionals

Short Description:

This program is an initiative of the ES/CICAD, in partnership with the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)-Toronto, Canada (2006). This program has trained a total of 71 health related professionals from 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean from the following academic areas: medicine, public health, nursing, psychology, sociology, social work, education, law, statistics.

Beneficiaries:

- Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, and Uruguay



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International Research Capacity Building for Health Related Professionals

Outputs / Outcomes:

- CICAD and CAMH continued with their partnership to promote international research capacity for health professionals on drug issues, the eighth time that the program has been offered. A group of 10 university professors from Latin America and the Caribbean completed the 12-week (June to August) residency in Toronto, receiving specialized training and mentoring. They returned to their countries to gather data for a multi-center study on: "Knowledge of Consequences, Academic Performance and Drug Consumption Among Undergraduate University Students in Nine Universities in Six Latin America and Three Caribbean Countries." The participants have nine months to complete their research
- Twenty participants of the program, offers (2010-2011; 2011-2012) graduated from the program during the Ecuador 's Meeting, Sept. 2012.
- More than 25 scientific articles have been published in international peer reviewed journals.
- 3 posters presentation at NIDA/NIH International Research Forum.
- First External Evaluation of the Program was done during Feb.-June 2012, with excellent results. The findings were presented at the Ecuador's Meeting, Sept. 12-14, 2012.

Expenditures: \$298,992



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Supply Reduction

- Projects support 3 of 5 objectives under Supply Reduction programmatic area
- Expenses for 2012: \$78,138.
- Activities carried out by Institutional Strengthening and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs.
- Note: All projects carried out by Supply Reduction Section address objectives of the Action Plan falling under Control Measures.



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SMART Program

Short Description:

The Global SMART (Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends) Programme improves the capacity of Member States to generate, manage, analyze, report and use information on illicit synthetic drugs.

Beneficiaries:

- Member states in the Caribbean
- Member states in Latin America

Outputs / Outcomes:

- First Regional Report on the ATS Problem
 - Support for the II Epidemiological Study on Drug Use among University Students in the Andean Community
- Experts' panel on ATS and other synthetic drugs

Expenditures: All costs borne by UNODC



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Control Measures

- Activities under this program address 8 of 12 objectives.
- Expenditures for 2012: \$1.76 million.
- Activities draw from Supply Reduction, Anti-Money Laundering and the Institutional Strengthening sections.



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Counterdrug Intelligence Program:

Short Description:

- Program to increase the capacity, knowledge and competence of Officers from participating member states in specialized techniques related to the development and analysis of counterdrug intelligence enhancing their ability to respond to threats and challenges related to narco trafficking and drug production.
- Regional and national seminars for member states in Latin America continue under the umbrella of the Counterdrug Intelligence School of the Americas (ERCAIAD) with the headquarters now located in Bogota, Colombia.
- Discussions underway with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to establish a similar initiative in that country for English-speaking Caribbean member states



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Counterdrug Intelligence Program:

Beneficiaries:

- Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela.
- Member states in the Caribbean (once the new program is implemented)

Outputs / Outcomes:

- Three four-week courses on strategic and prospective counterdrug police intelligence at the ERCAIAD headquarters.
- Three two-week regional seminars dealing with specialized areas of counterdrug operational intelligence.
- A total of 174 counterdrug officers were trained.

Expenditures: \$252,671



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Chemical control:

Short Description:

Member states are confronted with the challenge of ensuring adequate controls over chemicals used to produce illicit drugs. This includes plant-based and synthetic drugs.

The chemical control program provides participants with a better understanding of how chemicals are used to produce illicit drugs. This is particularly important as it relates to synthetic drug production. The chemicals, processes and the clandestine laboratories in which they are applied to produce synthetic drugs are particularly dangerous. Activities under this program provide officials and officers with the knowledge and skills to safely and effectively control chemicals and the drugs they produce.



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Chemical control:

Beneficiaries:

- Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Outputs / Outcomes:

It was delivered three seminars on control of chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs and officer safety. A total of 86 officers were trained.

Expenditures: \$99,164



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Narcotrafficking border controls

Short Description:

CICAD administers a program that serves to strengthen the capacity of member states to control the movement of illicit drugs across their border. This includes their land, air and sea points of entry.

Beneficiaries:

- Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia and Uruguay

Outputs / Outcomes:

- Five training seminars were delivered on various subject matters to control the international movement of drug-related contraband. 112 officers were trained
- Three events on supply chain security and port security involving 280 participants from the private and public sectors.
- Five seminars on Customs and Immigration Control and Border Security were delivered in partnership with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and the Department of Public Security (DPS). 228 officers were trained

Expenditures: \$116,530



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Control of Pharmaceutical Products:

Short Description:

The sale of drugs over the internet is a growing, global problem. In many instances CICAD member states have limited experience in dealing with this problem.

CICAD has been working with the Swedish National Police to deliver a program dealing with this issue. Through this program participants from member states have a better understanding and increased awareness of this problem. They also have the basic knowledge, skills and tools to monitor and investigate the sale of drugs over the internet.

Beneficiaries:

- Barbados, Grenada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Outputs / Outcomes

- Two regional seminar were delivered on techniques and tools that used to investigate drugs sales over the internet. 50 officer were trained.

Expenditures: \$217,707



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Control of Narcotrafficking:

Short Description:

Program to enhance the capacity, skills and knowledge of counterdrug enforcement officers (police, customs, navy, coast guard etc) increasing their knowledge of the special investigative techniques, skills and approaches necessary to effectively monitor, investigate and interdict cases of illicit drug production and trafficking.

The Jetway program supported by Canada is one element of this program that has been particularly successful. This risk management approach for passengers is easy and inexpensive. Participants in Jetway seminars were able to implement this methodology and realize success in short order, in some cases making an arrest during the seminar itself.

Beneficiaries:

- Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Grenada, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay



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Control of Narcotrafficking: (cont.)

Outputs / Outcomes:

- Six seminars on counterdrug investigative techniques were delivered for 343 officers.
- Three seminars on Jetway investigative Technique. 90 officers were trained.
- Two seminars on micro trafficking investigation and chemical diversion investigations and interdiction operations and three seminars on specialized operational/investigation law enforcement skills. A total of 260 officers were trained.

Expenditures: \$187,280



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Strengthening Of National Systems For Investigating Assets And Administration Of Seized And Forfeited Assets In Latin America (BIDAL)

Short Description:

Strengthen the capacity of the member states in the investigation of assets, seizures, forfeitures, administration, and disposition of assets from narco trafficking and money laundering crimes.

One of the principal components of the BIDAL Project is to work on-site, in-country directly with the country. Together CICAD and the member state identify the strengths and weaknesses in the seizure process, from the beginning with the investigation of assets to identification and seizure of assets. This investigation is then used to identify the problems in the receipt, custodianship and administration, and the delivery of seized goods to their final destination in accordance with the laws of that country.

Beneficiaries: Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay

Outputs / Outcome:

- Proposal for the improvement of the Management of the Forfeited Assets System of El Salvador, through a draft legislation for the Management of Forfeited Assets.
- Situational Diagnostic for Dominican Republic (Phase I).
- 2 Workshops: a national workshop in the Dominican Republic (69 participants) and a Regional workshop in Costa Rica with participants from Central America, Dominican Republic, Brazil and Colombia).

Expenditures: \$273,881



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Training program in maintenance, protection and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

Short Description:

The objective of this program is to assist with better maintenance, protection, and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Experts from the United States (US Marshals), Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Spain, and regional experts provide instruction to staff of the offices of asset management, police, and prosecutors from each country. The instruction is based in the international recommendations (such as the OAS Regulatory Model), guidelines and best practices for forfeited asset management (best practices of the G-8), the application of national laws on confiscation of goods, asset management planning, inventory valuation and performance measures, the appropriate use of asset forfeiture funds to improve the operations of law enforcement, and monitoring of internal control over asset forfeiture funds.

Beneficiaries:

- Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, México, Panamá, Paraguay, República Dominicana y Uruguay.

Outputs / Outcome:

- Delivered 6 workshops on proper, efficient asset management to prevent their loss or deterioration, training around 330 officials in Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama

Note: Expenditures included under BIDAL.



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Money Laundering Training Program For The Judiciary

Short Description:

The objective of this program is to train judges and prosecutors on money laundering issues. Training addresses the following topics: (i) typology and nature of the money laundering offense; (ii) legal principles and international frameworks governing money laundering; (iii) national money laundering legislation; (iv) procedural and criminal aspects related to money laundering judgments; (v) international judicial cooperation; (vii) Financing of Terrorism. This program includes the following components:

- Mock trials
- Workshops for judges and prosecutors

Beneficiaries: Member states

Outputs / Outcome:

- 1 Workshop for 42 judges and prosecutors on money laundering cases in Peru.
- Provided technical assistance to review the legal framework for money laundering offenses in Peru

Expenditures: \$204,647



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Training Program For Financial Intelligence Units

Short Description:

This program seeks to establish and/or strengthen Financial Intelligence Units (FIU), providing them with the legal, administrative and technological tools and human resources necessary to control money laundering, and improving FIUs' analytical capacities through training in the use of intelligence information analysis tools, as well as the implementation of programs to collect, store, analyze and transmit information.

This program includes the following components: Workshops on Analysis, Linkages and Relationships, Specialized Courses on Forensic Accounting and Analysis of Financial Intelligence Information, and Workshops on facilitating dialogue between the public and private sectors on AML/CFT

Beneficiaries: Member states

Outputs / Outcome:

In March, it delivered two workshops (Ecuador and Uruguay) to train 40 FIU analysts in performing links and relationships analysis on reporting on suspicious banking activity and cash transactions.

- **Expenditures:** \$45,631



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Money Laundering Training Program For Law Enforcement

Short Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide training on strategic techniques to facilitate financial investigations that identify and reduce the proceeds of serious crimes, and to improve prosecutions of money laundering and related offenses as well as the seizure and management of assets and other evidence connected to these criminal activities. Through the implementation of this project, law enforcement agencies improve their operations and develop an effective response to those criminal activities.

This program includes the following components: **Mock Investigations; Workshops on Special Investigative Techniques; Methodological Investigation Plans; and Methodological Program to Strengthen the Management Chain.**

Beneficiaries: Member states

Outputs / Outcome:

- 3 workshops on Special Investigative Techniques (SIT) took place in Paraguay (1) and Peru (2).

Expenditures: \$74,623



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SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAM COMBATING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM.

Short Description:

This program aims to strengthen the development and implementation of standards related to the financing of terrorism, and ensure consistency with international standards of the beneficiary countries.

In 2011 three regional workshops were held on the financing of terrorism with the joint efforts of CICAD, CICTE/OAS, and the ONUDD. Additionally, they formed part of a legislative assistance mission to Dominica, organized a training workshop on the fight against the financing of terrorism and provided technical regulatory assistance to the Government of Dominica.

Beneficiaries: Countries of Central America, the Andean region, and the Southern Cone.

Outputs / Outcome:

- National training event on combating money laundering and terrorism financing for judges and prosecutors in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
- Regional training event in Lima, Peru for judges and prosecutors from four countries.

Expenditures: \$52,186

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International Cooperation

- Activities under this program deal with 5 of 7 objectives.
- In 2012, under this area of the Plan of Action, the ES/CICAD disbursed \$993,086.
- Activities carried out by the MEM unit and Institutional Strengthening

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The MEM Process - Background

OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthen the institutional capacity of member states to prevent and effectively address drug trafficking, recognizing the details of the challenges, harms, and negative impacts faced by the producing, transit and consumer countries, through the promotion and strengthening of joint or coordinated operations and exchange of information and best practices.

OBJECTIVE 7: Strengthen the CICAD's institutional capacity to promote international cooperation aimed at implementing the recommendations emanating from the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process, as well as the objectives set out in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and this Action Plan.



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The MEM Process – 2012 Activities

Fifth Round

- April 16-21, 2012: The final Governmental Expert Group (GEG) meeting of the Fifth Evaluation Round was held to evaluate the progress of member states in the implementation of assigned recommendations.
- June 2012: Publication of the Fifth Round Implementation of Recommendations' national reports (350 recommendations in total to assist countries in strengthening their policies to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere).



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The MEM Process – 2012 Activities

IWG Review Process Leading to the Sixth Evaluation Round

- January – June 2012: Online forum was set up for member states to commence initial discussions on the review of the MEM process, coordinated through the Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG), chaired by Costa Rica and Mexico.
- June 12-15, 2012: Preparatory Meeting for the IWG held in San Jose, Costa Rica (identification of 27 recommendations, review methodology and establishment of thematic working groups).
- July 24, 2012: IWG thematic coordinators teleconference to discuss evaluation criteria, survey format, and establish revised work schedule.
- September 13-14, 2012: Meeting of the IWG thematic coordinators held in Mexico City to further discussions on the development of the new evaluation instrument.



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MEM Process –2012 Activities (contd.)

IWG Review Process Leading to the Sixth Evaluation Round

- October 2012: IWG meeting held in Washington, DC to finalize components of the evaluation instrument for the 6th Round.
- November 2012: Evaluation instrument (27 Recommendations, Sixth Round Survey, Manual for the Evaluator, Sixth Round schedule of activities, Procedural Manual) presented by IWG Coordinator for approval CICAD 52, San Jose, Costa Rica.
- During 2012: Coordination meetings and workshops held in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Peru and St. Lucia to provide relevant information about the MEM process to government officials and institutions.

Expenditures: \$1,049,616.



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Legislation on Drugs in the Americas (LEDA)

Short Description

- Some national legal frameworks on drugs and subsequent regulations have been found to be obsolete or out of date in their application and desired effect of reducing the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs. As part of its institutional development mandate, CICAD has examined the evolutionary process of drug-related legal regimes through a multidisciplinary and integral approach with the aim to strengthen and work toward the harmonization of drug laws in accordance with international instruments and CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Action Plan.

According to the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010), the Executive Secretariat is mandated to publish and maintain member states' legal norms relating to drugs. The LEDA Program has complied with this mandate and now maintains the only publicly known compendium of drug laws for the hemisphere, including a collection of most relevant and up to date drug laws and regulations for its 34 members.

Beneficiaries:

- All Member states and civil society



Legislation on Drugs in the Americas (LEDA)

Outputs / Outcomes:

LEDA Task force met in June 2012 to review responses to a diagnostic survey which were inputted into a database that generated a preliminary report for evaluation. The preliminary report along with other research and staff support has been key to the development of the OAS Study of the Drug Problem in the Americas.

Expenditures: \$120,143



VI. The Drug Study

Timeline of the Reports (i)

- July 2012:
 - Design terms of reference and contracting of experts
 - Begin receipt of funding
- September 2012:
 - First meeting of experts; initial structure of studies
- October 2012:
 - Invitation of 80 additional collaborators
- September – November 2012:
 - Preparation of the outline for the six studies

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Timeline of the Reports (ii)

- **September – November 2012:**
 - Subregional visits
 - Interviews of 75 stakeholders for the scenario report
- **December 2012:**
 - Coordination meeting of experts to review first draft of the studies, Washington DC
- **January 2013:**
 - Revision; presentation of the second drafts in the first scenario workshop; feedback from the scenario teams.
- **February 2013:**
 - Third draft prepared and sent to the scenario teams to provide the outline for the second workshop.

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Timeline of the Reports(iii)

- **March 2013:**
 - Edits and changes performed to conclude the second scenario workshop
- **April /May 2013:**
 - Final editing of the reports involving the Secretary General and his team
- **May 2013:**
 - Publication of the analytical and scenario reports with the 6 studies.



Summary:

- The Executive Secretariat performs a variety of basic support services for CICAD Commissioners, Expert Groups, national observatories, and national drug councils.
- In addition, activities have been designed and implemented to support the five programmatic areas of the 2011-2015 Action Plan.
- Cash contributions for 2012 total \$12.4 million: \$1.5 million from the OAS Regular Fund and \$10.7 million from external funds.
- Total expenditures of \$9.6 million.
- In-kind and counterpart contributions are essential to the implementation of CICAD programs. In-kind contributions of \$591,940 in 2012.