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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

Organization of American States

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**OUTLINE OF CICAD EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUATEMALA
RESOLUTION**

**“REFLECTIONS AND GUIDELINES TO FORMULATE AND FOLLOW UP ON COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES TO
ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM IN THE AMERICAS”**

Follow up to the Guatemala Resolution

Guatemala Resolution	ES/CICAD Activities
<p>1. To reaffirm the importance of hemispheric and international cooperation to jointly tackle the world drug problem by promoting and strengthening comprehensive policies and, where appropriate, the modernization and professionalization of government institutions.</p>	<p><u>Demand Reduction:</u> The Drug Demand Reduction Section promotes the creation and implementation of programs with a regional focus for addressing problems associated with drug use, which emphasizes the importance of regional and hemispheric cooperation in the fight against the global drug problem.</p> <p>The PROCCER—Caribbean Program, a regional and multi-sectorial program, includes the collaboration of governments, regional institutions (CANTA and CARICOM), and academia (University of the West Indies and St. George’s University) to professionalize and certify service providers working in the field of drug prevention and treatment. Similarly, PROCCER-Central America has widespread multi-sectorial and inter-sectorial coordination, as well as successful experiences in horizontal cooperation among the countries in the region.</p> <p><u>Institutional Strengthening:</u> The Institutional Strengthening Section provides continuous support to the Member States in the revision of policies, strategies, and plans regarding drugs through technical assistance and human resource training.</p> <p>At the subnational level, ES/CICAD has contributed to a push for concrete actions (through the SAVIA program) between local institutions and civil society.</p> <p>Various Member States have requested assistance that will be provided between 2014-2015</p> <p><u>Inter-American Drug Observatory (OID):</u> 2015- Based on studies conducted by the countries in the Hemisphere, OID/CICAD will develop a report that accounts for the current state of Drug Use in the region.</p> <p>2014-2015- OID/CICAD will continue to work to strengthen drug information systems in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as in some South American countries.</p>

	<p><u>Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM):</u> 2015 – Development and execution of assistance projects and hemispheric cooperation to support countries in the implementation of the Sixth Evaluation Round recommendations of the MEM, derived from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the CICAD’s Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010. (Funding for these activities must be procured).</p>
<p>2. To recognize the importance of effective implementation of the three United Nations drug conventions which constitute the framework of the international drug control system.</p>	
<p>3. To recognize the need for states, in keeping with their obligations under international law, to consider:</p> <p>i. Regularly reviewing the drug policies adopted, ensuring that they are comprehensive and focused on the well-being of the individual, in order to address their national challenges and assess their impact and effectiveness, and</p>	<p><u>OID:</u> Through an MOU signed with SENDA /Chile, we intend to move forward in the process of evaluation of policies and programs in 2015. The methods may be useful for other countries in the region. Additionally OID reinforce the need for the evaluation of interventions.</p>
<p>3. ii. Develop, according to the reality of each state and on the basis of an increased understanding of the causes of new challenges posed by the global drug problem, responses that prevent social costs or contribute to their reduction and, when appropriate, review traditional approaches and consider the development of new ones on based on scientific evidence and knowledge.</p>	<p><u>OID:</u> 2014-2015- Conduct studies on consumption, associated factors, and associated costs, as well as contribute to the training of human resources in drug research, incorporating more vulnerable groups through specific methodological strategies.</p>
<p>4. To encourage member states to develop or adopt policies and programs that have a holistic, strengthened, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach as well as a concrete impact in solving the world drug problem and are designed to::</p>	<p><u>Demand Reduction:</u> In the framework of the Conjoint CICAD-PAHO Regional Program (PRC-OEA/OPS), CICAD and PAHO will develop standards and guidelines, as well as provide technical assistance for countries formulating and implementing comprehensive programs to address problems related to drug use.</p>
<p>4.</p> <p>i. Strengthen national health systems and harmonize or align the state’s response to prevent drug abuse and dependence, as well as offer programs for health promotion, prevention, early detection, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration for persons affected by drug abuse and dependence, with the objective of lessening</p>	<p><u>Demand Reduction:</u> The “Guide of Essential Criteria for Opening and Operation of Drug Abuse Treatment” was developed to continue to improve the quality of care offered in the hemisphere.</p> <p>In the framework of cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Program for Cooperation between Latin America and the European</p>

the impact on public health and reducing stigmatization, marginalization, and discrimination, and to promote education for tolerance in society, by allotting sufficient resources to facilitate access to national health systems, and seeking, as appropriate, technical assistance from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the General Secretariat of the OAS and the Pan American Health Organization on Cooperation on the Reduction of Drug Demand;

Union (COPOLAD), Demand Reduction is developing a **“Compendium of Questionnaires for Problematic Drug Use.”** This compendium is an important tool for the implementation of early and opportune detection of drug use because it outlines the best available psychometric methods.

In the framework of collaboration with COMISCA, Demand Reduction held the First Sub-Regional Forum of Mexico, Central America, and the Dominican Republic on “Addressing the Problem of Drugs from a Public Health Perspective” in 2014. The country representatives exchanged experiences and good practices, while considering the complex nature of the problem of drug use. Two more meetings are planned to follow up on the outlined agreements and to prioritize the definition of training profiles, competencies, and needs in the countries’ national public health systems.

The Demand Reduction Section encourages Member States to strengthen their national health systems and offer prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation programs. In the hemisphere, the PROCCER Program equips human resources with the necessary competencies to care for persons using drugs. In the Caribbean, PROCCER trains professionals working in the field of drug prevention to design and implement prevention programs based on evidence and good practices. Furthermore, the Demand Reduction Expert Group in 2014 addressed the topic of early and brief intervention to inform and promote the adoption of scientific-evidence based practices to reduce the impact of drug use. Together with PAHO, Demand Reduction assists Member States with the aspects of its programs that focus on public health policy.

Institutional Strengthening:

Within this framework, CICAD has worked to bring together the ministries of health and justice through concrete collaborative actions while also incorporating social services towards the inclusion of a public health approach within the justice system.

The “Health and Life in the Americas” (SAVIA by its Spanish acronym) program, has continued to encourage the research and discussion on the processes and strategies of social integration and drugs, conducting workshops, interagency and subregional meetings, and producing reference documents on the subject, maintaining as a

	<p>starting point the commitment undertaken by OAS Member States in the forty-ninth regular session, held in Paramaribo, Suriname in May 2011.</p> <p>During 2015 various country diagnostic studies (within the <i>Closing the Gap</i> initiative) will be produces which will identify areas where different ministries interact in the search for alternatives to incarceration, including those for drug-dependent offenders where the participation of the ministries of health and justice is necessary.</p>
<p>4. ii. Promote, according to the circumstances of each state, a balance among citizen security measures, public health, human rights, and mending of the social fabric, in order to achieve individual and community well-being;</p>	
<p>4. iii. Promote, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic laws, alternatives to incarceration, taking into account, inter alia, a gender perspective, the severity of the crime, and the appropriate sentencing, with a the view to deterring crime, achieving the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of incarcerated persons in order to ensure the well-being of individuals and communities, and reducing overcrowding in prisons, with full respect for human rights; and to strive to incorporate the relevant provisions of the United Nations Standards and Norms into their practices;</p>	<p><u>Institutional Strengthening:</u> Under the framework of the Guatemala resolution and with the goal of generating responses to these realities, Colombia, which assumed the CICAD Chair at CICAD 54 held in December 2013, requested that the Executive Secretariat create a Working Group to generate alternative proposals to incarceration for drug-related offenses. During CICAD 55, held in Washington in April 2014, the Commissioners approved the creation of this group in plenary. This Working Group runs parallel to the project Closing the Gap coordinated by SE/CICAD, which will enter into the development phase in 2015 through actions related to diagnostic studies of Panama, Dominica Republic, Costa Rica, Colombia and Peru.</p> <p>The Drug Treatment Courts in the Americas Program is also working with 14 member states in the expansion of alternative models under judicial supervision for drug-dependent offenders. Throughout 2015 this program will move to the implementation and consolidation phase.</p>
<p>iv. Recognize the challenge posed by the emergence of new psychoactive substances and encourage cooperation in terms of sharing information on the production, distribution, use, and identification of such substances;</p>	
<p>4. v. Strengthen strategies and policies on demand reduction, prevention and treatment to address the challenge of drug abuse, including the</p>	<p><u>Demand Reduction:</u> Demand Reduction is working to develop prevention standards, as well as proposals for addressing the needs of vulnerable populations.</p>

<p>use of new psychoactive substances, emphasizing the value of campaigns targeting vulnerable populations in the Hemisphere;</p>	<p><u>OID:</u> 2014-2015- Strengthening Drug information systems, studies on drug use and associated factors, development of tools for better understanding populations seeking treatment as well as for monitoring and evaluation of different treatment modalities. In addition, to strengthen human resources. Advance on strategies to translate the information available to be properly used when defining demand reduction policies.</p>
<p>4. vii. Develop comprehensive and balanced measures designed to reduce the availability of illicit drugs; and</p> <p>viii. Continue to encourage member states to promote within the framework of their national policies comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs and measures for, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development measures, with the aim of eliminating the causal factors of poverty, social exclusion, and environmental degradation, in order, inter alia, to prevent the return of vulnerable populations to activities linked to illicit drug production and trafficking.</p>	
<p>5. To promote and strengthen comprehensive development programs with social inclusion that:</p> <p>i. Promote mechanisms and other tools to contend with the vulnerability of sectors affected by drug-trafficking networks; and</p>	<p><u>Demand Reduction:</u> In conjunction with other international organizations, like PAHO and COPOLAD, Demand Reduction promotes the multi-sectorial integration of agencies and institutions in countries to develop social inclusion interventions, which are considered fundamental for the treatment of persons with problems related to drug use.</p> <p><u>Institutional Strengthening:</u> OAS/CICAD, through the program “Health and Life in the Americas” (SAVIA by its Spanish acronym), has continued to support institution efforts of the areas and working groups on social integration put in place in some Member States, co-financing and consolidating local projects that incorporate strategies for social integration and encouraging strategic thinking about the issue in the region.</p> <p>Through the Closing the Gap project, as well as in the framework of the Working Group on Alternatives to Incarceration, different alternatives are being examined for the benefit of weakest links in the drug trafficking chain, from production to distribution to consumption.</p>

<p>6. To call upon member states, when developing comprehensive policies to counter the world drug problem, to consider measures, programs, and actions that address the needs of the victims of violence and crime.</p>	
<p>7. To continue investing in the specific needs of at-risk groups, including children, adolescents, and youth, both in and out of school, with an emphasis on education and training, in order to develop skills and opportunities that would afford them a healthy lifestyle.</p>	<p><u>Demand Reduction:</u> With the PROCCER—Caribbean Program, the Demand Reduction Section addresses the topic of vulnerable populations through the development of a curriculum to train drug treatment service providers working directly with juveniles, especially those in conflict with the law. Also, Demand Reduction is collaborating with Peru to implement PROCCER to train drug treatment service providers working with women. In the case of Central America, PROCCER has extended its reach to train personnel working in school environments, as well as key personnel working directly with juveniles undergoing social insertion, high-risk youth, and adolescents in a vulnerable state. For 2015, the Demand Reduction Section expects to develop a prevention strategy for vulnerable groups, specifically children and at-risk adolescents, and juveniles in conflict with the law.</p> <p><u>OID:</u> 2014-2015 Through Project on Smokable Cocaines in 5 countries of the Southern Cone, advance knowledge on the problem, from the chemical characterization of substances, to epidemiological research in vulnerable populations, through pre-clinical and clinical studies, as well as an evaluation of the treatments offered to these populations.</p>
<p>8. To request the Committee on Hemispheric Security to oversee a review, through the appropriate body, of the structural causes, triggers and multiple factors that contribute to violence and crime, such as the global world drug problem, with a view to the consideration of said review and other elements in drafting the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020.</p>	
<p>9. To encourage all social actors and civil society as a whole to continue contributing to the efforts of member states and to put forward their views on addressing the world drug problem.</p>	
<p>10. Also to encourage member states to share information, collected data, and scientific evidence and knowledge on the results of implementation of new policies and control of illicit substances and</p>	<p><u>Institutional Strengthening:</u> Through its LEDA project, ES/CICAD continues to analyze and compare current legislation related to drugs. In 2015, CICAD’s database will be updated so that it will be easier</p>

<p>to instruct CICAD to work with the national authorities of member states, when they so request, to analyze the impact of those policies on regional efforts to address the world drug problem.</p>	<p>to use and even more useful for Member States.</p> <p>OID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 Evaluation of policies and programs. • 2015 The Latin American Research Network (REDLA) • 2015 Annual Meetings of national drug observatories. • 2014 and beyond: technical assistance to the Scientific Committee for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Policy on Marijuana in Uruguay. <p>The process of monitoring and evaluation will be done on 4 pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Health, b) Governance, c) Law Enforcement and equity, and d) Human Security and coexistence. <p>Out of these 4 pillars, CICAD will participate, through the OID, in health. The purpose is to develop a set of indicators that will be assessed in the mid and long term.</p>
<p>11. To request the General Secretariat, through the appropriate organs and in consultation with member states, to analyze the economic factors that contribute to drug trafficking in the Hemisphere.</p>	
<p>12. To address, through member states and, as appropriate, the competent OAS forums, the need to continue to reduce the levels of impunity with which organized criminal groups operate, by pursuing, <i>inter alia</i>, the following measures:</p> <p>i. Strengthen regional and bilateral cooperation mechanisms in order to institutionalize instruments for the exchange of operational information and/or intelligence in this area;</p>	<p>Supply Reduction:</p> <p>Training activities through CICAD's counterdrug law enforcement intelligence training program (Escuela Regional de la Comunidad Americana de Inteligencia Antidrogas – ERCAIAD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 regional courses in 2014 ERCAIAD headquarters in Bogota, Colombia. • 2 national seminars in Costa Rica and Mexico. • For 2015, the project intends to deliver 4 courses on strategic and prospective intelligence and 2 seminars on operational intelligence. <p>Continued work with the government of Trinidad and Tobago to establish a regional counterdrug intelligence training school for the Caribbean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National seminar held in Antigua and Barbuda focused on counterdrug intelligence concerning maritime narcotrafficking. • Regional seminar (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago) held in Trinidad and Tobago in partnership with the French interministerial training center (CIFAD) in

	<p>Martinique dealing with the manipulation and analysis of intelligence data using Excel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015 CICAD and Trinidad and Tobago will continue with the elaboration of the program and the delivery of regional and national seminars in selected counterdrug intelligence matters.
<p>12. ii. Impede access by organized criminal networks to financial systems and illicit wealth by implementing the International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Finance of Terrorism and Proliferation adopted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the recommendations of the CICAD Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering, and urge member states, as appropriate, to update legislation in this area regarding money laundering and confiscation;</p>	<p><u>Money Laundering Control:</u></p> <p>The Anti-Money Laundering Section provides technical support and training to CICAD Member States in the financial, legal and law enforcement areas. It also serves as Technical Secretariat of CICAD’s Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering.</p> <p>In this framework, the section is currently developing various training programs that aim to strengthen the capacities of AML/CTF control systems which are, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project for Management of Seized and Confiscated Assets in Latin America (BIDAL): Brazil and Paraguay (2014-2016). Trinidad and Tobago (2015-2017. Funds Pending). • Training program on Asset Research, Maintenance, Protection and Disposal of Seized and Forfeited Assets: Brazil (2015). • Training Program on Money Laundering for the Judicial Sector. Beneficiaries: Regional Activities for CA in 2014; 2 regional activities for the Caribbean in 2014; 3 activities in Peru in 2014. 2 activities in the following countries for 2015: Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay (pending funds). All OAS Member States (through regional activities to be carried out in 2015-2016. Funding for these activities must be procured). • Training Program for Financial Intelligence Units. Beneficiaries: CA and the Caribbean (3 activities in 2014). Peru (3 activities in Peru for 2015. Pending approval of funds). All OAS Member States (through regional activities to be carried out in 2015-2016. Funding for these activities must be procured). • Training Program on Money Laundering Compliance for Law Enforcement Agencies (4 Regional activities during 2014: 2 for CA, and 2 to the Caribbean). Peru (3 activities for 2015. Funds pending approval). All OAS Member States (through regional activities to be carried out in 2015-2016. Funding for these activities must be

	<p>procured).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance Program on International Cooperation in Asset Recovery. Beneficiaries: All OAS Member States (Through regional activities to be carried out during 2015-2016. Funding for these activities must be procured).
<p>12. iii. Continue to develop and strengthen legislative and administrative control of chemical substances and precursors to prevent their diversion toward the production of illicit substances and illicit activities, and to encourage international cooperation and strategic public-private partnerships to meet the challenge posed by new psychoactive substances;</p>	<p>Supply Reduction: CICAD's Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products. The Group of Experts offers our member states a forum to analyze and discuss new trends, exchange information and best practices and also produce reference materials to assist our member states in crafting their chemical control regulations and programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of specialized training seminars in partnership with the regional drug training center in Jamaica (REDTRAC), and French Customs among others. • Collaboration with other entities such as PRELAC-UNODC, INCB in matters related to precursor control and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). • Participation in the INCB Task Forces on Precursors and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). • Elaboration of a model curriculum on NPS with the support of the UNODC and INCB. • Elaboration of a model policy and procedures document on clandestine laboratories.
<p>12. iv. Promote the exchange of good practices and experiences in border control;</p>	<p>Supply Reduction: Delivery of specialized training seminars in techniques to increase the control of drugs and related contraband moving across international borders delivered in partnership with CIFAD, the OAS Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).</p>
<p>12. v. Continue to strengthen regional measures to prevent organized criminal groups, including those that engage in drug trafficking, from acquiring firearms, ammunition and explosives; and</p>	
<p>12. vi. Continue to improve the institutional capacity of member states to prevent, detect, and punish corruption linked to illicit drug trafficking activities.</p>	
<p>13. To reaffirm that the evaluation of drug control policies must be a multilateral exercise.</p>	<p>The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), in its Sixth Round, evaluates member state drug control policies, through 34 national and one hemispheric report on the implementation status of 27 standard recommendations derived from the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's</p>

	<p>Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010). The evaluation results will allow the identification of areas where there are strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the Plan of Action. In 2014, the MEM will complete the evaluation of the national reports, which will be approved in November during the CICAD-56 meeting, and published in December of that year. Additionally, in early 2015, the MEM will prepare a hemispheric report, presenting the status of implementation of the Plan of Action based on the national reports, which will be approved in May, during the CICAD-57 meeting.</p>
<p>14. To continue to support implementation of the 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy, instruct the General Secretariat to evaluate the results achieved as of December 2014 in implementing the Hemispheric Strategy and its Plan of Action 2010-2015 and request CICAD to prepare its Plan of Action 2016-2020, emphasizing scientific evidence, experiences and impact indicators provided by member states in relation to the causes of the world drug problem and the new challenges that have arisen in the region and taking into account the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism and the contributions and progress made both by specialized agencies and by other relevant sectors.</p>	<p>The ES/CICAD will provide support to the member states in the review and modifications of the Plan of Action, and in the drafting of the 2016-2020 Plan of Action.</p>
<p>15. To instruct the Chair of this special session of the OAS General Assembly to forward, in accordance with the resolution CND 57/5, to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations, this resolution for the consideration of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.</p>	<p>The CICAD Executive Secretary joined the OAS Secretary General and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala in New York on November 12, 2014, to formally deliver the Resolution of Guatemala to the President of the United Nations General Assembly.</p> <p>The Secretary General of the OAS and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala will visit Vienna in early 2015, to deliver the Resolution of Guatemala to the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs.</p>

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