Implementation of National Drug Policies at the local/municipal level in the Development Framework
Implementation of National Drug Policies at the local/municipal level in the Development Framework

November, 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Leadership and Congruence</th>
<th>Strategic Information</th>
<th>Programmatic Follow-up</th>
<th>Effective Coordination</th>
<th>International Commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faced with the responsibility of Mexico nationally and internationally.</td>
<td>F or the planning of the national policy on drugs, through a multidimensional, multifactorial and interdisciplinary perspective</td>
<td>U pdate of the Mexican Government strategies according to the most novel standards that exist in the matter.</td>
<td>A mong the dependencies of the Federal Government for the design and implementation of drug policies.</td>
<td>S upport and materialization of the position of the present administration (2012-2018) during (UNGASS 2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programmatic follow-up to strategies oriented to the drugs phenomenon**

Fuente: Oficina Nacional de Políticas de Drogas/Agencia de Investigación Criminal/PGR.
A better knowledge of public spending on drug control policies is useful and desirable.

Public expenditure estimates calculate the volume of resources invested, or required.

It is essential to relate the substance of drugs for the policies evaluation.

Many governments provide a summary of the resources invested having a planning and evaluation.

Recognize the importance of public expenditure estimates.

Addressing 3 important points:

1. Crime related to drugs or in application of the law on drugs.
2. Improve relevant data to disseminate and be available to analysts.
3. Guidelines development in data collection systems and economic models to estimate costs.

Create a comprehensive inventory of national and international expenditure data sets.

Fuente: Elaboración Oficina Nacional de Políticas de Drogas/Agencia de Investigación Criminal/PGR/ con información de Consejo de Europa, Costes y consecuencias indeseadas de las políticas de control de drogas, Noviembre de 2018, p. 51, 52
ASPECTS TO CONSIDER IN PUBLIC POLICIES

Generalized spread of illicit drug markets

- Larger and more diversified criminal activity
- Trafficking and exploitation of people
- Terrorism
- Arms trafficking and other illicit goods
- Impact on society
- Damage to the environment
- Impact on individuals, families and communities
- Impact on companies
- Impact on development and governance
- Inflation for illicit financial flows
- Impact on companies
- Money and asset laundering
- Pressure on government institutions
- Public spending
- Crime and violence related to drugs
- Corruption of officials
- Impact on the legal economy
- Damage to the environment
- Impact on development and governance
- Inflation for illicit financial flows
- Impact on companies
- Corruption of officials

Fuente: Elaboración Oficina Nacional de Políticas de Drogas/Agencia de Investigación Criminal/PGR/ con información de Consejo de Europa, Costes y consecuencias indeseadas de las políticas de control de drogas, Noviembre de 2018, p. 53
**Phase**

- Contextual diagnosis
- Analysis for decision making
- Summary of results
- Implementation and evaluation

**Stages**

- Bibliographic review
- Regulatory framework
- Quantitative analysis
- Qualitative analysis
- Systemic analysis
- Analytical tools
- Other criteria
- Findings
- Recommendations
- Designation of the responsible area
- Training
- Implementation
- Monitoring and calibration

**Products**

- Outlook of criminal incidence and criminal policy in the state
- Strategic approach for decision making
- Tools for the design of criminal public policy
- Implementation and evaluation report

**Referential Framework for Public Policy**

1. Information gathering
   - INEGI indicators
   - CONEVAL

2. Analysis and exploitation of Information
   - Health
   - Education
   - Housing
   - Nutrition
   - Economy
   - Basic services
   - Situational diagnostic

3. Public Policy Design
   - Prioritize and Focus
   - Optimize Human and Economic Resources

4. Implementation of Public Policy
   - Evaluation and Monitoring
   - Definition of Indicators

5. Policy realignment

6. Impact measurement

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**Variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Modelo de Riesgo (10 variables)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independientes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pendiente</td>
<td>Pendiente STD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pendiente</td>
<td>Pendiente STD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Altitud M S N M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cantidad de Población</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Margenación</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Densidad de vegetación (S/N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Vegetación tipo selva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vegetación tipo Matarén</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Otros tipos de vegetación (arbolada)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Distancia al centro de carretera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information Quality**

- National effort
- Information on Demand Reduction

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Fuente: Oficina Nacional de Políticas de Drogas/Agencia de Investigación Criminal/PGR.
Systematic Improvement in Information Quality

**Supply Reduction**
- Strategies against crime associated with the phenomenon
- Strengthen inter-institutional coordination
  - Dismantling of criminal networks
  - Eradication of illicit plantations
  - Interception of traffic routes
- Integral and sustainable alternative development
- Control measures for chemical substances

**Demand Reduction**
- Preventive Actions - Citizen Participation
- Early Detection and Timely Reference
- Treatment and Rehabilitation
  - Investigation
  - Regulation
- Relapse Prevention
- Training of Human Resources
ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT
Process aimed at reducing and eliminating illicit crops through the integral development of communities

Factors of Attention in the Communities
- Differentiated attention networks
- Vulnerable groups
- Collection of consumer / family / work information
- Evidence-based care and prevention programs
- Social reintegration programs

Systematic Improvement in Information Quality

Inter-institutional and International Cooperation

Know and understand the dynamics of substance supply and drug production

Justice and Law Enforcement
- Estimated production of illicit corps
- Destruction of illicit crops and clandestine laboratories
- National statistics of the insured
- Physical and chemical characterization of illicit drugs and NSP

Public Health and Social Prevention
- Care and Rehabilitation Centers
- Civil Society, Areas of assistance and guidance
- Preventive actions
- Treatment and rehabilitation
- Detection and reference
- Regulation
- Epidemiological surveillance

Factors of Attention in the Communities
- Economy
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Health services
- Marginalization
- State presence
- Natural resource protection
- Public services
- Legal markets
- Job
- Corruption
- Security
- Resources at the local level

Fuente: Oficina Nacional de Políticas de Drogas/Agencia de Investigación Criminal/PGR.
It involves the collection and systematic organization of information: quantitative, qualitative, drug samples, biological samples, among others.

Fully identify a substance with scientific evidence.

Disseminate information about the appearance of new psychoactive substances and/or new patterns of drug use.

Implement strategies and prevention programs based on scientific evidence to focus and prioritize attention to the demand and supply of drugs.

Scientific evidence

Fuente: Oficina Nacional de Políticas de Drogas/Agencia de Investigación Criminal/PGR.