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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AT ITS FORTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION**

With modifications introduced by the Working Group at CICAD 51

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(CICAD) TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN
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1. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the forty-second regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 54 (f) and 91 (f) of the OAS Charter. The report follows the chapters of Hemispheric Drug Strategy, approved in 2010.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. Highlights of 2011, during which the Commission's 25th anniversary was celebrated, included significant advances in the process to renew and update the primary reference tools, with the approval of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, the instrument which will support the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010). With the adoption of the Strategy and Plan of Action, objectives were established in the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. In addition, increased efforts were seen as the result of collaborations between the Commission and other agencies and organizations with similar goals and objectives.

3. The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015 was approved during the course of three meetings, chaired by Mexico and carried out through an online platform.

4. In 2011, the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) began the follow-up phase of the Fifth Evaluation Round 2007-2009. In addition, the Fifth Evaluation Round Hemispheric Report on Progress in Drug Control was published. This report presents an analysis of the collective progress of CICAD member states in confronting the world drug problem, from a hemispheric perspective. The report was approved by the Commission in May 2011, and presented to the OAS General Assembly for its consideration in June of that same year.

5. Regarding the area of Institutional Strengthening, and with the support of the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) progress was made in the development of situational assessments, national drug strategies and the design of monitoring and evaluation systems for national drug policies; compilation and publication of legal frameworks on drugs for all CICAD member states; assistance on decentralization and implementation of drug-use policies from a local perspective; and the development of new programs that allow for a holistic view of the drug problem, such as social integration; and drug treatment courts (DTC) for drug dependent offenders.

6. In 2011, with the support of the ES/CICAD Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) the "Report on Drug Use in the Americas" was completed, in both Spanish and English. In addition, activity increased in Latin America and the Caribbean, in both the development of information systems as well as the implementation of specific studies. At the same time, in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), activities related to the SMART program on synthetic drugs commenced, and two reports were published studying the connection between drugs and crime.

7. With the support of the ES/CICAD Demand Reduction Section, the Drug Use Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Training and Certification Program (PROCCER) moved forward in 2011 in a number of countries in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, and advancements were also seen in university programs, through the implementation of collaborative activities in Peru, Nicaragua, El

Salvador and Paraguay. The sixth round of the International Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Canada. In addition, various activities related to the evaluation of prevention programs and to Primary Healthcare for drug users were also implemented. The Section provided technical secretariat support to the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction which met in Washington, DC.

8. During 2011, and with the support of the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction Section, implementation of the capacity-building program for member states continued, through a series of training initiatives covering a broad range of counterdrug control areas. Additionally, the Section provided technical secretariat support to the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking and the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products which met in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Peru, respectively.

9. In the area of money laundering control, and with the support of the ES/CICAD Anti-Money Laundering Unit, a number of training and technical support activities were carried out during 2011. The ES/CICAD organized seminars and workshops in a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, during which training was offered to judges, prosecutors, public prosecutors, the police, financial intelligence unit analysts, and personnel from forfeited assets management agencies. In addition, work continued on the Latin American Seized Assets Project (BIDAL), which was expanded to include El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, and the publication “Management Systems for Assets in Latin America and Guidelines for the Management of Assets Seized and Forfeited in connection with Organized Crime” was officially presented. The Unit provided technical secretariat support to the Group of Experts and to its thematic subgroups on the Control of Money Laundering, which met in Caracas, Venezuela.

CHAPTER I: THE COMMISSION’S REGULAR SESSIONS

10. The Commission held its forty-ninth regular session in Paramaribo, Suriname, May 4–6, and its fiftieth regular session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 2–4. Suriname, represented by Mr. Chandrikapersad Santokhi, Senator, Republic of Suriname’s National Assembly, acted as Chair of CICAD during the 2010-2011 period. The position of Vice Chair was held by Argentina, represented by Dr. Jose Ramon Granero, Secretary of State of the Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR). During the fiftieth regular session, Argentina took over the Chairmanship, represented by Dr. Jose Ramon Granero, Secretary of SEDRONAR, with Costa Rica, represented by Dr. Mauricio Boraschi Hernandez, Vice Minister of the Presidency in charge of security issues, assuming the role of Vice Chair.

A. 49TH REGULAR SESSION

11. In Paramaribo, Suriname, the Commission approved the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015, the CICAD 2010 Annual Report and four resolutions for the OAS General Assembly, which was held in June in San Salvador, on the following topics: (1) Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015; 2) Observations and recommendations on the Annual Report; 3) Progress on the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) review process and preparations for the Sixth Round; and 4) Adoption of model legislation on self-propelled submersible and semi-submersible vessels. In addition, the MEM Hemispheric Report on Progress in Drug Control, 2007-2009 was approved, after review by a working group. The Commission approved the report on social integration and drugs, which was presented by the Executive Secretariat to the Commission.

12. The Plenary focused its attention on the following areas: emergence of new regional drug use trends; increasing prevalence of synthetic drugs (amphetamine-type stimulants); and changes in use of traditional substances (smokable cocaine), which led to extensive discussions.

B. 50TH REGULAR SESSION

13. In Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Commission reviewed the evolution of CICAD over the last 25 years, analyzed its achievements and new challenges, as well as elements which should be strengthened, and discussed options to support member states in their efforts to implement the Hemispheric Drug Strategy's Plan of Action. One of the areas of interest was how the MEM could be strengthened in order to serve as a guide for the implementation of the Plan of Action, and a resolution convening the Inter-governmental Working Group to begin preparatory work for the Sixth Evaluation Round was approved. The Plenary also heard and approved reports from the four expert groups and the Bi-annual Meeting of the Caribbean Drug Observatories. Member states indicated the importance of revising CICAD's work in order to strengthen the Commission in the future.

14. In addition, it is noteworthy that during the Plenary session, a Drug Treatment Court program was presented in a number of countries, and CICAD training and certification for substance abuse prevention and treatment and violence in the Caribbean were also highlighted.

CHAPTER II: 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CICAD AND PLAN OF ACTION

15. The year 2011 marked the 25th anniversary of the creation of CICAD, and the completion of two years of debate on the 1996 Antidrug Strategy in the Hemisphere, which resulted in the new Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Plan of Action 2011-2015, as well as a renewed consensus and political commitment of member states to confront the global drug problem.

16. The final component of this consensus was the development of the Plan of Action. Mexico, represented by Juan Gabriel Morales, acted as General Coordinator of the High Level Group on the Development of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, and the coordinators of the different areas included Suriname for Institutional Strengthening, represented by Manodj Hindori; the United States of America for Demand Reduction, represented by Daniel Cuzzolino; Colombia for Supply Reduction, represented by Martha Alarcon; Argentina for Control Measures, represented by Mariana Souto; and Venezuela for International Cooperation, represented by Manuel Gonzalez. The coordinators carried out preparatory work via an online forum, created by the ES/CICAD for this purpose.

17. The first in-person drafting session took place in Washington, D.C., November 8-11, 2010, during which the first two sections of the Plan of Action were approved. A second drafting session was held in Guadalajara, 20-25 February, culminating in the approval of the three remaining sections of the Plan. The Commission approved the Plan of Action unanimously during its forty-ninth regular session, held in May in Paramaribo, Suriname, and the Plan was adopted by the OAS General Assembly one month later.

18. The Plan of Action 2011-2015 establishes political objectives and actions in five programmatic areas defined in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and serves as "a reference guide for the implementation of national projects and programs designed to give effect to the Hemispheric Drug Strategy." This plan identifies 39 objectives and 142 actions that governments should undertake to achieve these goals. In addition, the ES/CICAD received a number of specific mandates to support member states.

CHAPTER III: CICAD ACTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 8 and 52)

19. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) initiated the follow-up phase of the Fifth Evaluation Round 2007-2009, and published the Hemispheric Report on Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control, based on the recommendations made during the Fifth Evaluation Round.

Hemispheric Report – Fifth Evaluation Round 2007-2009

20. The MEM Hemispheric Report on Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control, 2007-2009 addresses the collective progress of CICAD member states in confronting the drug problem from a regional perspective. The draft Hemispheric Report for 2007-2009 was prepared electronically by a core team of GEG experts and the MEM Section, and circulated to the Commissioners prior to the CICAD forty-ninth regular session in Suriname. A working group chaired by Colombia reviewed the draft during the CICAD session, and the Commission approved the final version. The report was published, and circulated to delegations at the OAS General Assembly in San Salvador in June 2011.

First GEG Drafting and Plenary Sessions

21. The Governmental Expert Group (GEG) held its first drafting session in Washington, September 26–October 5, to evaluate the progress made by countries in the implementation of the 350 recommendations assigned. Over the course of the drafting session, experts met in working groups to prepare draft reports, which were then reviewed by all GEG experts during a plenary session. Once edited the draft reports were sent to national governments in November for their comments and updating of information.

Review of the MEM Process for the Sixth Evaluation Round

22. The Principal Representatives at the CICAD forty-eighth regular session instructed the MEM Section to work with a contact group in the preparation of a draft document on proposed modifications to the MEM process for the Sixth Evaluation Round, to be presented at the CICAD forty-ninth regular session. It was also agreed that the preparatory meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) would be postponed until after approval of the Plan of Action 2011-2015.

23. After initial discussions through an online platform, a contact group consisting of 15 countries met in Washington, April 14-15, 2011 to examine specific elements of the MEM to be addressed in order to improve the evaluation process for the forthcoming round. The Group presented its findings at the CICAD forty-ninth regular session (May 2011), which included the need to ensure respect for the multilateral and intergovernmental nature of the MEM, the importance of developing goals and indicators in accordance with the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, and the need for an in-depth analysis of evaluation systems which could be incorporated into the MEM and strengthen the evaluation process.

24. During the CICAD forty-ninth regular session in Suriname (May 2011), Commissioners approved the formation of an online technical working group for the review of the MEM process. The Group,

coordinated by Argentina and the United States of America, with the participation of 15 countries, carried out its mandate to evaluate the MEM process as well as other evaluation systems, in order to determine which elements of these systems could contribute to the strengthening of the MEM, such as the Mutual Evaluation Reports of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Mechanism for Follow up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Group prepared a report (CICAD/doc.1907/11) which was presented at the fiftieth regular session of CICAD in Buenos Aires (November 2011).

25. After review and discussion of the Group's report, mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Commission approved a Resolution on the Preparatory Process for the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM (CICAD/doc.1932/11), convening the Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG) to commence preparations for the Sixth Round. The Commission also entrusted the IWG to begin its work and consultations via an online platform and to convene an in-person session during the first half of 2012.

MEM coordination meetings and workshops

26. With the support of the ES/CICAD MEM section, meetings were held with stakeholders and government officials in St. Kitts and Nevis, Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama, to formally present the fifth round national reports, raise awareness of the MEM process and the assigned recommendations, and encourage active participation in the implementation of recommendations phase of the Fifth Evaluation Round. In addition, the MEM Section of the ES/CICAD participated in a larger CICAD site visit to Guyana, in order to present the national report, as well as to promote participation in CICAD initiatives.

B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 9-13)

Public Drug Policies; Development and Evaluation

27. The Executive Secretariat of CICAD (ES/CICAD) Institutional Strengthening section provides technical assistance to member states in the development and modernization of institutional elements, policies and laws that would allow countries to effectively respond to the drug problem. ES/CICAD supports the professional development of relevant authorities and national anti-drug commissions and their staff. The section also offers assistance in reviewing and updating national legislation and regulations on drugs.

28. The ES/CICAD worked through the Institutional Strengthening section and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, assisting in the development of rapid assessments in St. Kitts and Nevis, Barbados, and Guyana, to assess the feasibility of developing and implementing Public Drug Policies. In addition, the section collaborated with Guatemala in the development of a System for Monitoring and Evaluating the National Policy against Addiction and Illicit Drug Trafficking, as part of a pilot project to develop tools that would allow member states to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of their anti-drug initiatives.

Drug Legislation in the Americas (LEDA)

29. This project has compiled and published the legal frameworks of all member states on topics relevant to the global drug problem, drug trafficking and related crimes. The collection is publically available on the CICAD website (www.cicad.org).

30. A working group, composed of six legal experts from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the United States of America and Spain, met in October 2011 to review a comparative report on legislation, and develop methodologies to carry out in situ visits and standardized surveys on drug laws with the purpose of making available to member states the tools to update and improve drug legislation.

Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA)

31. The SAVIA project provides assistance to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay in the decentralization and local-level implementation of drug use policies, with the support of the Spanish government (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation - AECID and Spain's National Drug Plan).

32. For the period 2011-2013, SAVIA is emphasizing the formation of local-level drug use control teams and the development of public policies on social integration and drugs.

33. During 2011, the SAVIA project implemented the following activities:

- Co-financing of 28 local projects on drug use in Ecuador (8 projects), Peru (3) and Uruguay (17). The majority of these projects focused on school- and community-based prevention, social communication, productive activities for youths, social integration of drug dependents, and development of alternative leisure activities.
- An Ibero-American seminar on social integration and local drug policies that enabled the exchange of best practices and experiences among governments and civil society in participating countries.
- A technical visit to Spain to learn about the territorial organization and coordination model established in their National Drug Plan, as well as the most successful local and autonomous projects and programs related to the field.
- Improvement of the methodology for local drug use assessments and publication of a guide for researchers, in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID).
- Development of a working model on local workplace integration and drugs (in Colombia).
- Evaluation of the results of supporting 20 youth enterprises and organizations working on drug use prevention in Colombia.
- Development of a web page for the project, focused exclusively on decentralization and local-level implementation of drug policies in Latin America.

34. This project has impacted the development and consolidation of national drug use policies in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. The National Drug Commissions of participating countries created technical coordination teams for the decentralization process, financed exclusively with national funds, and their regional and local governments participated in the development of their drug policies.

Social Integration

35. On the basis of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, during the forty-ninth regular session of CICAD, held in Suriname (May 2011), member states approved guidelines for the further development of a social integration and drugs program, with emphasis on the political and technical aspects. (see final report of CICAD 49, CICAD/doc.1892, page 4)

36. With a view toward implementing the program, the development of a guide for drug policy stakeholders and technical and professional personnel who manage drug use programs was initiated. This process included a meeting of the Technical Working Group on social integration and drugs, which took place in Washington, D.C., July 18-22, 2011. During the meeting, participants discussed the foundations and content of a guide for the development of public policies on social integration and drugs. The preliminary draft will be presented to CICAD for review and discussion.

37. In addition, an Ibero-American workshop on the development of local social integration policies was held in September. This event, designed for technical personnel of national and local drug commission, as well as representatives of civil society, reviewed the national processes for developing local drug policies in Latin America and analyzed new policy innovations regarding social integration and drugs. In addition, a number of existing models in both Latin America and Spain were reviewed, as were local experiences with social integration and drugs in Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Mexico.

Drug Treatment Courts in the Americas

38. Guided by the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, the search for alternatives to incarceration for drug use offenders has been promoted. One option is to offer treatment under judicial supervision to individuals who commit crimes as a result of their drug addictions (known as “Drug Courts” or “Drug Treatment Courts”). In this type of program, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services are offered. DTCs exist in Canada, Chile, Jamaica, Mexico and the United States.

39. The ES/CICAD offered assistance to member states to explore the feasibility of this model, working with national drug commissions, legal systems, public health care authorities and other professionals to address the specific needs of the member states that expressed interest in the program.

40. During the 2010-2011 period, workshops were held in the Dominican Republic, Argentina, and Costa Rica, during which judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and policymakers debated the feasibility of implementing the DTC model, taking into consideration the experiences of other member states. During each workshop, a set of draft conclusions was developed and the three countries approved the initiation of pilot DTC projects before the close of 2012. These workshops involved over 150 professionals from the executive, health and justice sectors.

41. Training workshops led by the Canadian Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals (CADTCP) were held in Montego Bay, Jamaica and Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, with the participation of 120 professionals and specialists from the health and justice sectors of Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Suriname. The chief justices of the Superior Courts from both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago were essential in the promotion of this model in their respective countries, and the CARICOM Secretariat collaborated in and supported the initiative.

42. Delegations from Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica, which included chief justices of the Superior Courts from both countries, as well as teams of judges, prosecutors and representatives of national drug commissions, participated in exchange visits with delegates from SMS and CICAD and representatives of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP, USA) during the NADCP annual conference held in Washington D.C. in July 2011.

43. Chile’s Public Prosecutor’s Office, judiciary, and National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (SENDA), together with the ES/CICAD, co-sponsored a visit, bringing judges, prosecutors, representatives of national drug commissions and policymakers from Argentina, Costa Rica, and Panama to the country to observe an operational drug treatment court. This

event coincided with the International DTC Symposium, which took place in Santiago, and included more than 250 professionals in this line of work.

Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD)

44. The ES/CICAD has been collaborating with the Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Drug Policies, COPOLAD, whose principal objective is to improve the coherence, balance and impact of anti-drug policies in Latin America. The Latin American members of COPOLAD include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay and collaborators include Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and CICAD.

45. Together with member states, the ES/CICAD has participated in the various planning stages of each of the components of this program.

C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID) (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guideline 12)

46. The CICAD Executive Secretariat's (ES/CICAD) Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) has a mandate to promote and support a hemispheric drug information and investigation network, with and for CICAD member states.

47. In 2011 OID worked in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay on the implementation of school population surveys, within the framework of the Sub-regional Drug Research and Information System. In addition, it collaborated with Colombia in the analysis and preparation of its report on a school population study.

48. In collaboration with the UNODC in Peru, within the framework of the Sub-regional Drug Research and Information System, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay published the following reports: Drug Consumption in the Prison Population and the Link between Drugs and Crime, and The Link between Drugs and Crime among Adolescent Offenders (available only in Spanish).

49. With regard to the project on Strengthening Information Systems for Caribbean Countries, two workshops were carried out in St. Kitts and Nevis and Barbados. In addition, a meeting of Grenada's Information Network was held, and two reports were published: St. Kitts and Nevis Diagnostic, and the Grenada Network Annual Report.

50. The biennial meeting of Caribbean Observatories was held in September 2011 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. During this meeting, the Comparative Analysis of Student Drug Use in 12 Caribbean countries was formally published.

51. In 2011, the OID drafted the Report on Drug Use in the Americas, which was formally published in March 2012. In addition, professionals from OID, in collaboration with members of the Latin America Drug Epidemiology Network (REDLA), published five articles in scientific journals in 2011. The majority of these were related to secondary analysis of data stemming from studies carried out in the countries, the results of which offer an important contribution in the development of related public policies.

52. In November 2011, the annual REDLA meeting was held, focusing on cocaine base paste (paco, pasta, bazuco, among others). OID provided technical assistance to other ES/CICAD initiatives in Demand Reduction and Institutional Strengthening. In addition, OID collaborated on the preparation of the Report on Citizen Security in the Americas published by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS).

53. OID updated the Methodological Manual for the Study of the Human, Economic and Social Costs Associated with Drugs, in collaboration with the Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR), which sent a professional to work at the ES/CICAD for 10 months.

Partnership with the European Observatory

54. Within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the OAS and the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), signed in 2000, a workshop on Information Systems was carried out in Colombia. In addition, EMCDDA participated in the Caribbean Observatories meeting, providing technical assistance in the establishment and coordination of National Drug Observatories, based on the joint EMCDDA and OID Manual.

Activities with the Global SMART (Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends) Program – Latin America

55. The UNODC provided a professional to the ES/CICAD to implement the SMART program in Latin America. In March, the first coordination meeting was held with pilot countries, and in September, the first Regional Meeting.

56. During this regional meeting, progress was made on the following topics: a) the need to develop information on Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) was placed on the agendas of countries in the region; b) a number of practical initiatives for monitoring and addressing the spread of synthetic drugs in the region were introduced; c) reports on the synthetic drug situation and emerging substances in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela were presented; and d) agreements were reached for information-sharing on synthetic drugs, the completion of the annual DAINLAC questionnaire—designed to function as an information network on drug use in Latin America—and the development of an annual report on synthetic drugs in Latin American countries, which should be finalized in 2012.

D. DEMAND REDUCTION

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 14-26)

57. CICAD encompasses three areas of Demand Reduction: prevention of alcohol and other licit and illicit drugs abuse; treatment and rehabilitation of drug users; and training on substance abuse prevention and treatment.

Training and education on substance abuse prevention and treatment

58. The following in-country, regional and institutional advancements were made by the Training and Certification Program for Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (PROCCER):

a). In early 2011, the Training Manual for Professionals in Drug Addiction – Treatment of persons with drug abuse-related problems (Manual de Capacitadores - Tratamiento de personas con problemas asociados al consumo de drogas) was published, serving as the basis for training programs. The manual may be adapted to the specific needs of each country and/or region. The final version of the manual was completed in late 2011, and was then translated into English for use by Caribbean countries.

b.) Three software applications were developed: (1) a management and follow-up system to train and certify personnel that can be overseen by the national drug commissions, (2) an information management system for operational monitoring of national strategic plans, and (3) a clinical case history system that allows drug treatment facilities participating in the program to monitor patients and keep precise and specific records of their treatment. These applications have been used in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Costa Rica, Mexico and Caribbean member states have requested these applications for their training and certification programs.

59. In August 2011, El Salvador’s National Anti-drug Commission (CNA) adopted a certification mechanism, which included protocols and regulations for training and certification. The ES/CICAD and the Central American University (Universidad Centroamericana) developed the curriculum and teaching materials. The program was evaluated by independent experts who concluded that, although not all of the results could be attributed to the program, “there is evidence to suggest that the patients taking part in treatment were positively impacted.”

60. Costa Rica’s Commission for the Human Resources Training and Certification Program on the Treatment of Persons with Drug-use Related Problems (COCERTRAD), comprising the Costa Rican Institute on Drugs (ICD), the Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (IAFA), and representatives from more than 80 non-governmental organizations, analyzed the existing domestic legal framework for certification and developed the initial curriculum for certification. COCERTRAD also evaluated 400 counselors and drug treatment professionals throughout the country in order to determine their educational and skill levels as well as their professional experience. The University of Costa Rica trained 66 providers of basic treatment services and 50 providers of intermediate level treatment.

61. The Executive Secretariat of Guatemala’s Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID) developed a work plan to move forward with the implementation of the training and certification program. The OAS General Secretariat and SECCATID signed a memorandum of understanding to implement the program.

62. Nicaragua’s National Council against Organized Crime (CNCCO) trained 73 treatment service providers and offered support to personnel at 15 treatment and rehabilitation facilities in three cities. The Council also conducted an evaluation of the individuals taking part in the training course in the city of Matagalpa in order to determine their level of understanding of the subject before and after treatment: the tests revealed that comprehension improved, on average, from 50% to 90%. The CNCCO also defined the regulatory framework for certification within the existing legal framework, a training strategy and professional monitoring and certification mechanisms, and established a certification commission.

63. In October 2011, the OAS General Secretariat and the Government of Honduras signed a memorandum of understanding to implement the PROCEER project.

64. Mexico’s National Commission against Addictions (CONADIC), the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Addictions (CENADIC), and the State Councils against Addictions (CECAs)

in the states of Chihuahua, Baja California, Jalisco, the State of Mexico, the Federal District of Mexico and Campeche, moved forward with the pilot phase to adapt the training and certification program to the needs of the country. State authorities in Jalisco conducted the first assessment of treatment needs and completed an inventory of treatment facilities, administrators and counselors. A national diagnostic was completed and published that provided profiles of the residential treatment centers in the country, and which also provided specific information about the institutions, directors, counselors and patients.

65. The heads of the national anti-drug commissions of Central America and Mexico, together with the Executive Secretariat of the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of the Production, Trafficking, Consumption and Illicit Use of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and Related Crimes (CCP), agreed to exchange information through horizontal cooperation, and to establish regional training and certification standards, as well as to include a prevention component in existing programs.

66. Using materials developed by ES/CICAD and the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT), 300 therapeutic counselors (at the intermediate and advanced levels) were trained in Colombia as part of the Federation's international certification mechanism. In addition, national federations provided basic training courses to member institutions that were based on the curriculum developed by FLACT and the ES/CICAD. In late 2011, ES/CICAD launched a targeted initiative with the Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FEBRACT) to address drug use among Brazilian youth.

67. In May 2011, the first Caribbean meeting of this program was held in Barbados, drawing more than 45 treatment and prevention experts and professionals from governments, non-governmental organizations, universities and the private sector in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Santa Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. A Caribbean Advisory Council, established to guide this initiative, met for the first time in Trinidad and Tobago in July to devise a regional plan of action and to identify and assign working groups and activities to adapt the components of the PROCCER Model.

Educational Development

68. The ES/CICAD encourages increased awareness and understanding of the drug problem through collaboration with universities, professional associations and national anti-drug commissions, in order to incorporate this topic in the curricula, particularly in the fields of nursing, medicine, public health, psychology, social work, education and law.

69. Comprehensive actions are being implemented to incorporate the drug topic into the undergraduate and graduate curricula of all academic fields at Cayetano Heredia University of Peru, the University of Nicaragua-Leon, the Evangelical University of El Salvador and the Catholic University of Asuncion/Paraguay.

70. The ES/CICAD and the Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH, Toronto) organized the sixth round of the International Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals from June to August 2011. A group of university professors from Latin America and the Caribbean completed the 12-week course in Toronto, and returned to their countries to gather data for a multi-center study on: "The Role of Entertainment, Spirituality and Family Relations in Moderating the Relationship between Student Resistance to Peer Pressure and Drug Consumption."

Program Evaluation

71. In May 2011, and with the support of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the ES/CICAD organized a workshop on the Evaluation of Prevention Programs in Antigua, Guatemala. The governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, as well as non-profit organizations that are part of the Ibero-American Network of NGOs Working in Drug Addiction (RIOD), took part in analyzing the evaluation of drug prevention programs in participating countries and provided training to policymakers and stakeholders on the importance of implementing program evaluation mechanisms.

72. The “Lions Quest” program, which the Executive Secretariat promotes with the Lions Clubs International Foundation, is being evaluated in Peru and Paraguay.

Treatment, recovery and social reinsertion

73. In September 2011, in cooperation with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Spain’s AECID and Guatemala’s Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality MSPS), a workshop on “Training for early screening and referral by primary health care providers for problems related to the consumption of alcohol and other drugs” was held in Antigua, Guatemala. Representatives from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay, and from international organizations worked on developing guidelines for community primary health care providers and methods for early detection and referral of drug dependent persons.

Expert Group on Demand Reduction

74. Chaired by the United States of America, the Demand Reduction Expert Group met in Washington, D.C., September 27-29. Following the work plan adopted by the Commission during its regular session held in May, the Expert Group focused its attention on four areas of inquiry: the use of integrated communities (coalitions based in the community) to generate social support for prevention programs, the growing problem of drugged driving, the need to collect data for the formulation and evaluation of policies, and the prevention of prescription drug abuse. The Expert Group agreed to continue working on the following documents for its 2012 meeting:

- A guide to the development of integrated communities (coalitions)
- Recommendations to fill information gaps and to strengthen policies aimed at reducing the number of incidents involving drugged driving.
- Guidelines for developing a national education campaign to prevent misuse/abuse of prescription drugs.
- A collaborative product between the Demand Reduction unit and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs to further refine the data necessary to inform and evaluate demand reduction strategies.

E. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 27-45)

75. The CICAD Executive Secretariat’s (ES/CICAD) Supply Reduction and Control activities are aimed at assisting member states to build their capacities to reduce the production, distribution and supply of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical products used to manufacture these drugs, in accordance with

those programs approved by the Commission. The Executive Secretariat also provides guidance in strengthening legislation, regulations and other measures to control chemical substances usually associated with the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical products that could become addictive.

76. In 2011, the Supply Reduction Section of the ES/CICAD organized a total of 25 seminars and workshops in 12 countries, and trained 1,100 law enforcement and customs officers and officials and other participants. This was accomplished through cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC, Spanish Town, Jamaica), the governments of Canada (the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or RCMP), France (the Inter-Agency Drug Control Training Center or CIFAD, Customs/Coast Guard and other entities), and the United States of America (Drug Enforcement Administration or DEA, and the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) of the U.S. Department of State. Technical assistance is provided in the following five specialized training areas:

Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community

77. After 11 years headquartered in Lima and sponsored by Peru, the ERCAIAD school moved to Bogota, Colombia. In 2011, the school offered a three-week regional seminar on strategic intelligence in Bogota, organized jointly by the training teams in Lima and in Bogota, as well as five, week-long national seminars on specialized intelligence areas, which drew 220 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama.

Illicit drug trafficking and use

78. In order to increase the capacity of member states to monitor, detect, investigate and control the manufacturing, trafficking and use of illicit drugs and related contraband, the ES/CICAD organized six workshops for 110 participants in Colombia (two), the Dominican Republic (two), Jamaica and Nicaragua.

Control of maritime narcotrafficking

79. The ES/CICAD partnered with the government of France (CIFAD and Customs/Coast Guard), UNODC, various chapters of the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC), and the Department of Public Security of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) to provide assistance in controlling maritime narcotrafficking. Within this framework, seven seminars were offered in Argentina (two), Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, drawing 270 participants from the public and private sectors.

Control of synthetic drugs

80. The ES/CICAD worked closely with the governments of France (Interdepartmental Anti-Drug Training Center - CIFAD) and Canada (Royal Canadian Mounted Police - RCMP) to provide technical assistance in response to the growing problem of synthetic drugs in the hemisphere. Sixty law enforcement agents, chemists, prosecutors and officers responsible for the control of synthetic drugs took part in three week-long seminars, held in Antigua and Barbuda, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Likewise, the Executive Secretariat joined forces with INTERPOL and the Swedish Police to address the illicit distribution of internationally-controlled substances via the Internet, holding three regional training seminars in Argentina, Colombia and Costa Rica, which drew 82 participants.

81. Due to their increasing exposure to hazardous materials used to manufacture drugs, police officers and customs agents were provided training to equip them with the appropriate knowledge and skills to guarantee their safety when handling the potentially dangerous or toxic effects of those chemical

substances. The Executive Secretariat organized workshops in Argentina and Antigua and Barbuda, in which 249 officers and agents took part.

Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products

82. The Expert Group met on two occasions: from February 22 - 24 in Lima, Peru, and from July 11 - 15 in Quito, Ecuador. The first meeting, which was co-chaired by Costa Rica and Peru, focused on completing the draft Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacturing of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. During the Commission's forty-ninth regular session in Paramaribo, Suriname (May 2011), the Commission studied the draft proposal and the principal representatives agreed to continue working on this topic, and requested the Expert Group to resubmit a revised document to the Commission. At the meeting in Quito, chaired by Ecuador, the Expert Group analyzed the pending issues and resolved all of them, with the exception of whether CICAD member states should estimate legitimate national requirements for controlled chemical substances, which will be determined by the Commission.

83. During CICAD's fiftieth regular session held in Buenos Aires, Argentina (November 2011), the Commission asked the working group to analyze the concept and feasibility of estimating legitimate national requirements for controlled chemical substances in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Dominican Republic was elected Chair for the same period.

Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking

84. During the forty-ninth regular CICAD session held in Paramaribo, Suriname (May 2011), the Expert Group submitted draft model legislation for the control of submersible and semi-submersible vessels, which was adopted by the Commission.

85. The Expert Group met in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, August 8 -11, 2011, and agreed to submit the following documents for consideration by the Commission:

- Guidelines for strengthening control of containers;
- Use of speedboats in drug trafficking and distribution;
- Guide to best practices to combat illicit drug trafficking in lakes and navigable waterways;
- Newsletter on methods and routes used to transport illicit drugs and related maritime contraband.

86. At the meeting held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 2011, the Commission approved the documents, except those regarding the use of speedboats, and illicit drug trafficking in lakes and navigable waterways, determining that more time should be devoted to those two areas. Argentina was elected vice-chair for the period 2011-2012.

F. MONEY LAUNDERING CONTROL (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 44-45)

87. CICAD training programs on money laundering control aim to improve and expand the capacities and capabilities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcement officers and analysts of the financial intelligence units (FIUs) to control this crime.

Seized and forfeited assets

88. On the basis of the two year Latin American Forfeited Assets (BIDAL) project, implemented in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) focused related efforts on the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, where it organized a national workshop on asset management through the harmonization and strengthening of procedures in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

89. Two reference documents were produced within the BIDAL project: "Best Practices Manual for the Management of Seized and Forfeited Assets" and "Asset Management Systems in Latin America," which analyze the evolution of the legal definition of "forfeiture" and asset recovery agencies in Europe, and incorporate a comparative law study of property management systems. These documents were included in a publication that was distributed to member states during the fiftieth regular session of CICAD, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina (November, 2011) .

90. During the second half of 2011, CICAD organized two workshops in Argentina and Panama on the maintenance, protection and disposal of seized and forfeited assets for government agents who conduct financial investigations and take part in the seizure, management and allocation of assets of illicit origin.

Capacity Building

91. In 2011, 13 seminars and workshops were carried out in 12 countries, providing training for 456 judges, prosecutors, public prosecutors, police, financial analysts from financial intelligence units, and officers from seized assets management offices, among other agencies. In addition, joint activities were carried out with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), the Ministry of the Interior of Spain, and the U.S. Department of State, as well as the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and the governments of CICAD member states.

92. In coordination with the UNODC Legal Assistance Program for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAPLAC / UNODC), INTERPOL, and GAFISUD, CICAD's Executive Secretariat took part in the establishment of the GAFISUD Asset Recovery Network (RRAG), an instrument for the exchange of information on the identification and recovery of assets or proceeds of illicit transnational activities.

93. With the support of UNODC, the government of Spain, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the U.S. Department of State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau (INL), mock trials and investigations were carried out in Paraguay, Colombia, Peru, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama.

94. In coordination with CICTE and UNODC, three regional workshops on terrorism financing were organized for legislators, prosecutors, police, and financial analysts; one in Costa Rica, with representatives from six countries taking part; one in Colombia, where representatives from five countries participated; and one in Uruguay, with participation of delegates from nine countries. As a result of these workshops, an article on the "Abuse of Non-profit Organizations for the Purpose of Financing Terrorism," written by staff members from the CICTE and CICAD Secretariats, was published in a special issue of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's CTN (Counter-terrorism Network) Online Journal.

95. The ES/CICAD, CICTE's Secretariat and UNODC provided legislative assistance to Dominica, which included a training workshop on combating terrorism financing. The objective of this technical assistance mission was the implementation of Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (GAFIC) recommendations.

96. In 2011, ES/CICAD continued to implement programs to strengthen the authorities responsible for enforcing Money Laundering laws in Peru (judges, prosecutors, public prosecutors, police, bank regulators and FIU analysts, among others). The efforts focused on the development of an integrated curriculum to train government officials and agents assigned outside of Lima in the area of investigation and prosecution of cases, special investigative techniques, handling of evidence, financial analysis and analysis of ties and relationships.

Expert Group on Money Laundering

97. The Expert Group, which met twice in 2011, has two working sub-groups: the first, on International Cooperation and Forfeiture, is coordinated by Costa Rica, and the second, on Financial Intelligence Units and Criminal Investigation Agencies, is coordinated by Chile. The first working group established two priority areas: 1) Formulation of internal guidelines to request mutual legal assistance and to locate, identify and recover assets, and 2) Preparation of a study on the latest legal and administrative developments on seizure and forfeiture procedures in legal systems in the Americas. The second working group addressed: 1) the compilation of open-access records for the preliminary financial identification of money laundering suspects, and 2) development of a strategic planning process for the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering.

98. The plenary session of the expert group was held in Caracas, Venezuela in September 2011, and submitted the following documents to the Commission: a study on the Legal Status of Forfeiture, the UNODC Model Law on *In Rem* Forfeiture as a reference document, a work plan for the period 2011-2012, and a strategic plan for the period 2011-2012. The Commission recognized “the progress made on the internal procedures manuals to request mutual legal assistance in the follow-up and recovery of assets,” and approved the group’s full report.

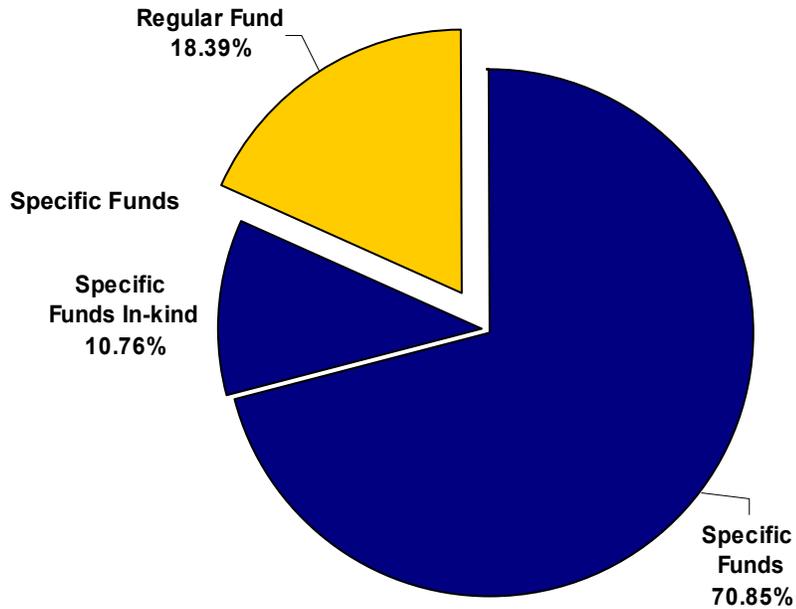
CHAPTER IV. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

A. CURRENT CICAD BUDGET

99. To fulfill its mandates, CICAD is financed through the OAS Regular Fund, and through cash and in-kind contributions from specific funds. During 2011, CICAD received USD\$9,168,308, comprised of USD\$8,181,781 in cash contributions and USD\$986,527 in in-kind contributions, which represents a 11.95% increase from the contributions received in 2010 (USD\$8,188,987).

Figure 1

**% SHARE OF
CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD
2011**



100. Of the 2011 contributions received, the OAS Regular Fund provided USD\$1,685,805, or 18.39%. Specific funds received, both cash and in-kind, totaled USD\$7,482,503, and represented 81.61% of all contributions received in 2011.

101. The following tables show in detail the cash and in-kind contributions received in 2011.

Table 1
CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD, 2011

Country - Donor	Contribution
United States	\$ 4,615,359
OAS Regular Fund	\$ 1,685,805
Canada	\$ 829,969
Mexico	\$ 285,000
Spain	\$ 200,000
European Community	\$ 153,918
Argentina	\$ 127,695
Suriname	\$ 74,496
France	\$ 40,869
Inter-American Development Bank	\$ 35,686
El Salvador	\$ 35,000
Dominican Republic	\$ 29,985
Greece	\$ 35,000
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 20,000
Chile	\$ 15,000
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	\$ 13,000
Total cash contributions	\$ 8,181,781

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD, 2011
(approximate amounts)

Country - Donor	Contribution
UNODC	\$ 362,853
Canada	\$ 180,000
Spain	\$ 105,800
Venezuela	\$ 96,181
Mexico	\$ 85,000
Sweden	\$ 21,000
Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC)	\$ 20,000
France	\$ 20,000
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 19,005
INTERPOL	\$ 16,000
Colombia	\$ 15,000
United States	\$ 13,000
Ecuador	\$ 10,000
Dominican Republic	\$ 10,000
Venezuela	\$ 10,000
Argentina	\$ 7,000
OAS/CICTE	\$ 3,000
European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)	\$ 2,688
Total in-kind contributions	\$ 986,527

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 9,168,308
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B. OAS REGULAR FUND

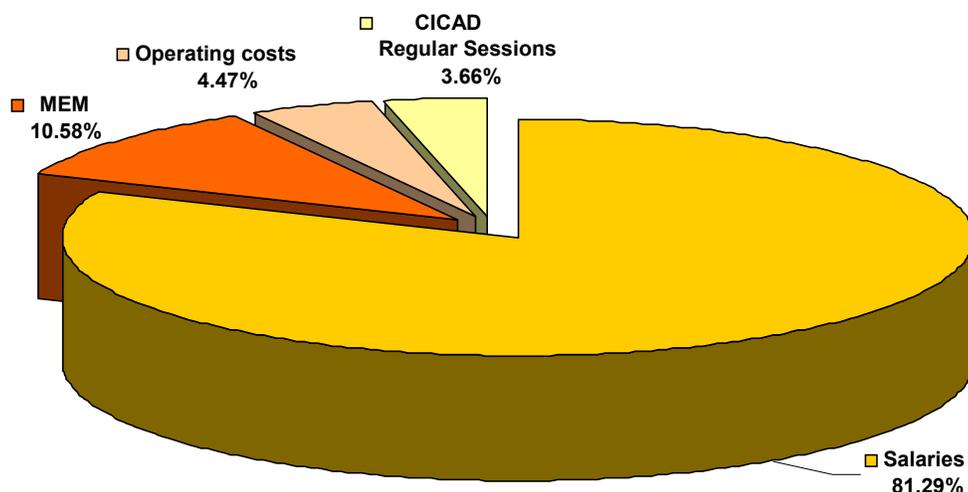
102. The budget approved by the General Assembly for CICAD was USD\$1,772,900, of which USD\$1,685,805 was made available, due to the freezing of the position of assistant to the Executive Secretary, following the retirement of the employee occupying that position in July, and a reduction in the financing allocated to the MEM. In 2012, the OAS Regular Fund will finance 10 CICAD Executive Secretariat positions, rather than the 11 funded in 2011.

103. OAS Regular Fund 2011 contributions financed 11 CICAD staff positions (USD\$1,370,473); the operation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) (USD\$178,275); and the Executive Secretariat's operating costs (USD\$75,400), and partially financed the two statutory Commission meetings (USD\$61,657).

104. The following graph shows the budgetary allocations of the Regular Fund, among these broad headings:

Figure 2

REGULAR FUND DISTRIBUTION, 2011



A. SPECIFIC FUNDS RECEIVED

105. The contributions received from specific funds (cash and in kind) totaled USD\$7,482,503.

Cash contributions (USD\$6,495,976)

1. United States of America: USD\$4,615,359

a. INL (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) – Department of State. USD\$4,615,359

- i. A specific contribution of USD2,363,900 was received for the implementation of four demand reduction programs.
- ii. The INL annual contribution to CICAD in 2011 was USD\$1,500,000, to finance programs in the various CICAD sections.
- iii. A special contribution of USD\$430,000 to carry out the PROCCER program in the Caribbean.
- iv. A special contribution of USD\$163,000 for four Anti-Money Laundering Section programs, to be developed.
- v. A \$158,459 contribution for the work of the Demand Reduction Experts Group.

2. Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Department (DFAIT): USD\$829,969

- a. **DFAIT Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) Year Zero:** The final disbursement, corresponding to 10% of the amount agreed to in December 2009, was received, totaling USD\$16,234 (CAD\$16,446.73), which financed various projects from the Demand Reduction and Supply Reduction sections, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs and the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism.
- b. **DFAIT Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) Grant 2011-2014:** The Government of Canada, through its DFAIT, signed a funding agreement with the OAS Secretary General (SG/OAS) for a period of three years. In 2011, the first disbursement of USD\$813.735 (CAD\$815,362) was received, to finance the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, the Regional Counter-Drug Intelligence Initiative in the Caribbean, the program on the Internet sale of drugs under the Supply Reduction section, the Drug Treatment Courts program, and the Caribbean drug use prevention program.

3. Mexico: USD\$285,000

- i. **Attorney General of the Republic of Mexico and the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico:** Contribution of USD\$215,000 for the CICAD Executive Secretariat's General Fund.
- ii. **Secretariat for Foreign Affairs:** Contribution of USD\$70,000 to support various CICAD activities, particularly the MEM.

4. Spain: USD\$200,000

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID): Phase II of the subsidy approved by AECID for the "SAVIA DRUGS – Health and Life in the Americas" project, USD\$200,000.

5. European Community: USD\$153,918

The final disbursement of USD\$153,918 from the agreement for the EU-LAC Drug Treatment City Partnership project, which seeks to improve drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation best practices through the exchange of experiences between cities in Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

6. Argentina: USD\$127,695

- a. The Republic of Argentina contributed USD\$122,695 to finance the 50th Regular Session of CICAD in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- b. Contribution of USD\$5,000 for the CICAD General Fund

7. Suriname: USD\$74,496

The Government of Suriname signed a contribution agreement for the 49th Regular Session of CICAD in Paramaribo, Suriname.

8. France: USD\$40,869 (EURO30,000)

Contribution from the “Inter-Ministry Mission in the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addition (MILDT)” to fund training in criminal asset seizure and reallocation of assets in the fight against drugs in the countries of Latin America.

9. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): USD\$35,686

The fifth and sixth replenishment of the revolving fund awarded by the IDB for the Mock Trial Project on Money Laundering in Latin America.

10. El Salvador: USD\$35,000

First disbursement of the contribution from El Salvador for the Seized and Forfeited Asset project in Latin America.

11. Dominican Republic: USD\$29,985

First disbursement of the contribution from the Dominican Republic for the Seized and Forfeited Assets project in Latin America.

12. Greece: USD\$20,000

Voluntary contribution to CICAD.

13. Trinidad and Tobago: USD\$20,000

Voluntary contribution to the MEM (USD\$10,000), the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (USD\$5,000), and to Institutional Strengthening (\$5,000).

14. Chile: USD\$15,000

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund.

15. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): USD\$13,000

Contribution for the Final Report of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs' project on Drug Use in School Populations 2011.

In-kind contributions (USD\$986,527 approx.)

1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): USD\$362,853

- In-kind contribution of USD\$352,853 to implement the SMART Program in Latin America. The contribution includes an officer from UNODC for 12 months and program implementation costs.
- In-kind contribution of USD\$10,000 to facilitate logistical support and facilities for carrying out the special meeting of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, held February in Lima, Peru.

2. Canada: USD\$180,000

- In-kind contribution of USD\$150,000 from CAMH to implement the International Research Training Program for Health Professionals and Related Areas to Study the Drug Problem in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- In-kind contribution of USD\$30,000 from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), through technical and logistical support for workshops on special investigation techniques in Jamaica, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic.

3. Spain: USD\$105,800

a. Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID), USD\$102,300

i. In-kind contribution of USD\$40,550 for the "Training workshop for the evaluation of drug prevention programs," covering the costs of accommodation, meals, and logistical expenses for 28 participants. It was held in May in Antigua, Guatemala.

ii. In-kind contribution of USD\$32,000 for the "SAVIA (Health and Life in the Americas) workshop on the development of local policies for social integration within the framework of national drug policies," covering accommodations, meals, and logistical costs for 27 participants. It was held in the AECID Training Center in Indias, Colombia.

iii. In-kind contribution of USD\$29,750 for a training workshop on the primary health care approach and referral for problems associated with alcohol or other drugs, covering accommodations, meals, and logistical costs for 19 participants. It was held in September in Antigua, Guatemala.

b. Government Delegation for the National Drug Strategy – Ministry of Health, Social Affairs, and Equality: USD\$3,500

In-kind contribution of USD\$3,500, through the participation of a Spanish expert in the "SAVIA (Health and Life in the Americas) workshop on the development of local policies for social integration within the framework of national drug policies."

- 4. Venezuela: USD\$96,181**
In-kind contribution to support the Money Laundering Control Expert Group Plenary Meeting in Caracas.
- 5. Mexico: USD\$85,000**
In-kind contribution from the government of Mexico for the meeting of the High Level Working Group on the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, covering logistical costs as well as travel and expenses for delegates. Held in February in Guadalajara.
- 6. Sweden: USD\$21,000**
In-kind contribution from the *Swedish Service Police*, through technical and logistical support for three research seminars on Internet drug sales in Costa Rica (May), Colombia (August), and Argentina (September).
- 7. Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC): USD\$20,000**
In-kind contribution for technical and logistical support for a Training Workshop on Port Security and Distribution Channels for the private sector.
- 8. France: USD\$20,000**
In-kind contribution from the *Inter-departmental Center for Anti-Drug Education* (CIFAD), providing technical and logistical support for the Regional Workshop on the Analysis of Aerial Drug Trafficking.
- 9. Trinidad and Tobago: USD\$19,005**
Payment for accommodations and meals for the Caribbean Observatories Meeting.
- 10. INTERPOL: USD\$19,005**
In-kind contribution, providing technical support for the Regional Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Internet Drug Sales.
- 11. Colombia: USD\$15,000**
In-kind contribution, providing technical and logistical support for the Regional Course in Anti-drug Intelligence at the Anti-drug Intelligence Community Regional School of the Americas.
- 12. United States: USD\$13,000**
 - a. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USD\$10,000**
In-kind contribution through technical and logistical support for the Seminar on the Control of Maritime and Port Trafficking, held in November in Santiago, Chile.
 - b. State Department, NAS Office Bogota, \$3,000**
In-kind contribution through support and logistical arrangements for the Regional Seminar on Criminal Investigations of Emerging Groups, held in August in Bogota, Colombia.
- 13. Ecuador: USD\$10,000**
In-kind contribution, providing technical and logistical support for the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products.

14. Dominican Republic: USD\$10,000

In-kind contribution, technical and logistical support for the Expert Group on Maritime Drug Trafficking.

15. Venezuela: USD\$10,000

In-kind contribution for the Money Laundering Control Expert Group Plenary Meeting in Caracas.

16. Argentina: USD\$7,000

In-kind contribution, selection of a SEDRONAR official to develop the Manual on the Methodology for the Study of the Human, Economic, and Social Costs Associated with Drugs.

17. OAS CICTE: USD\$3,000

In-kind contribution from CICTE for assistance with legislative documents for Dominica.

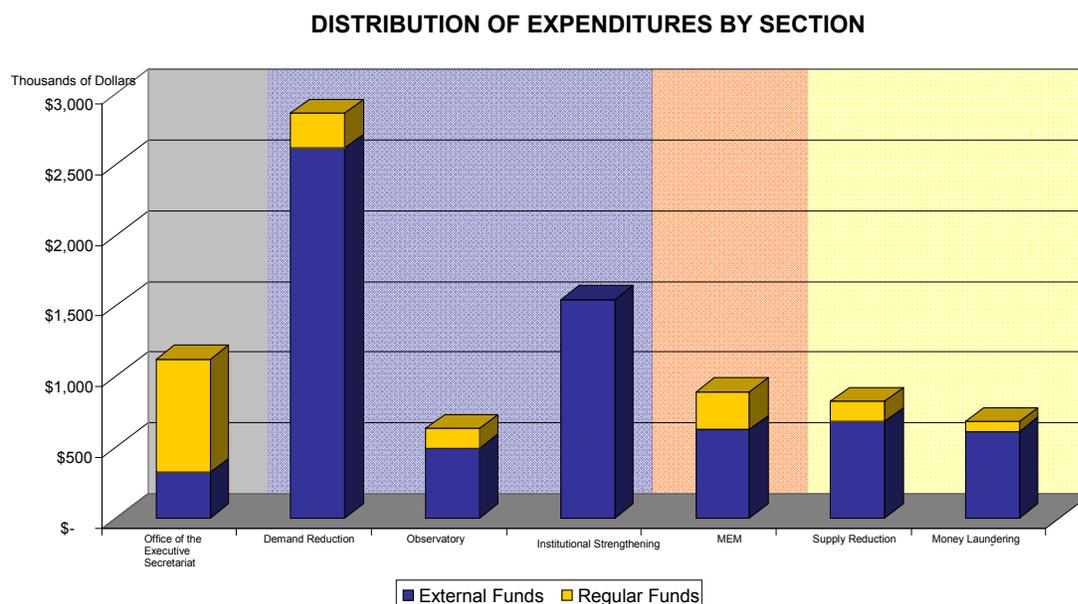
18. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA): USD\$2,688

Technical assistance for the establishment and coordination of National Drug Observatories.

B. CICAD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR 2011

106. Expenditures in 2011 totaled USD\$8,554,728, of which USD\$6,891,513 were external funds and USD\$1,663,215 were from the Regular Fund. The following chart shows the distribution of expenditures by section.

Figure 3

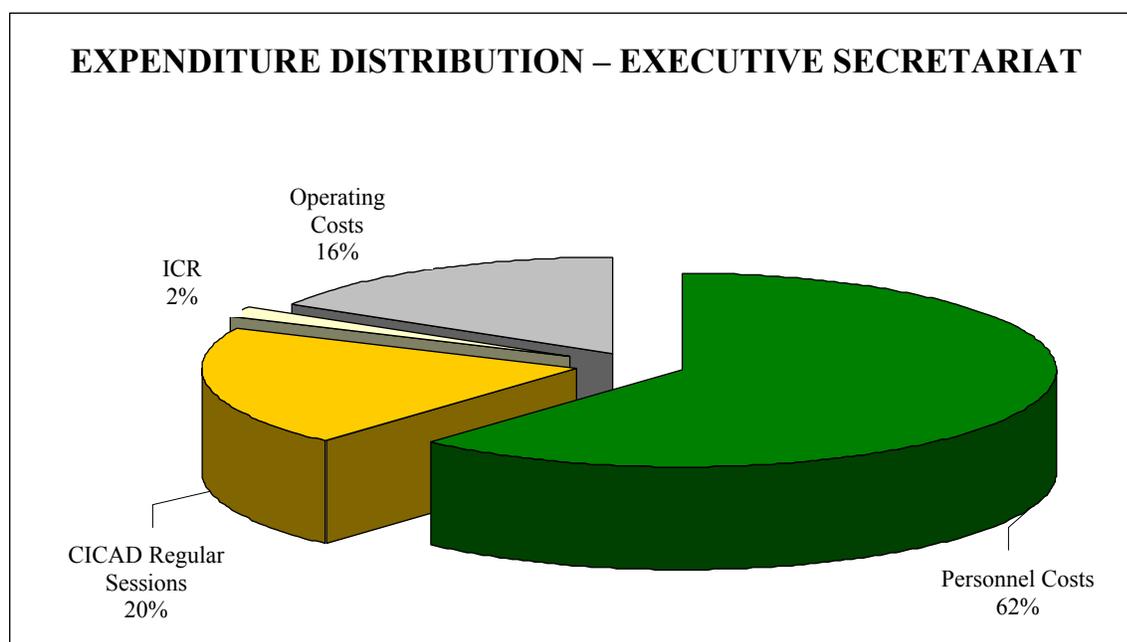


Office of the Executive Secretariat	13.1%	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism	10.4%
Demand Reduction Programs	58.9%	Supply Reduction and Control Measures Programs	17.6%

107. Approximately USD\$1.12 million (13.1%) corresponds to expenditures made within the Office of the Executive Secretariat, comprised of the Office of the Executive Secretary and its support sections (office administration, technology and communications services), and through the regular sessions of CICAD.

108. Figure 4 shows the percentage distribution of 2011 expenditures within the Executive Secretariat, which correspond to: Executive Secretariat staff financed through the Regular Fund and, in part, through the General Fund (62%) and the two Regular Sessions of CICAD (20%). This graph includes the contributions from the host countries (Suriname and Argentina) for CICAD 49 and CICAD 50, held in Paramaribo and Buenos Aires, respectively. Additionally, indirect costs (ICR) were financed through external contributions received and registered within the CICAD General Fund (2%) and operating costs (16%).

Figure 4



109. A total of USD\$5.0 million (58.9%) was spent on demand reduction initiatives—programs from the Demand Reduction section, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, and the Institutional Strengthening section.

110. During this same period, the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism completed the Full Evaluation phase of the Fifth Evaluation Round, using USD\$631,673 of the resources allocated to this process. The costs of projects developed based on the MEM recommendations are recorded within the section under which each project is carried out.

111. A total of USD\$1.50 million was spent on supply reduction initiatives—programs carried out by the Supply Reduction and Money Laundering sections—through December 31, 2011.