



OAS | CICAD



**7<sup>th</sup>** | Evaluation  
Round  
M E M

**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)**

**EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**

**SEVENTH EVALUATION ROUND 2016-2018**

# **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

## OBJECTIVE

1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

1. Does your country have a national drug authority<sup>1</sup>?

Yes

No

If yes:

1.a. Please provide the name of the national drug authority.

1.b. Please indicate the year that the national drug authority was established.

1.c. Please indicate the national drug authority's position within the government administrative structure.

If no:

1.d. Please describe how the drug plan or strategy is coordinated.

2. Does the national drug authority of your country have a legal basis?

Yes

No

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<sup>1</sup> The national drug authority (ies) is (are) the central or national governmental body(ies) responsible for the design, coordination and follow-up of the implementation or execution of the national anti-drug plan/strategy.

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

If yes:

2.a. Please indicate the law or decree that establishes the functions of the national drug authority and attach the corresponding document or web link.

3. Is there an annual budget<sup>2</sup> for your country's national drug authority?

Yes  No

If yes:

3.a. Please indicate if the national drug authority's budget is integrated with the budget of another government agency or is independent.

	<b>Mark only one</b>	
<b>Independent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Integrated</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Specify agency:</b> _____

3.b. Please provide the annual budget amount of the national drug authority for the following years:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Annual budget amount (US dollars)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If no:

3.c. Please explain how the necessary human and material resources to implement national drug policies are financed.

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<sup>2</sup> An annual budget for the national authority is one that facilitates the administration of its structure, functions, and obligations, as well as any operational activities that might be included in its mandate. This budget is not necessarily meant to cover the cost of specialized agencies in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, and control measures, among others.

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

4. Which areas does the national drug authority coordinate and/or organize?

Area	Yes	No
Demand reduction		
Supply reduction		
Alternative, integral and sustainable development programs		
Control measures		
Drug observatory		
International cooperation		
Program evaluation		
Others. Please specify: _____		

5. Does your country have an ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement the national drug plan or strategy?

Yes  No

If yes:

5.a. Please briefly explain how this mechanism functions.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### OBJECTIVE 2

**FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW<sup>3</sup> WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.**

6. Does your country have a national drug plan or strategy?

Yes  No

If yes:

6.a. Please indicate the name of the national drug plan or strategy and attach the corresponding document or web link.

6.b. Please indicate the years covered by the national drug plan or strategy.

6.c. Please indicate who approves the national drug plan or strategy (e.g.: Cabinet of Ministers, Parliament, other).

6.d. Please indicate the current status of the national drug plan or strategy.

Current status	Mark only one	Observations
Current and being implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Drafted but pending approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Being drafted – (Please provide timeframe for completion and approval)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Its period has expired. No action has been taken	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>3</sup> Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

7. Which areas does the national drug plan or strategy include?

Area	Yes	No
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>		
<b>Demand reduction</b>		
<b>Supply reduction</b>		
<b>Control measures</b>		
<b>International cooperation</b>		

8. Are the relevant actors<sup>4</sup> from priority areas<sup>5</sup> involved in drafting, implementation, evaluation and/or updating the national drug plan or strategy?

Relevant actors	Yes	No
<b>Health Ministry</b>		
<b>Social Affairs Ministry</b>		
<b>Interior Ministry</b>		
<b>Justice Ministry</b>		
<b>Regional and/or local governments</b>		
<b>Scientific community / academia</b>		
<b>Civil society and other social actors</b>		
<b>Ministry of Women</b>		
<b>Others (specify): _____</b>		

9. Have municipalities/local governments transferred responsibilities on drugs issues (specific or related) and/or have enough autonomy with legal basis to take responsibility of and implement concrete actions, in coordination with the national drug authority?

Yes       No

If yes:

9.a. Please describe.

<sup>4</sup> **Relevant actors:** Includes civil society, scientific community, academia, and government at the national, regional and local levels, women's rights organizations, LGBTI groups, among others.

<sup>5</sup> **Priority areas:** e.g.: Institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

10. Does your country's national drug authority have, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related issues to local governments or stakeholders?

Yes  No

If yes:

10.a. Please describe which of these functions are covered by this office or operational unit.

11. Does the national drug authority of your country have coordinators, offices or representatives within your country's territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem?

Yes  No

If yes,

11.a. Please describe how does the decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level functions.

12. Does your country have a specific and stable mechanism or program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by local municipalities or governments?

Yes  No

If yes:

12.a. Please describe this mechanism or program.



## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

13. Does your country's national drug plan or strategy take into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda<sup>6</sup>?

Yes  No

If yes:

13.a. Please list every action and SDG goal taken into account in your country's drug plan strategy<sup>7</sup>.

14. Is the human rights perspective included in your country's national drug plan or strategy<sup>8</sup>?

Yes  No

If yes:

14.a. Please explain how the human rights perspective is included.

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<sup>6</sup> Available at: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>7</sup> The related **SDG goals** are: Goal 1: "End poverty in all its forms everywhere;" Goal 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;" Goal 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;" Goal 5: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;" Goal 15: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;" Goal 16: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;" Goal 17: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development."

<sup>8</sup> Take into account UNGASS operational recommendations 2016 (Resolution A/S-30/L.1). "Operational recommendations on intersectoral matters: drugs and human rights, youth, children and women and communities. The drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, the vulnerable members of communities and society. Proportional policies and responses and efficient, such as legal guarantees and safeguarding that relate to the criminal proceeding and the justice sector." United Nations, Outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, *Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem* (New York, 2016).

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

15. Does your national drug plan or strategy specifically include a gender approach<sup>9</sup>?

Yes  No

If yes:

15.a. Please explain how the gender approach was included, taking into account the appropriate international instruments. Indicate if the gender approach has a legal basis.

15.b. Please indicate whether or not the national drug authority receives technical support for implementing programs with a gender approach.

16. Does the national drug plan or strategy include development with social inclusion?

Yes  No

If yes:

16.a. Please explain how is development with social inclusion being considered.

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<sup>9</sup> The gender perspective entails recognizing that drug policies have a differential impact on women and men and if these differences are not specifically addressed they tend to amplify and deepen the existing inequalities in human development, product of an androcentric and patriarchal society. Inclusion of a gender perspective entails the actions undertaken within the drug policies framework contributing to closing the gender gap. The UNGASS 2016 Resolution notes "Mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes, develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem and, as States parties, implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women." United Nations, Outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, *Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem* (New York, 2016).

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

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## CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

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## AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### OBJECTIVE 3

**DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.**

17. Does your country have means to coordinate between agencies responsible for drug policies and those responsible for other public strategies and/or policies<sup>10</sup>?

Yes

No

18. Does your country have multisectoral plans and programs aimed at preventing and counteracting the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem, particularly those affecting human rights, public health, gender and development?

Yes

No

19. What are the issues included (e.g.: crime prevention, violence, victimization, social exclusion, corruption and gender approach) in the drafting of national social public policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem?

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#### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:

#### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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<sup>10</sup> For example: health care, human services, criminal justice, education and labor.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### OBJECTIVE

4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

20. Does your country have a national observatory on drugs (or similar technical office) with financial, human and technological resources?

Yes

No

If yes:

20.a. Does the national observatory on drugs have a legal basis?

Yes

No

If yes:

20.a.1. Please attach the law or decree establishing the national observatory on drugs or web link.

21. Does the national observatory on drugs have a budget to carry out its functions?

Yes

No

22. Does the national observatory on drugs have a national drug information network<sup>11</sup>?

Yes

No

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<sup>11</sup> According to the Manual for the Implementation of a National Observatory on Drugs that was drafted jointly by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission/Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS):

**National Drug Observatory:** organization whose purpose is to provide its country with factual, objective, reliable and comparable information on drugs, drug addiction and its consequences.

**National Drug Information Network:** integrates general and specialized sources of advanced information and know-how, as well as systematic monitoring programs and ad hoc studies on target groups.

**National Information System on Drugs:** organized set of elements that allow the interaction of stakeholders with the purpose of accessing, collecting, storing and transforming data into relevant information to obtain a comprehensive overview of the drug situation in the country, and consists of two fundamental components: a national data collection network and a national drug observatory.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

If yes:

22.a. Select in the following table, all stakeholders participating in the national drug information network:

Stakeholders	Yes	No
Universities		
Health institutions		
Statistical and census institutions		
Private consultants		
Civil society and other social stakeholders <sup>12</sup>		
International organizations of cooperation		
Others. Please specify: _____		

23. Which demand reduction studies has your country carried out and for which the results have been published?

Demand reduction				
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study	Attach web link
	Yes	No		
Survey of secondary school students				
National household surveys (12-64 years)				
Patient register of treatment centers				
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers				
Survey of patients in emergency rooms				
Survey of higher education students				
Survey of populations in conflict with the law				
Studies on drug-related mortality				
Studies on drug-related morbidity				
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems				
Survey of other target populations. Please specify: _____				
Others. Please specify: _____				

<sup>12</sup> **Other social stakeholders:** local stakeholders, neighborhood referents, social movements, community organizations, neighborhood meetings, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other civil society associations (including women's organizations).

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

24. What information does your country have related to supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes?

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes				
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information	Attach web link
	Yes	No		
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors				
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production				
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized				
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)				
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)				
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products				
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products				
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking				
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking				
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled				
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled				
Chemical composition of seized drugs				
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)				
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering				
Number of persons convicted of money laundering				
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials				
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials				
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances				
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances				
Others. Please specify: _____				

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

25. Do the indicators or information that your country's national observatory on drugs manage, include and systematically analyze data that is disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity, as appropriate?

Yes       No

If yes:

25.a. Please indicate which of the studies in the previous tables include data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity, as appropriate.

26. Has your country carried out or is currently carrying out studies to evaluate drug programs and/or interventions?

Scope	Are evaluation studies carried out		If yes, specify: Title of the study Assessment year Means of verification (Attach the corresponding document or web link)
	Yes	No	
Demand reduction			
Supply reduction			
Control measures			

**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**



## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### OBJECTIVE

5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

27. Does your country's law provide for alternative measures to incarceration<sup>13</sup> for low-level drug offenses<sup>14</sup>?

Yes

No

If yes:

27.a. Please indicate the name of the law and attach the corresponding document or web link.

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<sup>13</sup> The 2015 *CICAD Technical Report on Alternatives to Incarceration for Drug-related Offenses* defines alternatives to incarceration as:

“Any measure (whether legal reforms, strategies, programs or policies) intended to: i) reduce criminal prosecution, ii) limit the use of incarceration as a punishment, or iii) decrease the time of actual deprivation of liberty in the event of incarceration, for individuals who have committed drug-related offenses.”

In this regard, the Report notes:

“Alternatives to incarceration can be grouped into three broad categories according to the stage in judicial proceedings at which they occur. Accordingly, this report refers to: a) Measures taken prior to the opening of a criminal proceeding, and aimed at limiting entry into the criminal justice system; b) Measures applied during criminal proceedings, and aimed at either preventing the criminal case from resulting in incarceration, or making the incarceration proportional to the offense; and c) Measures for prison populations, aimed at providing for early release of convicted and imprisoned individuals along with social integration strategies.”

In order to recognize, review and foster alternatives to incarceration the States can assess suitability of implementation, foster and/or amend legislation, changes to drug polices or implement specific programs.

**Tokyo Rules:** United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures. General Assembly Resolution 45/110. 14 December 1990. Available at:

[https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/UN\\_Standard\\_Minimum\\_Rules\\_for\\_Non-custodial\\_Measures\\_Tokyo\\_Rules.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_Standard_Minimum_Rules_for_Non-custodial_Measures_Tokyo_Rules.pdf)

**Bangkok Rules:** United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders. General Assembly Resolution 65/229. 21 December 2010. Available at:

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Bangkok\\_Rules\\_ENG\\_22032015.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Bangkok_Rules_ENG_22032015.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Low-level offenses are referred to crimes punishable with a maximum sentencing up to a year of incarceration/imprisonment, or crimes punishable with a minimum sentencing of less than six months of incarceration/imprisonment. Notwithstanding those established by the respective legal systems of member states.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

27.b. Do the alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses take into account gender differences in accordance to the relevant international instruments?

Yes      No

    

If yes:

27.b.1. Please explain how gender differences are taken into account.

27.c. Have mechanisms been developed to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses?

Yes      No

    

If yes:

27.c.1. Please indicate which agency is responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

27.c.2. Do these mechanisms involve academic and research institutions?

Yes      No

    

27.c.3. Please explain how these mechanisms work.

If no:

27.d. Is there any legislative reform initiative that takes into account the implementation of these measures?

Yes      No

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING



**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5:**

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**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

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## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### OBJECTIVE

6

**PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.**

28. Does your country have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration<sup>15</sup> of individuals affected by the drug problem?

Yes

No

If yes:

28.a. Please specify which are the programs and towards which sectors were these directed?

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 6:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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<sup>15</sup> Social integration in relation to the drug phenomenon means looking both at the processes used for individuals affected by drug abuse and at each of the contexts of intervention. By so doing, we attempt to achieve a consistent, complementary vision and approach to the various factors that determine or affect pathways for prevention, mitigation, and/or rehabilitation, influencing these factors in coordination with other institutions and helping individuals, families, and groups directly affected by the problem to achieve full inclusion with respect to their personal relationships and development and, in general, their life in society. Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Valdivia Declaration, *On Social Integration: Exclusion and Drugs* (Valdivia, Chile, 2014). Available at:

[http://www.cicad.oas.org/fortalecimiento\\_institucional/dtca/ai\\_dialog/documents/declaracionValdivia\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.cicad.oas.org/fortalecimiento_institucional/dtca/ai_dialog/documents/declaracionValdivia_ENG.pdf)

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

## OBJECTIVE

7

**FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

29. Does your country have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses?

Yes

No

If yes:

29.a. Please indicate the name of the legislation and attach the corresponding document or web link.

30. Does your country have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses?

Yes

No

If yes:

30.a. Please describe the special courts or tribunals and attach corresponding document or web link.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 7:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

# **DEMAND REDUCTION**

# DEMAND REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE

1

**ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

1. Does your country have demand reduction policies that include programs<sup>1</sup> in the areas of prevention, treatment<sup>2</sup>, and social integration<sup>3</sup>?

Area	Yes	No
Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social integration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes:

- 1.a. Please indicate if these programs include the following approaches:

Approach	Yes	No	If yes, attach the corresponding document or web link
Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Inter-cultural <sup>4</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Age differences <sup>5</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>1</sup> A program should include the following minimum components: objectives, activities, work plan, identified and assigned resources, target population, definition of a location and a time frame for its execution. The brief and sporadic activities, actions or talks are not considered a program.

<sup>2</sup> Quality treatment and adapted to the needs of each individual that is directly or indirectly affected by drug and alcohol use, always using hospitalization as a last therapeutic resource and when it is properly justified. It can be provided in coordination with community and/or neighborhood centers, primary health care centers, detoxification units, devices specialized in acute care and clinical stabilization, outpatient approaches, full or half-day care centers, halfway alternatives and residential treatments. Rehabilitation is considered as a stage of the treatment process.

<sup>3</sup> Any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social integration are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration or social re-insertion."

<sup>4</sup> **Inter-cultural approach:** Including the cultural diversity and the needs related to it in designing health programs and services, while respecting, accompanying and valuing cultural differences in practice and from a viewpoint of community actors.

<sup>5</sup> **Age difference approach:** refers to the needs during different life stages: childhood, adolescence, adulthood.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

2. Does your country take into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations<sup>6</sup> in establishing demand reduction programs?

Program	Yes	No	Attach corresponding document or web link
Prevention			
Treatment			
Social integration			

3. Does your country have mechanisms for dissemination of and access to information<sup>7</sup> on prevention, treatment and social integration services?

Services	Yes	No
Prevention		
Treatment		
Social integration		

4. Does your country have monitoring instruments<sup>8</sup> for demand reduction programs?

Yes      No

    

5. Has your country carried out any process<sup>9</sup> or intermediate outcome evaluations<sup>10</sup> of drug abuse prevention programs?

<sup>6</sup> For example: For prevention: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* (Sao Paulo, 2013). For treatment: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/World Health Organization (WHO), *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders* (Vienna, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> **Mechanisms for dissemination of and access to information:** Tools for the promotion and dissemination of prevention, treatment and social integration services. Examples of dissemination of and access to information mechanisms are: social networks, mass media publicity, brochures, toll-free phone lines, information published in governmental web portals, dissemination through publicity and communication campaigns.

<sup>8</sup> The instruments referred to are those of diagnostics, process, results and audits. The mode of collecting information could be quantitative and/or qualitative, for example: structured surveys, in-depth interviews, etc.

<sup>9</sup> **Process evaluation:** includes documenting each step of the design of a specific intervention, to determine its efficacy, efficiency and effectiveness. It seeks to determine whether the intervention efficiently meets its short term goals, has successfully reached the target population, and the materials used are appropriate.

<sup>10</sup> **Intermediate outcome evaluation:** assesses the effectiveness of the program; that is, what the project is expected to change. The outcome may include changes in behavior, status, attitude or certification of the beneficiaries after receiving the program's goods or services. The importance of the intermediate outcome evaluation lies in the expectation that the results will drive the final outcome (impact) of the program or project.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

Yes       No

If yes:

5.a. Please provide the following information:

Program evaluated	Title of evaluation performed <sup>11</sup>	Type of evaluation performed	Year of program evaluation

6. Has your country conducted impact evaluations<sup>12</sup> (best practices) or any other related and current study of drug abuse prevention programs?

Yes       No

If yes:

6.a. Please complete the table below:

Evaluated program	Title of study performed or underway	Year of publication of research findings	Carried out by [specify research institution(s) or individual researcher(s)]

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<sup>11</sup> **Title of evaluation performed:** Please indicate the title of the evaluations, the institutions that carried out the evaluations and bibliographical references.

<sup>12</sup> **Impact evaluation:** This is an assessment of the final outcomes of key actions or inputs relative to what would have occurred in the absence of an intervention. These results indicate a change in the conditions of the target population directly attributable to these actions. In some instances it is difficult to carry out these measurements, due to the difficulty in isolating the effects of other external variables and/or because many of these effects are long term.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

7. Is your country implementing, as appropriate, coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders<sup>13</sup>?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 7.a. Please indicate which are the coordination mechanisms.

8. Does your country implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)<sup>14</sup> as a reference?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 8.a. Please describe these measures.

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

<sup>13</sup> **Other social stakeholders:** local stakeholders, neighborhood referents, social movements, community organizations, neighborhood meetings, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other civil society associations (including women's organizations).

<sup>14</sup> WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS, *Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* (2012 revision). Available at: [http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targets\\_universal\\_access/en/](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targets_universal_access/en/).

## DEMAND REDUCTION

**OBJECTIVE**  
**2**

**ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.**

9. Does your country develop or implement prevention strategies and/or programs in the following target populations?

Yes	No	Population group	Estimated Coverage		Name of program	Type of program (universal, selective, indicated) <sup>17</sup>
			Target population <sup>15</sup>	Coverage rate <sup>16</sup>		
		<b>School children and university students:</b>				
		• Pre-school				
		• Elementary/primary				
		• Junior high & high school (secondary school)				

<sup>15</sup> **Target population:** population group that the program seeks to address. The size of the target population will depend on the type of program that is to be implemented. In the case of universal prevention programs, it will be the entire population group, while selective or indicated prevention programs will target the population “at risk” or at “high risk.”

<sup>16</sup> **Coverage rate:** population group actually served by a program expressed as a percentage of the target population.

$$\frac{\text{Size of population served}}{\text{Size of target group}} \times 100 \text{ (or appropriate population unit)}$$

Example: Target population = all primary school children in the country = 10,000

Population served = primary school children in the country to whom the prevention program was delivered during the year = 1,000

$$\text{Coverage rate} = \frac{1,000}{10,000} \times 100 = 10\%$$

<sup>17</sup> **Type of program:**

**Universal prevention:** Target the general population, such as all students in a school. This level of prevention strengthens values, attitudes, knowledge and abilities that allow the child or youth to lead a healthy and drug-free lifestyle.

**Selective prevention:** Target at-risk groups or subgroups of the general population, such as children of drug-users or poor school achievers.

**Indicated prevention:** Are designed for people who are already experimenting with drugs or who exhibit other risky behaviors.

*CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention (Washington, D.C., 2005).*

## DEMAND REDUCTION

Yes	No	Population group	Estimated Coverage		Name of program	Type of program (universal, selective, indicated) <sup>17</sup>
			Target population <sup>15</sup>	Coverage rate <sup>16</sup>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University/tertiary education</li> </ul>				
		<b>Street Population<sup>18</sup>:</b>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boys/girls</li> </ul>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Street youths</li> </ul>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults</li> </ul>				
		Family				
		<b>Gender</b>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women</li> </ul>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men</li> </ul>				
		LGBTI				
		Community				
		Indigenous people <sup>19</sup>				
		Migrants and refugees				
		Individuals in the workplace <sup>20</sup>				
		Incarcerated individuals				
		Others <sup>21</sup> (Please specify: _____)				

<sup>18</sup> **Street Population:** Children and young people who are not in school and who either live on the street or who, while living at home, spend their time in the streets, and to adults who live on the street (homeless people) in socially precarious conditions.

<sup>19</sup> **Indigenous people:** According to the United Nations, indigenous peoples are the holders of unique languages, knowledge systems and beliefs and possess invaluable knowledge. Also, hold their own diverse concepts of development, based on their traditional values, visions, needs and priorities.

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session\\_factsheet1.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Workplace drug abuse programs may include drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education for employees and management; employee assistance programs; referral to and/or financial assistance for treatment for substance abuse; on-site facilities made available for Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) groups; and written policies about non-use of alcohol and other licit and illicit drugs on the job.

<sup>21</sup> **Other groups at risk:** Each member state should determine those population groups that may, in that country, be at higher risk for the use of drugs. These high-risk groups might include prostitutes, migrants, HIV-positive individuals, homeless people, street youth and injecting drug users.

# DEMAND REDUCTION

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## CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

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## AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## DEMAND REDUCTION

### OBJECTIVE

3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

10. Does your country have a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices<sup>22</sup> for people with problematic drug use<sup>23</sup>, guaranteeing non-discrimination?

Yes

No

If yes:

10.a. Please indicate if the national system includes the following specialized programs and devices:

Programs/Devices	Yes	No	Attach corresponding document or web link
Early intervention (brief intervention, counselling)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Crisis intervention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Diverse treatment modalities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dual pathology (co-morbidity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Social integration and services related to recovery support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.b. Do these programs and devices take into account the *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Health Organization (WHO)?

Yes

No

If yes:

<sup>22</sup> From a mental health perspective, the notion of devices refers to the idea of different assistance procedures. A device is one that is constructed in a cunning way and focuses actions to obtain measurable results, in order to reach a defined objective, in this case being the highest level of health and well-being, as possible.

<sup>23</sup> Problematic drug use (PDU) is what persons have known as drug abusers or dependents. Equivalent to the "hazardous use," "abuse" and "dependence" categories, described in the WHO ICD-10 and the American Psychiatric Association DSM-IV. This type of use tends to be related to personal or family difficulties and with adverse social and economic circumstances.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

10.b.1. Please explain how your country monitors compliance with these standards.

11. Does your country have mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use disorders?

Yes

No

If yes:

11.a. Please attach the corresponding document or web link on these mechanisms.

11.b. Please indicate who provides these services:

Institution	Outpatient	Residential
Public health system		
Private institutions		
Non-governmental organizations		
Religious institutions		

11.c. Please describe how is the gender perspective included in the treatment services offered.

11.d. Has your country established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental/non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations?

Yes

No

If yes:

## DEMAND REDUCTION

11.d.1. Please briefly describe the actions carried out within this cooperation framework.

12. Does your country have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs?

Yes

No

If yes:

12.a. Please indicate if the gender and human rights approaches were taken into account during the evaluation and monitoring of care, treatment and social integration programs.

13. Does your country have mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services?

Yes

No

If yes:

13.a. Please briefly describe these mechanisms.

13.b. Do these mechanisms have protocols to protect the confidentiality of the information provided by the recipients of these services?

Yes

No

13.c. Do these mechanisms include the process of providing adequate information on treatment and informed consent?



## DEMAND REDUCTION

Yes      No  
     

14. Does your country have supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use?

Yes      No  
     

If yes:

14.a. Please briefly describe how your country's monitoring mechanism operates.

14.b. Can the supervisory mechanisms be used to systematize and compile information on the services being implemented?

Yes      No  
     

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

## DEMAND REDUCTION

### OBJECTIVE

4

**FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.**

15. Has your country carried out reviews to determine the training needs of personnel working in prevention, treatment and social reintegration programs?

Programs	Yes	No
Prevention		
Treatment		
Social reintegration		

16. Does your country offer ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration?

Yes

No

If yes:

16.a. Please specify the training educational levels and provide the corresponding documents or web link.

17. Does your country participate in prevention, treatment and social reintegration training programs offered by specialized international organizations?

Yes

No

18. Does your country's training in prevention, treatment and social reintegration include a gender perspective?

Yes

No

## DEMAND REDUCTION

19. Does your country certify personnel that work on prevention, treatment and social reintegration services?

	Yes	No	Level (basic, intermediate, advanced)	Organization/Institution responsible for certification
Prevention				
Treatment				
Social reintegration				

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:

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### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## DEMAND REDUCTION

**OBJECTIVE**  
**5**

**ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.**

20. Does your country have regulatory measures for accrediting prevention programs and for care and/or treatment services<sup>24</sup>?

Yes

No

21. Does your country have an accreditation process for treatment centers?

Yes

No

If yes:

21.a. Please indicate the entity(ies) that accredit and briefly describe the accrediting process.

22. Does your country have supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met?

Yes

No

If yes:

22.a. Please indicate the supervisory mechanisms used and who is responsible for overseeing them.

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<sup>24</sup> **Treatment services:** Provision of structured interventions to treat psychosocial and health problems related to drug use in order to improve health and increase/improve social and personal welfare.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

23. Does your country have supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of the care and/or treatment services are met?

Yes

No

If yes:

23.a. Please indicate the supervisory mechanisms used and who is responsible for overseeing them.

24. Has your country conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered during the evaluation period (2014 – 2018)?

Yes

No

If yes:

24.a. Please explain the results of the assessment.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

# **SUPPLY REDUCTION**

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE

1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

1. Has your country designed, implemented and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 1.a. Please indicate which agency and/or institution are/is responsible for carrying out these actions.

2. Are there budgetary mechanisms in your country to ensure allocation of resources to illicit supply of drugs reduction programs?

Yes

No

3. Is traditional licit use taken into account in your country, where there is historical evidence of such use, when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 3.a. Please describe how these traditional licit uses are taken into account and attach the corresponding document or provide the web link.

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

4. Does your country include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs?

Yes

No

If yes:

4.a. Please describe these environmental protection measures.

5. Has your country established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs?

Yes

No

6. Are the drug supply reduction programs implemented by your country supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors?

Yes

No

If yes:

6.a. Do these programs include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders<sup>1</sup>?

Yes

No

6.b. Please attach the corresponding documents or provide web link.

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<sup>1</sup> **Other social stakeholders:** local stakeholders, neighborhood referents, social movements, community organizations, neighborhood meetings, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other civil society associations (including women's organizations).



# SUPPLY REDUCTION

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:**

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**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

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## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

7. Does your country have mechanisms or systems to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs?

Yes

No

If yes:

7.a. Please indicate the name of the institution(s) participating in these mechanisms or systems.

8. Does your country carry out periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation?

Yes

No

If yes:

8.a. Please indicate which studies and research were carried out (title, date of completion, web link).

9. Does your country prepare or update studies and/or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use, as appropriate, of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system?

Yes

No

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

If yes:

9.a. Please indicate which studies and/or research were carried out (study title, year of completion, web link).

10. Does your country promote and implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs<sup>2</sup> subject to the international control system?

Yes

No

If yes:

10.a. Please indicate which mechanisms are implemented to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

11. Does your country promote and implement mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances<sup>3</sup> (NPS)?

Yes

No

If yes:

11.a. Does your country have an early warning system to identify NPS?

Yes

No

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<sup>2</sup> **Drug characterization and impurity profiling:** The use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, and is aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.

<sup>3</sup> **New psychoactive substances (NPS):** Substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat. The term “new” does not necessarily refer to new inventions — several NPS were first synthesized 40 years ago — but to substances that have recently become available on the market. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances*. Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS>

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

If yes:

11.a.1. Please indicate how the warning system works (Participating agencies, responsibilities).

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12. Does your country use standardized and comparable methodologies<sup>4</sup> to measure illicit crops and drug production?

Yes

No

If yes:

12.a. Please list the standardized and comparable methodologies used.

Methodologies to measure illicit crops	Methodologies to measure illicit drug production

12.b. Please indicate which standardization criteria are used to ensure comparability.

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<sup>4</sup> Such as satellite imagery, scientific studies of crop yields or efficiency of typical illicit drug laboratories, among others.

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

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## CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

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## AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### OBJECTIVE 3

**DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.**

13. Has your country designed and implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development, as appropriate, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops?

Yes

No

If yes:

13.a. Please provide the year your country began implementing alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs:

Program type	Year
Alternative, integral and sustainable development programs	
Preventive alternative development programs	

13.b. Does your country have a national entity that coordinates and evaluates the implementation of alternative development programs?

Yes

No

If yes:

13.b.1. Please provide the name of the national entity.

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

13.c. Please indicate which illicit crops are subject to alternative development programs implemented.

Crop	Yes	No
Coca		
Marijuana/cannabis		
Poppy		
Others. Please specify: _____		

13.d. Please attach the corresponding documents or web links regarding alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

14. Does your country exchange experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate?

Yes      No

    

If yes:

14.a. Please provide the following information on the exchange of information and experiences with other countries in the Hemisphere during the evaluation period (2014-2018):

Agencies with which experiences and best practices are exchanged	Experiences and best practices exchanged

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

15. Does your country use intermediate and/or outcome results indicators, to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in the medium and long terms?

Yes       No

If yes:

15.a. Please describe the indicators used:

Indicator	Type of result indicator	
	Intermediate	Outcome

15.b. Please report if the indicators mentioned evaluate the following aspects:

Aspects	Yes	No
Economic and social development of individuals and communities		
Reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic and psychotropic substances		

16. Are your country's alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive development, as appropriate, supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops?

Yes       No

If yes:

16.a. Please provide the following information:

Agencies that supplement alternative development programs in affected areas	Yes	No
Ministry of Agriculture		
Agricultural Research		
Ministry of Education		



## SUPPLY REDUCTION

Agencies that supplement alternative development programs in affected areas	Yes	No
Ministry of Health		
Ministry of the Interior / National Police (law enforcement)		
Ministry of National Security/ Defense		
Transportation / Public Works Ministry		
Ministry of Women / Family		
Ministry of Commerce (International)		
Public Ministry		
Ministry of Labor / Social Affairs		
National Drug Authority		
Others. Please specify: _____		

17. Do communities and target groups<sup>5</sup> in your country participate in the design, implementation and supervision processes of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive development, as appropriate?

Yes

No

If yes:

17.a. Please provide details of the participation of communities and target groups in said processes.

18. Does your country promote sustainable urban development<sup>6</sup> initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes

No



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<sup>5</sup> Local stakeholders, neighborhood referents, social movements, community organizations, neighborhood meetings, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other civil society associations (including women's organizations), as appropriate.

<sup>6</sup> **Sustainable urban development:** "a process of co-evolution and synergic integration between the three subsystems that make up the city: the economic, the social and the physical environment." *El Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible*. Available in Spanish only at: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=65353>)

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

If yes:

18.a. Please list the sustainable urban development initiatives implemented and their target populations:

Type of sustainable urban development initiative	Target populations
Crime prevention <sup>7</sup>	
Community cohesion	
Citizen security and protection	
Stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship	
Promotion of employment	
Others. Please specify: _____	

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## CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:

## AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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<sup>7</sup> **Crime prevention:** comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime prevention and Criminal Justice*, page 294. Available at: [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/Compendium\\_UN\\_Standards\\_and\\_Norms\\_CP\\_and\\_CJ\\_English.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Compendium_UN_Standards_and_Norms_CP_and_CJ_English.pdf)

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE

4

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.**

19. Does your country carry out research and/or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production?

Yes

No

If yes:

19.a. Please provide the titles and publication dates of the research and/or studies carried out during the evaluation period (2014 – 2018) in the following table:

Study/research	Web link

20. Does your country design and implement specific plans based on the results of research and/or studies carried out to mitigate and reduce the negative environmental impact of the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, with the participation of local communities?

Yes

No

If yes:

20.a. Please list the specific plans implemented:

Implemented plans	Participating local communities	Web link

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

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## CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:

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## AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## SUPPLY REDUCTION

**OBJECTIVE  
5**

**ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.**

21. Does your country have characterization methodologies<sup>8</sup> with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking<sup>9</sup> and how it affects public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security?

Yes      No

    

If yes:

21.a. Please briefly explain the methodologies and attach corresponding documents or web links.

22. Does your country exchange information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the following sectors?

Sectors	Yes	No
Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes:

22.a. Please explain how this information is exchanged at the national and international level:

Countries and entities with which information was exchanged	Means of exchange	Year
<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

<sup>8</sup> **Characterization methodologies:** Research mechanisms that explain a given phenomenon, taking into account socio-economic variables (age, gender socio-economic level, educational level).

<sup>9</sup> For the purposes of this objective, the terms “micro-trafficking” and “small-scale drug trafficking” are used interchangeably to refer to this phenomenon.

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5:**

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**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

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# **CONTROL MEASURES**

## CONTROL MEASURES

**OBJECTIVE**

1

**ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.**

1. Does your country have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs?

Yes  No

If yes:

1.a. Please attach corresponding document or web link of the protocols or procedures.

1.b. Do these protocols or procedures provide adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of the laboratories or facilities?

Yes  No

1.c. Do they include actions that minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and hazardous waste?

Yes  No

2. Does your country have programs and/or strategies to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints in any of the following routes?

Route	Yes	No	Please attach the corresponding document or web link of the programs and/or strategies
Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Riverine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Air	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



## CONTROL MEASURES

If yes:

2.a. Is there evaluation and follow-up of the said programs and/or strategies?

Yes  No

3. Does your country have laws or regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking?

Yes  No

If yes:

3.a. Do these laws or regulations include a human rights perspective?

Yes  No

3.b. Please attach the corresponding laws or regulations or web link.

4. Does your country implement or participate in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as, specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations?

Yes  No

If yes:

4.a. Please describe the type of training programs carried out.

## CONTROL MEASURES

5. Does your country have updated diagnoses or studies<sup>1</sup> to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes  No

If yes:

5.a. Please attach the corresponding documents or web link.

6. Does your country implement interinstitutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to carry out coordinated activities to dismantle organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes  No

7. Is there an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances<sup>2</sup>?

Yes  No

If yes:

7.a. Please indicate the name of the agency responsible for these activities.

---

<sup>1</sup> The diagnoses or studies should help to identify new trends and patterns, modus operandi and emerging threats from criminal organizations.

<sup>2</sup> **New psychoactive substances (NPS):** Substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat. The term “new” does not necessarily refer to new inventions — several NPS were first synthesized 40 years ago — but to substances that have recently become available on the market. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances*. Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS>.

## CONTROL MEASURES

8. Does your country have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 8.a. Please indicate those training programs.

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

## CONTROL MEASURES

### OBJECTIVE 2

### ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

9. Does your country have a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 9.a. Please indicate the competent authority and corresponding legislation, regulation or other norm that establishes it. Please attach the corresponding document or web link.

10. What instruments or mechanisms does your country have to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances?

Instrument or mechanism	Please attach the corresponding document or web link

11. Does your country's competent authority, responsible for controlling domestic trade, carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances?

Yes

No

12. Does your country have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances?

Yes

No

## CONTROL MEASURES

13. Does your country carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health<sup>3</sup>?

Yes

No

If yes:

13.a. Please briefly describe how the information is exchanged.

14. Does your country have legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention<sup>4</sup> to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities?

Yes

No

If yes:

14.a. Please attach the corresponding legislation or web link.

15. Which control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention are included in your country's legislation?

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>3</sup> All of the substances included in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988).

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988).

## CONTROL MEASURES

16. Which control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention are included in your country's legislation?

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances in order to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including in particular information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport and other shipping documents include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are maintained for a period of not less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Does your country comply with requesting the information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention?

Yes                  No

                

18. Does your country use the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board's - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances<sup>5</sup>?

Yes                  No

                

If no:

18.a. Does your country have alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States?

Yes                  No

                

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<sup>5</sup> As per paragraph 10, Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988).

# CONTROL MEASURES

If yes:

18.a.1. Please briefly describe the alternative mechanisms.

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19. Does your country have training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes:

19.a. Please list the training programs on the identification and handling of existing controlled chemical substances and the agency in charge.

Training Programs	Agency in Charge

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## CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

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## AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## CONTROL MEASURES

### OBJECTIVE 3

**ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.**

20. Does your country have an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances?

Yes

No

If yes:

20.a. Please briefly describe what information is recorded in the register.

21. Does your country issue licenses to manufacturers and distributors of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances for their control?

Yes

No

If yes:

21.a. Please briefly describe the process of issuing licenses.

22. Does your country carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances?

Yes

No



## CONTROL MEASURES

If yes:

22.a. Please briefly describe the process of the inspections and audits.

23. Does your country have criminal, civil and/or administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances?

Yes

No

If yes:

23.a. Please attach the corresponding laws or regulations or web link.

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

## CONTROL MEASURES

### OBJECTIVE

4

**ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.**

24. Does your country have special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes?

Yes

No

If yes:

24.a. Please indicate how long it takes, on average, for an import or export authorization to be issued in the following cases.

Product type	Average time taken for the issuing of import permits	Average time taken for the issuing of export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines		
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs		
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic		
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country		

25. Does your country have an updated register or database of individuals and companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes?

Yes

No

26. Does your country have training and/or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes?

Yes

No

## CONTROL MEASURES

If yes:

26.a. Please indicate which are these training and/or awareness activities.

27. Does your country have a regulatory framework or guidelines<sup>6</sup> to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes?

Yes

No

If yes:

27.a. Please indicate the laws, regulations and/or administrative measures adopted to improve access to these substances by the medical and scientific communities and attach the corresponding documents or web links.

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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<sup>6</sup> Procedural and administrative guidelines should be easily accessible and understood, and should not inexplicably or significantly delay the process.

## CONTROL MEASURES

### OBJECTIVE

5

**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.**

28. Does your country have an early warning system to identify and trace new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants<sup>7</sup> and other substances subject to international control?

Yes

No

If yes:

28.a. Is the information shared with other regional or global systems?

Yes

No

If yes:

28.a.1 Please indicate which systems are used by your country to share the information.

29. Does your country have regulatory frameworks and/or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine type stimulants?

Yes

No

If yes:

29.a. Please list the regulatory frameworks and/or guidelines and attach corresponding documents or web links.

<sup>7</sup> **Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS):** group of substances comprised of synthetic stimulants, including amphetamine, methamphetamine, methcathinone, and ecstasy group substances (e.g. MDMA and its analogues). United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Global SMART Programme, *Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America* (2014). Available at: [http://www.cicad.oas.org/Smart/Reports/1\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.cicad.oas.org/Smart/Reports/1_ENG.pdf).

## CONTROL MEASURES

30. What new special investigative techniques, updated equipment and/or technology has your country acquired and used to detect and analyze new psychoactive substances?

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

## CONTROL MEASURES

**OBJECTIVE**  
6

**ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

31. Has the country updated and/or strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering<sup>8</sup> derived from drug trafficking?

Yes

No

If yes:

31.a. Please attach the corresponding documents or web links.

32. Does your country have a program to train officials and other vulnerable sectors<sup>9</sup> on prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking?

Yes

No

33. Does your country have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations?

Yes

No

If yes:

33.a. Please briefly describe and attach those protocols.

<sup>8</sup> Money laundering is criminalized in accordance to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 1988) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo, 2000).

<sup>9</sup> **Vulnerable sectors:** Please refer to Recommendation 1 of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF): "Assessing risks & applying a risk-based approach." Available at:

[http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/FATF\\_Recommendations.pdf](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/FATF_Recommendations.pdf).

## CONTROL MEASURES

34. Does your country have mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering?

Yes

No

If yes:

34.a. Please briefly describe those mechanisms.

35. Does your country have a financial intelligence unit<sup>10</sup>?

Yes

No

If yes:

35.a. Please attach the corresponding document or web link.

35.b. Please indicate the unit's location within the government.

36. Does your country have mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations?

Yes

No

If yes:

36.a. Please describe what mechanisms your country uses.

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<sup>10</sup> **Financial intelligence unit:** Please refer to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendation 29: "Financial Intelligence Units." Available at:

[http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/FATF\\_Recommendations.pdf](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/FATF_Recommendations.pdf).

## CONTROL MEASURES

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 6:

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### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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## CONTROL MEASURES

### OBJECTIVE

7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

37. Does your country have legislation, regulations and/or procedures as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes?

Yes

No

If yes:

37.a. Please attach the corresponding document or web link.

38. Does your country have a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets?

Yes

No

If yes:

38.a. Please attach the corresponding law, decree or regulation on the creation of the competent authority or web link.

39. Does your country have regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets?

Yes

No

If yes:

39.a. Please attach the corresponding regulations or web link.

## CONTROL MEASURES

40. Does your country offer or participate in specialized training programs<sup>11</sup> for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets?

Yes

No

If yes:

40.a. Please indicate the name and type of training offered and received (workshops, seminars, degree courses, among others).

	Name and type of training offered	Name and type of training received
National agencies		
International organizations		

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 7:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

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<sup>11</sup> Specialized training programs may include workshops, seminars, degree courses, or refresher training in techniques and methodologies for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

## CONTROL MEASURES

### OBJECTIVE

8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

41. Does your country have ongoing training programs for personnel responsible for detecting trafficking routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations?

Yes

No

42. Does your country have tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug trafficking control and related crimes?

Yes

No

43. Does your country have national information gathering mechanisms to exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations?

Yes

No

If yes:

43.a. Please specify the characteristics of these national information gathering mechanisms.

44. Does your country have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations?

Yes

No

## CONTROL MEASURES

If yes:

44.a. Please indicate which agencies provide the information.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 8:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

# **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

## OBJECTIVE

1

**PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.**

1. Does the country carry out activities for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among OAS member states, third States and with relevant international organizations?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 1.a. Please provide details on the activities carried out.

2. Has your country exchanged technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 2.a. Please provide details on the type of technology exchanges carried out.

3. Has your country established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 3.a. Please describe the type of existing communication channels.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

4. Does your country promote the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug plan and/or strategy?

Yes  No

If yes:

- 4.a. Please describe the exchange activities carried out.

5. Does your country participate in regional coordination activities<sup>1</sup> to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, corruption, among others?

Yes  No

If yes:

- 5.a. Please specify the activities in which you country participated.

6. Are there bilateral mechanisms in your country for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes  No

If yes:

- 6.a. Please indicate with which countries have these mechanisms been established.

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<sup>1</sup> Through existing information exchange inter-governmental networks, such as United Nations, Interpol and other organizations and through diplomatic channels, among others.

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6.b. Please indicate how frequently meetings are carried out under these mechanisms.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### OBJECTIVE

2

**STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.**

7. Has your country reviewed and updated, as appropriate, the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 7.a. Please attach the corresponding regulatory and procedural frameworks or web link.

8. Has the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or a FATF body, such as the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) or the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) evaluated your country?

Yes

No

If yes:

- 8.a. Please indicate the year of your latest evaluation.

9. Does your country have mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes

No

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

If yes:

9.a. Please briefly describe said procedures and attach corresponding documents or web links.

10. Do your country's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as, Interpol, Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of GAFILAT, among other similar ones?

Yes

No

In either case:

10.a. Please detail.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### OBJECTIVE 3

**SUPPORT THE MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) PROCESS, NOTING THE LEVEL OF PROGRESS AND COMPLIANCE OF THE COMMITMENTS UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES.**

11. Does your country systematically gather current and quality<sup>2</sup> information to follow-up on the implementation of MEM recommendations?

Yes

No

If yes:

11.a. Please describe the challenges encountered by your country to systematically gather the information requested.

12. Has your country designated appropriate authority(ies) and representative(s) to carry out MEM related activities?

Yes

No

13. Does the country disseminate the MEM reports to the general public and especially to the competent authorities for the adoption of the necessary corrective and proactive measures?

Yes

No

If yes:

13.a. Please indicate which means are used to disseminate the MEM reports.

---

<sup>2</sup> Clear, accurate and concise information.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

14. Does your country share information on hemispheric cooperation initiatives<sup>3</sup> on addressing the world drug problem, to support the implementation of the MEM process recommendations?

Yes

No

If yes:

14.a. Please detail how information is shared and with whom.

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

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<sup>3</sup> For example: Studies, questionnaires, surveys, discussions, among others.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### OBJECTIVE

4

**STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.**

15. Has your country enacted and/or adopted during the evaluation period (2014-2018) legislation and/or administrative measures and actions, as appropriate, to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments<sup>4</sup> regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality?

Yes

No

If yes:

15.a. Please specify the names of the legislation/administrative measures and actions and attach the corresponding documents or web links.

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), amended by the 1972 Protocol, the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three Protocols: against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003); the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992), the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996), and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA) (1997); UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document: *Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem*, CICAD 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, 2016-2020; 2009 United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem; United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Organization of American States (OAS) 2013 Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala: *For a Comprehensive Policy against the World Drug Problem in the Americas*; and 2014 OAS General Assembly Resolution: *Reflections and Guidelines to Formulate and Follow-up on Comprehensive Policies to Address the World Drug Problem in the Americas*.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

16. Has your country ratified or acceded<sup>5</sup> to the following international legal instruments?

Conventions and Protocols			Yes	No
<b>United Nations Conventions</b>	<b>Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000</b>	<b>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</b>		
		<b>Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air</b>		
		<b>Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition</b>		
	<b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961</b>			
	<b>Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971</b>			
	<b>Convention against Corruption, 2003</b>			
	<b>Inter-American Conventions</b>	<b>Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997</b>		
<b>Convention against Corruption, 1996</b>				
<b>Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992</b>				

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**CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:**

**AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:**

<sup>5</sup> **Accession:** Act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. United Nations Treaty Collection. Web link: [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/glossary/page1\\_en.xml](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/glossary/page1_en.xml).

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### OBJECTIVE

5

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

17. Has your country established bilateral and/or regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes

No

If yes:

17.a. Please indicate the bilateral and/or regional international cooperation agreements and attach the corresponding documents or web links.

18. Does your country have laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes

No

If yes:

18.a. Please indicate and specify the corresponding laws or legal provisions and articles and attach the corresponding documents or web links.

19. Does your country have laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes

No

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

If yes:

19.a. Please indicate and specify the law or legal provision and corresponding articles or regulations and provide web link.

19.b. Please indicate with which countries there are signed extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes.

19.c. Are there laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes  No

If no:

19.c.1. Please briefly describe the measures taken to carry out criminal proceedings.

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### CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5:

### AGENCY AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION: