

## SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY

The Secretariat for Multidimensional Security was created by Executive Order 05-13 Rev. 1 and is composed of the following areas: Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, and Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security.

### **Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission**

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) was established by the General Assembly in 1986. It is based on the principles and objectives set out in the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio De Janeiro against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein. It has an Executive Secretariat, at the departmental level, created by Executive Order 05-13 Rev. 1.

The CICAD anti-drug program implemented by the Executive Secretariat is divided into the following areas: the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM); Demand Reduction; Supply Reduction and Alternative Development; Legal Development; Institution-Building; and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs. In 2005, CICAD created an Educational Development and Research Section to better target its training activities and specialized studies.

#### *Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)*

At its 37th regular session held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic from April 26 to 29, 2005, CICAD examined and adopted the 33 national reports and the Hemispheric Report of the MEM Third Evaluation Round (2003-2004). CICAD also instructed a delegation to visit Antigua and Barbuda in order to engage it in the MEM process. The visit was conducted in August and successfully secured the commitment of the government to renew its participation, which it did.

A strategy was developed and launched to promote the MEM and its benefits for governments, given that the success of the process depends on multiple government bodies to amass the information required.

The Governmental Expert Group (GEG) of the MEM met in Washington, DC, in October 2005 to discuss and evaluate the indicators, procedures, and timeframes of the MEM process, as well as to draw up recommendations for improving the Mechanism. The GEG finished drafting its recommendations in February 2006, given that the Fourth Evaluation Round (2004-2006) is scheduled to commence in mid-2006. In November, the GEG analyzed the information submitted by the countries on progress in implementation of the recommendations made in the Third Round.

#### *Demand Reduction*

The demand reduction program gives priority, through its programs and projects, to training for professionals in drug abuse prevention and treatment, and to strengthening the institutions concerned with these issues. The Group of Experts on Demand Reduction produced and released a publication entitled "Time to Prevent: CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on School-Based Prevention," which offers clear guidelines on this priority task. Two partnerships were also forged: with the Lions Club International Foundation to promote its Life Skills program; and with the National Strategy Information Centre (NSIC) of the United States for the program "Culture of Lawfulness".

CICAD concluded a horizontal cooperation agreement with Chile's National Drug Council (CONACE), the purpose of which is to develop a mutual co-operation program to support school-based prevention programs in the countries of the Americas. CONACE will field its team of experts with experience in this area.

### *Supply Reduction*

In the area of Supply Reduction, multiple training courses were offered in control of drugs and chemical precursors, attended by customs, police, and port officials. In 2005, CICAD continued to provide support for the Counter-Drug Intelligence School, based in Lima, through two training seminars on strategic and operational intelligence analysis. There was also a training course for prosecutors in Central America.

To enhance control of distribution and use of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the two groups of experts concerned with these issues offered detailed recommendations to the countries. Another group of experts also continued its work on ports and sea routes for transporting illicit drugs.

### *Alternative Development*

The Alternative Development Unit implements and coordinates development programs in regions of illicit crop cultivation, such as Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, in the framework of a comprehensive and sustained alternative development context.

CICAD participated in a new type of alliance between the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the cocoa industry represented by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF). The alliance is called the Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO) and it will create an Andean Cocoa network to increase the competitiveness and productivity of cocoa producers in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

In 2005, a study of the effects of aerial spraying was completed in Colombia, which examined the human-health and environmental impact of the program. An in-depth study was also conducted of the impact of the various types of herbicides used in processing and refining of cocaine and heroin. Both scientific reports were presented to the Government of Colombia, discussed at various scientific forums, and distributed over the Internet.

### *Legal Development*

The Legal Development program centered its efforts on the control of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition, through amendments to the Model Regulations designed to strengthen control of the activities of firearms brokers. These efforts build on the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA).

### *Money Laundering Control*

The IDB and CICAD collaborated in a joint project to provide training and technical assistance. CICAD organized and implemented multiple training workshops for judges and prosecutors, mock money laundering trials, and specialization courses for law enforcement and customs officials on tracking asset flows from illicit drug trafficking.

The program to strengthening financial intelligence units accomplished its goals in South America and continued on to Central America, where it worked to create these units and provide training to their teams

of professionals. In participation with the United Nations, the feasibility was assessed of establishing an interactive training program in Central America. The Group of Experts met to address issues such as organized crime, special investigative techniques, confiscation of assets, international cooperation, and money laundering as a criminal offence.

### *Institution Building*

In 2005, the program to strengthen national drug commissions provided support to the Andean countries to develop and implement national observatories on drugs. The program also moved forward with the project on decentralization of national anti-drug strategies at the municipal level, with support provided by the Government of Spain. This project supplies cooperation to the central offices of national commissions and selected municipalities in the form of training and equipment for units to decentralize and implement municipal plans on drug abuse prevention.

### *Educational Development and Research*

With eight years of experience, this new unit has successfully included important components of the drug problem in undergraduate and postgraduate programs at 16 schools of nursing in Latin America. Altogether, some 15,000 students have received this training. This cooperation model is being applied in other areas of further education: schools of public health, teacher-training colleges, and schools of medicine.

A memorandum of understanding was signed with Brazil to provide support to member states interested in the introduction of drug abuse content in university curriculums; implementation of online research training programs for professionals in health and related areas; and a pilot study on women, drugs, and violence, in partnership with 23 universities in 11 countries in the Hemisphere.

### *Inter-American Observatory on Drugs*

The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), CICAD's statistical information and research unit, prepared new methodologies for drug abuse surveys by household, as well as in university students, patients of treatment centers, and admissions in hospital emergency rooms. It also provided technical and financial assistance for a variety of surveys drug abuse surveys in 13 countries. The Drug Statistical Summary 1994-2004 was published, with information on seizures of drugs, chemicals, and real property, as well as crop eradication, and drug-related arrests. Also published was a comparative study of drug abuse based on school-based surveys in capital cities in Latin America. In its pilot phase, the program to assist member states in estimating the human, social, and economic cost of drugs in their countries yielded a series of estimated costs for all seven countries. An analytical report of the study and a methodology manual were presented at the Summit of the Americas.

### **Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism**

The Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (S/CICTE), at the departmental level, was created by Executive Order 05-13 Rev. 1.

The CICTE program of technical assistance and specialized training reached maturity in 2005. Together with more than 20 partner organizations, within the OAS and beyond, the volume of its programs has substantially increased, while moving into new areas of the Work Plan. Equally, the CICTE legislative assistance and consultation service, run jointly with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, has continued to provide practical advice to member states engaged in revising their counter-terrorism and anti-terrorist financing legislation, to bring their laws into conformity with the international treaty obligations and the

requirements of UN Security Council Resolutions. This has become especially significant as more and more member states (five this past year) ratify both the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and the UN Counter-Terrorism conventions on which it is based. As of today, 17 member states have ratified the Inter-American Convention and 16 have ratified the twelve international counter terrorism conventions. The thirteenth convention, regarding nuclear terrorism, was opened for signature in September.

### *Port Security*

Last year, working with the US Maritime Administration, the International Maritime Organization and World Maritime University training was provided for 158 port security officers from 30 member states on implementing the ISPS Code on port security. As more and more member states were able to certify that they are in compliance with the code, new courses were included for port security trainers, as were more specialized training courses on container inspections. Member state ports ship 600,000 containers yearly just to the US, for which reason improving container security is considered an essential element in maintaining the safe and efficient flow and of trade. In addition, a program of in-depth port security assessments for four national port systems was initiated, with follow up for each –including specific recommendations and individualized training. This year a series of follow-up visits was initiated to determine the effectiveness of this training.

### *Airport Security*

The airport security program parallels the port security program. Developing a Memorandum of Understanding with a contracting agency took longer to resolve than anticipated. In cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the US Transportation Security Administration, training was provided for 81 airport security officials from 24 member states on key aspects of the ICAO security standards. Support was also provided for an ICAO workshop designed to improve member state ability to implement new 2006 Hold Baggage Screen (HBS) requirements. CICTE's assistance allowed more than 21 states that would have otherwise been unable to participate to attend the workshop.

### *Customs and Border Security*

Member states have recognized that strengthening customs and border control systems is an essential step, not only to curb the movement of terrorists and dangerous materials, but to improve their ability to deal with contraband of all types, as well as potential human traffickers. Close cooperation between customs, immigration, and police officials is essential to efficient border management, and, with this in mind, in collaboration with the International Organization on Migration, CICTE has begun a series of comprehensive border management studies, conducting five in 2005. These studies provide member states with detailed recommendations for improving their border management systems. On the same basis, CICTE provided training for 121 customs and other law enforcement officials from 18 member states on means to develop and manage professional integrity programs. Finally, in a joint CICTE-CICAD-CCLEC workshop 17 CARICOM and two Haitian customs and law enforcement officials were trained on container and passenger targeting. The US Department of Homeland Security provided key support to this event, including access to the facilities at Port Everglades for hands on training. All these programs help member states develop a common operational doctrine and improve cooperation.

### *Legislation and Legal Assistance*

The CICTE legislative and legal assistance service has developed a distinctive and effective approach to helping member states reconcile the complex issues involved in implementing a host of international agreements and national legislation. Beginning with sub-regional meetings to acquaint member state

governments with the legal requirements and implications of these conventions, CICTE then offers workshops to individual member states to review current and pending legislation. As a final step, CICTE conducts specialized training for legal officials such as prosecutors on technical procedures related to the conventions. Last year, CICTE conducted one sub-regional meeting on counter-terrorism legislation for six Eastern Caribbean states; six national workshops on counter-terrorism legislation; and two sub-regional training programs for prosecutors on mutual legal assistance in terrorism-related cases. In all of these programs, CICTE works closely with other interested bodies such as CICAD, within the OAS family, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, one of its principal partners in these programs. In 2006 this program will be expanded in cooperation with the Government of Spain.

### *Cyber-Security*

In cooperation with the Government of Brazil, CICTE held the Second Meeting of Government Experts on Cyber-security in Sao Paulo in September 2005. This meeting finalized plans for implementing a cyber-security alert network for the Americas. In the next few weeks CICTE will begin implementing this plan, first by bringing online a network of operating national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) in the member states, then by providing training to member state CSIRT operators as they are identified.

### *Other Initiatives*

Helping member states in the Caribbean prepare for the 2007 Cricket World Cup remains a high priority for the Secretariat.

Working in conjunction with the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) CICTE provided special training on hostage negotiation to 38 law enforcement officials from 12 Caribbean states. This course was followed by CICTE's second annual counter-terrorism policy exercise. This year's scenario was based on a hostage-taking incident at a sporting event, and took place in Jamaica.

In cooperation with the Government of Trinidad & Tobago, CICTE held its first counter-terrorism intelligence seminar for Caribbean security executives. Participants from the Caribbean, Argentina, and Colombia provided briefings on potential problems in the region, and discussed means of exchanging useful information. Argentina will follow up this year with a course for intelligence professionals.

The Government of Argentina also held a regional workshop on legal assistance and cooperation on counterterrorism and the prevention of terrorist financing for 65 government officials from 11 Member States. Participants discussed ways of improving legal cooperation among judges, prosecutors and judicial police. In addition, the Secretariat supported Colombia's Financial Intelligence Unit participation in the FATF Typologies Exercise to add perspective to discussion on emerging trends in terrorist financing. CICTE has FATF Observer status.

In order create a regional network of security-related think tanks, CICTE has so far identified and contacted over 80 such groups and established a dialogue with interested academic and professional groups. In addition, CICTE has completely revamped its web page, resulting in a substantial increase in visitors and downloads.

### **Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security**

Created by Executive Order 05-13 Rev. 1, the purpose of the Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security is to centralize and deal with the work of combating the new security threats

described in the Declaration of Mexico on Security in the Americas, issued in 2003. It began to function on March 1, 2006.

Inasmuch as the Department was not operating during the bulk of this reporting period, the information on many areas of the Department (Transnational Organized Crime and Gangs; Small Arms and Light Weapons; Police Cooperation; and Small Island State Security) is forward looking. The information on the activities of the two areas of the Department that predated its establishment (Humanitarian Demining and Trafficking in Persons) appears below.

### *Humanitarian Demining*

The Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) assisted Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru and Suriname during this reporting period. One major development was that AICMA's support was instrumental in enabling Suriname and Guatemala to complete their humanitarian demining programs. Suriname and Guatemala were declared to be antipersonnel mine-free zones in March and December 2005, respectively.

Under the humanitarian demining program, the Department collaborated directly in the beneficiary member states' mine-clearing efforts, which in 2005 succeeded in removing almost 9,000 mines. As a result, Nicaragua –the Central American country where the antipersonnel mine problem was most severe- - has completed 90% of its established goal of eliminating all antipersonnel mines that were planted within its territory during its internal armed conflict. The bulk of the demining effort in Nicaragua is expected to be completed by the end of 2006, with demining operations shutting down by mid-2007.

In 2005, demining operations were conducted along the border between Peru and Ecuador. And following up on the cooperation agreement signed in 2003 with the Colombian government, a seminar was held on humanitarian demining during the first quarter of 2005, to share the lessons learned by the program and the various agencies involved in the matter. In October of last year, a team of trainers from the Program, with the support of the Inter-American Defense Board, trained a group of 40 Colombian military in how to locate, mark and clear minefields. In 2006, plans are to continue the demining of 33 other minefields under military jurisdiction.

To address the needs of the affected population, AICMA continued to provide its support to the project to assist victims of mines and unexploded ordinance. This program has helped some 800 victims, most of whom were in Nicaragua.

Finally, as part of the preventive education component targeted at communities affected by mines, AICMA continued its awareness campaigns in Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru, which publicized information on the dangers that mines pose to the more than 200,000 people who live in affected areas. The accomplishments of the program as a whole have been reported in the local and international press to create as much awareness as possible about this initiative.

### *Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons*

During this reporting period, the Department continued to implement the mandates contained in resolutions AG/RES. 2118 (XXXV-O/05) "Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons" and CIM/RES.225 (XXXI-O/02) "Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Adolescents, and Children."

In partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Phase II of the project against trafficking in persons in Mexico and Bolivia continued. Similarly, to create public awareness of the

terrible scourge that human trafficking represents and to launch hemispheric action to put a stop to it, awareness and training seminars and workshops were organized in: Belize (April), Peru (April), Bolivia (July and October), Ecuador (August), Guatemala (September and December), and Mexico (March, May and October). These seminars were geared to government representatives working on this issue: attorneys, diplomats, police, immigration officers, nongovernmental organizations, adolescents, the communications media, and so on.

In Haiti, work is being done in conjunction with the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Haitian National Police (PNH). The project will be instrumental in providing professional training to police, overseeing the use of the international resources supplied to the Juvenile Brigade, and in organizing activities in the area. The research project on trafficking in persons in Haiti has gotten underway and will investigate what impact the trafficking in persons has had on that country.

Presentations have been delivered at numerous international events, among them the following: a Seminar on Raising Awareness and Training to Fight the Trafficking in Persons, Lima, Peru, April 2005; the Second Europe-America Atlantic Forum, held in Madrid, Spain, July 13, 2005; a Training Seminar, Quito, Ecuador, August 2005; the Key Migration Issues Workshop Series' Seminar on Trafficking in Human Beings, sponsored by the United Nations and held in New York on October 18, 2005; First Latin American Congress of Police Security Forces for Missing Persons, Santiago, Chile, October 19-21, 2005; Meeting of the Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime, Washington, D.C., February 2006; Conference on "Trafficking of Persons and the Commercial Exploitation of Minors," Puebla, Mexico, March 1, 2006; Seminar on Illicit Trafficking in Persons: the Need for Legislation in Chile," Santiago, Chile, March 30, 2006; Training Seminar, La Paz, Bolivia, March 31, 2006; and participation in the launch of the Web portal of the Latin American Missing Persons Network in La Paz, Bolivia, November 25, 2005, and in Belize City, Belize, April 26, 2006; and participation in the Strategic Plan 2005-2010 of the Inter-American Center against Disappearance, Exploitation and Trafficking (CIDETT), Lima, Peru, February 2-3, 2006.

Finally, in keeping with resolution AG/RES. 2118 (XXXV-O/05), the Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons was held on Venezuela's Isla Margarita, March 14 through 17, 2006.

### *Organized Crime and Gangs*

This section provides technical and legal assistance to the member states in their fight against organized crime. In March 2006, technical support was provided to the Office of the Chair of the Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime, to prepare a Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime, based on the Committee's own decision that the plan should take a horizontal or cross-cutting approach and cover all issues rather than the issue-specific approach the plan originally had. As of the presentation of this report, the Committee is still examining the draft Plan of Action. Once the member states have approved the Plan of Action, the Section will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the mandates that the member states assign to the General Secretariat. The section is also responsible for providing technical assistance on the topic of gangs, which are viewed as a phenomenon independent of Organized Crime, as can be inferred from General Assembly resolution AG/RES 2144 (XXXV-O-05), "Promotion of Hemispheric Cooperation in Dealing with Gangs."

### *Small Arms and Light Weapons*

This area will be responsible for implementing the General Assembly's mandates on firearms, munitions and explosives and for bolstering the objectives and mandates of the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA). It will also provide assistance to the member states on

issues related to the proliferation, trafficking in, identification, stockpiling, handling and destruction of firearms, ammunition and explosives and will serve as a center for information and observation of these topics in the Hemisphere.

#### *Police Cooperation*

The police cooperation section will be geared to improving the technical capacity of the police forces in the region, by collaborating on police techniques, information and knowledge, best practices, technology and human resources. The section will organize seminars and training workshops, provide technical assistance to police forces, and promote the exchange of information and dialogue among the police forces in the region.

#### *Small Island State Security Section*

The characteristics peculiar to small states, particularly small island states, make them particularly prone to multidimensional and transnational risks and threats associated with political, economic, social, health, environmental and geographic issues. Multilateral cooperation is the most effective means of responding to and managing the threats and concerns that small states share. This section will be in charge of providing support to those states in the area of public security, as mandated under the General Assembly resolutions on the special concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean.