

17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 United States of America

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

CICAD

Organization of American States

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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

FIFTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION May 9-11, 2012 Washington, D.C. OAS/Ser.L/XIV.2.51 CICAD/doc.1935/12 rev.4 May 8th, 2012 Original: Spanish

DRAFT SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Place</u>

Tuesday, May 8, 2012

15:30-17:00 Registration of Participants Padilha Vidal Room, TL

GSB,OAS Headquarters Washington, D.C., USA

Wednesday, May 9, 2012

07:30 – 09:00 Registration of Participants Padilha Vidal Room, TL

GSB, OAS Headquarters Washington, D.C., USA

INAUGURAL SESSION

09:45

09:00 Welcoming remarks by:

 Dr. Rafael Antonio Bielsa, Secretary of State, Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR), Republic of Argentina, Chair of CICAD.

 Mr. José Miguel Insulza Secretary General, Organization of American States (OAS).

Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Pan-American Health Organization and the Organization of American States (OAS/CICAD).

- Mrs. Mirta Roses Periago,
 Director, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Mr. José Miguel Insulza Secretary General, Organization of American States (OAS).

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

10:15 **Break** 10:30 Adoption of the Draft Agenda (CICAD/Doc.1934/12) and Draft Schedule of Activities (CICAD/doc.1935/12). 10:45 CICAD 2011 draft Annual Report to the General Assembly (CICAD/doc.1937/12) and draft Resolution (CICAD/Doc. 1939/12). 11:00 Report on CICAD activities and the drug situation in the hemisphere (CICAD/doc.1940/12).

- o Amb. Paul Simons, CICAD Executive Secretary
- o Francisco Cumsille, Chief, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)

Objective: the objective of this presentation is to provide the Commission with a summary of the principal activities of the Executive Secretariat since the Commission's 50th Regular Session, future challenges, and recent trends based on the "Report on Drug Use in the Americas".

Key Questions:

- 1. What are the patterns of drug consumption at regional and sub-regional
- 2. Which drugs have a greater impact on public health? On crime?
- 3. What emerging drug patterns may present a challenge as we move toward the future?
- 4. What capacity do the Member States/National Systems possess to respond to those new trends?

Working Lunch: Mr. Jose Miguel Insulza and National Drug Commissioners; The Summit of the Americas: A Post-Summit Assessment.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

12:00

15:00 Security and Drugs in the Caribbean

- o Ivelaw Lloyd Griffith, Professor of Political Science and Provost and Senior Vice President, York College of The City University of New York (CICAD/doc.1941/12).
- Edward Croft, Director, Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP), Antigua and Barbuda (CICAD/doc.1942/12).

Objective: To update the Commission on how the Caribbean has been affected by the illicit drug trade and its impact on security, and to provide an analysis of the current situation.

Key Questions:

- 1. What role has the Caribbean historically played in the illegal drugs trade?
- 2. How has this role shifted or changed in recent years?
- 3. What impact has the illegal drugs trade had on security in the Caribbean?
- 4. What steps have the countries in this region taken to address the issue of the drug trade either individually or collectively?
- 5. Have policy options such as strengthening anti-drug legislation, gun control, specialized training for interdiction and investigation, joint operations, and intelligence gathering and sharing been used effectively to help deal with the illegal drugs trade?
- 6. What more do Caribbean member states need to do to respond to drug trafficking in the region and the related threats to security, for example: money laundering, arms trafficking? What assistance do member states need with respect to these actions?

16:00 Break

17:15

16:15 Security and Drugs in Central America

- Amb. Adam Blackwell, Secretary for Multidimensional Security (SMS/OAS).
- Kevin Casas-Zamora, Secretary for Political Affairs, OAS
- o Monsignor Fabio Colindres, Bishop, El Salvador

Objective: Examine security implications of narcotrafficking in Central America and initiatives by the OAS and others in this region to respond to these threats.

Key Questions:

- 1. What is the status of narcotrafficking in Central America?
- 2. What are the security threats being experienced by countries in Central America as a result of narcotrafficking?
- 3. What challenges are countries in this region experiencing in responding to these security threats?
- 4. What assistance do countries in this region require to help them respond effectively to these threats?
- 5. What regional entities or initiatives currently exist that are helping or supporting countries in this region to respond to these threats?
- 6. What activities or programs has the OAS implemented or proposed to pursue in this region to help member states deal with these threats?

Preventing the spread of heroin consumption in the Americas

- o Carlos Tena Tamayo, Commissioner, National Commission against Addictions (CONADIC), Mexico (CICAD/doc.1947/12).
- Aldemar Parra Espitia, National Coordinator on Demand Reduction, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia (CICAD/doc.1949/12).

Objective: To present a panorama on the use and spread of heroin in the Region. This panel will raise awareness regarding the need to prevent the spread of

heroin to other countries in the hemisphere. The panel will discuss two cases: (i) countries with an established history of heroin use, with a focus on border regions (Mexico), and (ii) countries where heroin has appeared more recently in multiple areas and different forms of use in the past few years (Colombia), where patients are requesting treatment for heroin use in local treatment centers across the country.

Key Questions:

- 1. What is the present production and consumption situation in each of these countries? Is it possible to talk about an epidemic?
- 2. What are the relevant factors that contribute to a new pattern of use in each country?
- 3. What treatment options exist for heroin addiction in the hemisphere? Have they been applied successfully?
- 4. Is there any evidence of this substance spreading to other countries in the region? If so, how can we prevent it?
- 5. Are there any early warning systems in place for this problem in the countries? Discuss the role of CICAD in the creation of an early warning system in the region.

18:15

Reception offered by the CICAD Executive Secretariat. TL Level. General Secretariat Building (GSB). OAS.

Thursday, May 10, 2012

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

09:00

The gender perspective in policies, measures and interventions to confront the global drug problem

- Rocio García Gaytán, President, Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM).
- Carmen Masías, Executive President, National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA). Peru.
- Hendree Jones, Adjunct Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Senior Research Psychologist, RTI International. Johns Hopkins University.

Objective: Emphasize the importance of taking gender issues into consideration in public drug policies, programs and projects, given that they influence the drug problem in various ways. Differences in the psychological development of men and women, in all dimensions, as well as the social roles that have been assigned to them, including the intrinsic and extrinsic motivations that drive their actions within this system, influence their behaviors and attitudes toward drug use and trafficking. Therefore, the gender perspective should be considered, in both

demand reduction (prevention and treatment), as well as supply reduction (trafficking, production).

Key Questions:

- 1. What does evidence tell us about the impact of gender in prevention and treatment? What are the major differences with regard to prevalence?
- 2. What are some of the characteristics or dimensions that differentiate men and women, and that should be taken into consideration when designing public drug policies, from a gender perspective?
- 3. What are some examples of best practices for the inclusion of the gender issue in drug policies, programs and projects?
- 4. Taking into consideration trafficking and micro trafficking, where roles for men and women seem to be well defined, which aspects should be taken into account in developing preventive actions?

10:00 Break

10:15 Future Operations of CICAD and Review of the role and functions of expert groups as advisory bodies of the Commission (CICAD/INF.2/12; CICAD/INF.3/12).

> Objective: Discuss the best ways to stimulate and renergize the functioning of the Commission as the hemisphere's political forum for the development of guidelines for confronting the Global Drug Problem, as well as adapt the Commission's expert groups to the new dynamics of this phenomenon and the challenges faced by the hemisphere.

> Presentation of Report on CICAD Executive Secretariat 2012 Work Plan, Amb. Paul Simons (Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy) (CICAD/doc.1943/12).

OBJECTIVE No. 7 – INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Strengthen the CICAD's institutional capacity to promote international cooperation aimed at implementing the recommendations emanating from the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process, as well as the objectives set out in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and this Action Plan.

Action:

c. Mandate the Executive Secretariat of CICAD to present a work plan for Commission approval at each spring session that is in accordance with the objectives and actions of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and this Action Plan. This work plan will be accompanied by a projection of income and expenditure for each program and action [1]. [1] The working plan to be presented by the Executive Secretariat of CICAD will be in accordance with Articles 19 and 29 of the Statute of the Commission.

11:15

Working Lunch "New Trends in Drug Policy": National Drug Commissioners and Guest speaker; Peter Reuter. Professor, School of Public Policy, Department of Criminology, University of Maryland.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

15:00

Smokable cocaine in South America

- o Sergio Torres, Federal Judge, Argentina (CICAD/doc.1950/12).
- o Antonio Pascale, Toxicologist, Uruguay (CICAD/doc.1951/12).
- Paulina do Carmo Arruda Vieira Duarte, National Secretary, National Drug Policy Secretariat (SENAD), Ministry of Justice, Brazil.
- Representative of the Federal Police, Brazil.

Objective: The objective of this panel is to illustrate the complexity of issues surrounding smokable cocaine substances from the perspectives of both drug control and demand reduction. Smokable cocaine substances known by a variety of names in different countries: basuco, paco, crack, or PBC, etc, have relatively low prevalence in terms of drug consumption, and tend to be limited to certain geographic areas. Nevertheless, they present many challenges in terms of: detection, classification, production and trafficking. Above and beyond that, the consumption of these drugs imposes a disproportionate impact on public health; most specifically in drug treatment, detoxification and care of illness and on public security. This panel will focus on: (i) the impact of smokable cocaine trafficking and its market in the Southern Cone, (ii) the impact of smokable cocaine consumption on Security and Law enforcement, (iii) the impact of smokable cocaine on public health.

Key Questions:

- 1. What is known about the production of smokable cocaine substances? Is it local? Or are these substances come from abroad?
- 2. What do we know about the composition of these substances?
- 3. Why is understanding the composition of these substances important for treatment and health?
- 4. What is the profile of the users? Does a single profile exist?
- 5. Given the low prevalence of consumption, why are these substances over-represented in drug treatment?
- 6. What is the relationship between smokable cocaine and violence?
- 7. What are the known interventions could mitigate the negative consequences of consumption?

16:00

Break

16:15

Evidence-based national policies: significance and implications

- o John Carnevale, President and CEO, Carnevale Associates (CICAD/doc.1944/12).
- o Karen Segura, CICAD Consultant, Costa Rica (CICAD/doc.1945/12).

 Alexis Goosdeel, Head of Unit Retox and International Cooperation. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) (CICAD/doc.1953/12).

Objective: The objective of this panel is to discuss with country representatives (responsible for OAS member states' drug commissions) the importance and relevance of evidence-based drug policy, with regards to its formulation, monitoring and evaluation, and how this policymaking method is more efficient than methods that do not utilize such evidence.

Key Questions:

- 1. What is the role of evidence in the policymaking process?
- 2. What is the difference between having evidence and not having it?
- 3. Is evidence the only element that determines policy?
- 4. Is it possible to evaluate a policy that is not evidence-based?
- 5. What is the role of evidence in policy evaluation?
- 6. Examples of countries that have drafted their policies based on evidence.
- 7. Is the generation of evidence an expenditure? Or is it an investment that can save countries money? Examples.

Friday, May 11, 2012

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

09:00

Civil society contributions in the implementation of the CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Plan of Action. <u>Note to delegates: This item on the agenda replaces the Tuesday, May 8th event.</u>

- Fabian Chiosso, President of the Federation of NGOs in Argentina for the Prevention and Care of Drug Abuse (FONGA) and Representative of the Ibero-American Network of NGOs working in Drug Addiction (RIOD).
- Michel Perron, Chief Executive Officer, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA) (CICAD/doc.1946/12).
- Alejandro Vassilaqui, Executive Director of the Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO). Peru.
- o Graciela Touze, Executive Director of Intercambios Asociación Civil.

Objective: Organized civil society, from the NGO perspective, has contributed in improving processes and strengthening social structures, through the development of activities that benefit members of those communities that the state may have difficulty reaching, for various reasons. While civil society may be able to implement beneficial actions, it should not assume the role of the state in terms of the development of regulations, policies and norms under which these activities should be carried out, and a means of collaboration should be sought. It is necessary to identify the strengths of organized civil society, so that they may contribute, alongside the state, in the implementation of national drug policies.

Key Questions:

- 1. What is the role of NGOs and how to facilitate their relationship with governmental organizations?
- 2. Are there best practices for joint collaboration and coordination? Examples of specific Plans and Projects.
- 3. How can we strengthen the capacity of NGOs? Is the creation of networks a viable path?
- 4. What other civil society actors that are not NGOs can be part of the drug policymaking and implementation process (universities, professional associations)?

10:00 Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on **Drugs Policies (COPOLAD)**

> Julio Calzada, Secretary General, National Drug Board, Uruguay (CICAD/doc.1952/12).

10:30 Break

> Interventions by OAS Permanent Observers, and by International, Regional and Civil Society Organizations accredited to the OAS.

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

 GEG Deputy Coordinator's Report, Dave Alexander, Drug Control Officer. Control Secretariat. Ministry of Education. (Grenada) (CICAD/doc.1948/12).

Objective: Inform the Commissioners regarding the most recent GEG meeting of the Fifth Evaluation Round.

Consideration and approval of the national MEM reports on the implementation of recommendations from the Fifth Round.

Objective: Approval of the 33 national reports.

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group's (IWG) General Coordinator for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, Mauricio Boraschi, Viceminister of the Presidency on Security Affairs, National Drug Commissioner, President Office (Costa Rica).

Objective: Responding to the mandate from the Commission's fiftieth regular session, the report will address the progress made, identifying the primary topics discussed in the pre-IWG online forum, in order to allow the Commissioners to establish the mandates and guidelines that will define the evaluation parameters, and convene the IWG for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round:

Key Questions:

10:45

11:00

12:00

- 1. What should the parameters for the new MEM evaluation instrument be: all of the Strategy's objectives, the actions contained in the Plan of Action, or a shortened list of priority objectives identified by the Commission?
- 2. Based on the elements identified in CICAD Resolution CICAD/doc.1932/11rev.1, which components should be developed?

13:00 Lunch

14:30

15:00

16:00

Consideration and approval of draft CICAD Annual Report 2011 (CICAD/doc.1937/12) and corresponding Resolution (CICAD/doc.1939/12) for the forty-second session of the General Assembly of the OAS in June 2012, in accordance with dispositions in Articles 54(f) and 91(f) of the OAS Charter

OAS Charter, Chapter IX, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 54

f) To consider the reports of the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the observations and recommendations presented by the Permanent Council with regard to the reports that should be presented by the other organs and entities, in accordance with the provisions of Article 91.f, as well as the reports of any organ which may be required by the General Assembly itself.

OAS Charter, Chapter XII, PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION

Article 91

f) Consider the reports of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, of the General Secretariat, of specialized agencies and conferences, and of other bodies and agencies, and present to the General Assembly any observations and recommendations it deems necessary.

Topics, dates and location of the fifty-second regular session of CICAD

15:45 Other business

Closing remarks, Ambassador Adam Blackwell, Secretary for Multidimensional Security (SMS/OAS).