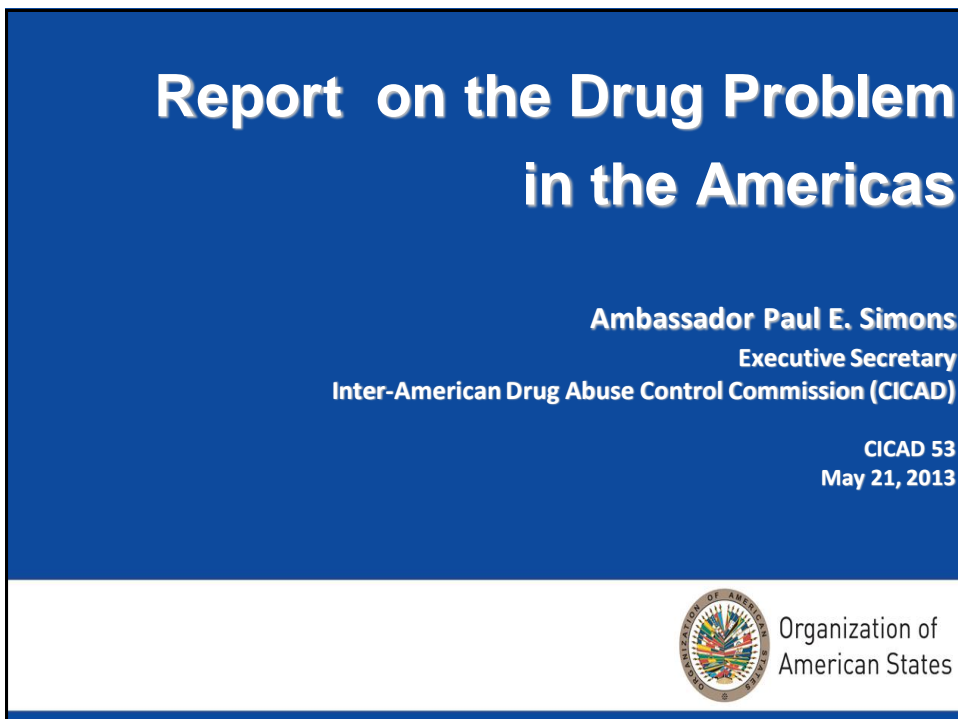


	17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 United States of America	INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION CICAD
Organization of American States P. 202.458.3000 www.oas.org	Secretariat for Multidimensional Security	
FIFTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION May 20 -22, 2013 Washington, D.C.	OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.53 CICAD/doc.2028/13 21 May 2013 Original: English	
<p align="center">REPORT ON THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE AMERICAS AMBASSADOR PAUL E. SIMONS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CICAD</p>		





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"We, the region's leaders, held an invaluable discussion on the global drug problem. We agreed on the need to analyze the results of the current policy in the Americas and to explore new approaches to strengthen this struggle and to become more effective. We have issued the OAS a mandate to that end."

Juan Manuel Santos

President of Colombia

Closing speech at the VI Summit of the Americas



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I. Process



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Two different and complementary approaches

- Analytical report:
 - Technical study of drug policies throughout the hemispheric
 - Options to strengthen policies and improve implementation
- Scenario report:
 - Examine possible future drug scenarios for year 2025 that are relevant, challenging, plausible, and clear



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Analytical Report Methodology

- Compiles and analyzes key information compiled from six in-depth studies commissioned and realized by CICAD.
- Examines strengths and weaknesses of current policy mechanisms, as well as the institutional capacities and challenges faced by member states.
- Sheds light on the varied dynamics of the drug phenomenon in hemisphere.



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Balanced...

- Approximately 350 people from different regions and with varied professional and personal perspectives were called upon to contribute to the development of all parts of the analytical report.



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...Inclusive...

Expert contributions and inputs from:

- Pan-American Health Organization
- Inter-American Development Bank
- World Bank
- CEPAL
- UNODC (United Nations)
- European Union
- Member states
- Academia, civil society, NGOs and think-tanks





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...and Open

Meetings with consultants throughout the hemisphere to recognize specific sub-regional needs.

“Stakeholder” contributions from the scenario teams.



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Financial support from Governments...

Brazil	Chile
Colombia	Mexico
Panama	Peru
United States	Uruguay
Trinidad y Tobago	Turkey





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... Development Banks...

Inter-American Development Bank



**Inter-American
Development Bank**

Latin American Development Bank (CAF)



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... and private sector

- Fundación Mario Santo Domingo
- Pacific Rubiales
- Fundación Bolívar
- CARISM (COPA)
- Fundación Prosperidad Colectiva
- Grupo Pochteca
- Occidental Petroleum Corporation
- Grupo Argos
- México Unidos Contra la Delincuencia





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On time, and on budget



The OAS met this mandate within the projected budget and timeframe.

- *Original terms of reference*
- *Budget Total: \$2.2 million*
- *Timeframe: approximately 12 months*



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Timeline of the Reports (i)

- July 2012:
 - Design terms of reference and contracting of experts
 - Begin receipt of funding
- September 2012:
 - First meeting of experts; initial structure of studies
- October 2012:
 - Invitation of 80 additional collaborators
- September – November 2012:
 - Preparation of the outline for the six studies



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Timeline of the Reports (ii)

- September – November 2012:
 - Subregional visits
 - Interviews of 75 stakeholders for the scenario report
- December 2012:
 - Coordination meeting of experts to review first draft of the studies, Washington DC
- January 2013:
 - Revision; presentation of the second drafts in the first scenario workshop; feedback from the scenario teams.
- February 2013:
 - Third draft prepared and sent to the scenario teams to provide the outline for the second workshop.



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Timeline of the Reports(iii)

- March 2013:
 - Edits and changes performed to conclude the second scenario workshop
- April /May 2013:
 - Final editing of the reports involving the Secretary General and his team
- May 2013:
 - Publication of the analytical and scenario reports with the 6 studies.



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Country consultations

- Buenos Aires, Argentina: September 17-18
- Washington DC, USA: October 2-4
- Quito, Ecuador: October 10
- Mar del Plata, Argentina: October 20
- Santiago, Chile: October 29-30
- Lima, Peru: November 14-16
- San Jose, Costa Rica: November 28-30
- Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: January 15-16
- San Salvador, El Salvador: January 18



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Feedback: Advisory Committee

- Washington, DC: November 15
- San Jose, Costa Rica: November 28 (CICAD)
- Washington, DC: December 20
- Washington, DC: February 28





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II. Content



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Challenges

- A report that addresses the divergent concerns of the 34 OAS Member States.
- A report that is “evidence-based” where there is limited information available.
- A report that includes new and diverse perspectives.
- A report that avoids simple solutions to complex problems.





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The themes of the six studies...

- Drugs and development
- Drugs and public health
- Drugs and security
- Drug production
- Economics of the drug trade
- Legal and regulatory alternatives



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... are synthesized in 10 chapters

- Conceptualizing the Drug Problem
- Drugs and public health
- Cultivation of drugs and their primary components
- Production of drugs
- Transit and distribution of drugs
- Sale of drugs
- Drug consumption
- Drugs, crime and violence
- Legal and regulatory alternatives
- Contribution to the dialogue

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Challenges in Defining the Drug Problem

- Deficiencies in drug information and research
- Resource shortages, particularly on the demand reduction side
- Absence of an analysis of policies and the presence of evidence in the development of public policies

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Defining the Drug Problem

- Diversity and dynamism
 - Varies by drug and by country
- Set of activities that frame the problem:
 - Cultivation and production of drugs
 - Trafficking and sale of drugs
 - Consumption of drugs

Drugs and Health



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Consumption: dynamic and heterogeneous situation



- **Marijuana** is the major illicit drug of choice, used by approximately 80% of all drug users.
- Additionally, a major concern in some countries is the increased use of **pharmaceutical and synthetic drugs**, as well as smokable forms of cocaine.
- There is concern of increased use of **heroin** in some member states.
- **Alcohol** consumption is high in all countries, with concern about increased use among minors.

Drugs and Health



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Prevention and Treatment

- Countries have accepted the vision of drug dependency as a chronic disease that requires a public health focus with a wide range of interventions.
- These include promotion of healthy lifestyles, limiting availability of substances, prevention in its three principal phases, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration.
- Resources and programs to implement this vision have been scarce and limited.
- Treatment needs to respect human rights, taking into account the individual, especially in vulnerable populations.

Drugs and Development



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Strong linkages – Drugs and Development



- Economic and social factors and changes can undermine social cohesion and create a risky environment prime for drug consumption, production, and trafficking.
- Emphasis on penal measures – overuse of the judicial and penitentiary systems
- The “humanization” of drug policies can foster social integration and sustainable human development

Drugs and Development



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Environmental Damage

Damages related to illegal cultivation in fragile areas



Control Measures: Poor use of chemicals, chemical spraying, erosion, crop shifts, national parks

Cultivation and Production: Deforestation without regulation, degradation of land and endemic species, contamination of waterways, presence of dangerous chemicals, waste

Cultivation, production, trafficking



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Dynamism and Diversity

- **Colombian cocaine** – Central American Routes – United States market
- **Bolivian/ Peruvian cocaine** – Southern routes– Southern Cone, European, and African markets
- **Marijuana** – domestic or regional production and trafficking
- **To watch** – synthetic substances, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.



Sale of Drugs

- Huge market that is extremely difficult to measure with accuracy
- Sales gains concentrated in retail side (2/3) – little for the growers
- Illicit drugs is the largest single source among multiple sources of income for organized crime





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Crime and Violence

- Complex relationship between organized crime and drug-related crime.
- Increased violence and insecurity in the transit countries with weak institutional frameworks, especially in Central America.
- Impunity and corruption
- Important relationship between illegal trafficking of arms and money laundering.



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Legal and Regulatory Alternatives

- “Tradeoffs” and policy challenges in legal and regulatory alternatives.
- Decriminalization of use and possession: little effect on use.
- New tendencies regarding cannabis – Uruguay, State initiatives in the USA
- There are positive and negative impacts of legalization on consumption, public health, violence, judicial costs, among others





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III. Synergies between the Reports – Analytic and Scenario



a. Institutional Strengthening

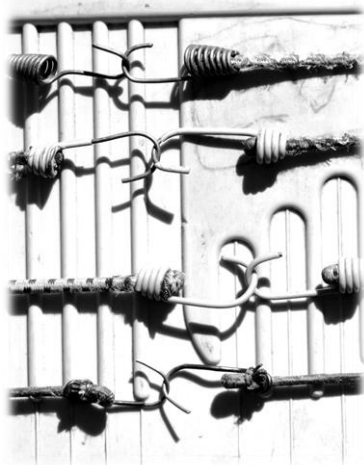
b. Health and community

***c. Flexible and differentiated
approach to legal and regulatory
changes that is evidence based***



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IV. Toward a new dialogue





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Toward a new dialogue

- The drug problem effects the entire hemisphere, but in a **heterogeneous** manner.
- We need to recognize and treat each phase of the drug problem in a **differentiated manner**.
- The effects of insecurity in our hemisphere, raises existential institutional development challenges for some members
- It is imperative to address drug use through a public health focus.
- Given the differing natures of the problem, a great flexibility is necessary in the development and application of policies.



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Ambassador Paul E. Simons
Executive Secretary

PSimons@oas.org
www.CICAD.OAS.org



Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

Organization of American States

1889 F Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20006, USA
Tel: +1 (202) 458-3178 ~ Fax: +1(202)458-3658