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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

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**DRAFT 2013 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. In 2013, the **OAS Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas** was completed under the supervision of the OAS General Secretariat during the months of April and May and delivered to the Head of the Sixth Summit of the Americas, President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia, on May 17th in Bogota, Colombia during a public release at the presidential palace. The OAS Secretary General also released the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas at the Permanent Council in May 2013 and briefed CICAD Commissioners at the fifty-third regular session in Washington, D.C. The topic of the report was also discussed by member states at the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala in June 2013. The Report was further disseminated by CICAD and the General Secretariat throughout the hemisphere and Europe during a multitude of bilateral and multilateral events.

3. **The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)** commenced its Sixth Round with a new evaluation methodology and recommendations based on the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action in Institutional Building, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures and International Cooperation. Training workshops were held for all 34 National Coordinating Entities (NCEs) to review the new Sixth Round materials, while the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) met in Miami, Florida in August in a preparatory session to establish the evaluation methodology and work plan, and later in a Plenary in November (Dominican Republic) to review the first drafts of all 34 evaluation reports. Coordination meetings took place with government officials and institutions in Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Haiti and the Dominican Republic for the Sixth Round.

4. Within the **Institutional Strengthening Section**, in the framework of the Drug Treatment Court (DTC) program, by the end of 2013, DTCs were in operation in Argentina (Salta), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica in addition to the already operating DTCs in the United States, Canada, Chile and Mexico. More than 500 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers and policy makers participated in program activities including study visits, training and planning workshops in Washington D.C., Costa Rica, Argentina (Salta), Peru, Panama, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Colombia and Mexico. The Legislation on Drugs in the Americas (LEDA) project provided valuable information for the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas. Five countries were selected to be a part of a preliminary analysis of the application of sanctions for violations of drug laws. With support from the Spanish Government, the Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA) project continued to provide technical assistance, training and exchanges in Peru and Uruguay. In October, an Andean Sub-regional Meeting was held in Bolivia, and in Guatemala for Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, for consultations on

fundamental aspects of the relationship between social integration and drugs with 82 representatives attending in total.

5. **The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)** provided technical assistance to Colombia, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Suriname and Uruguay in the implementation and analysis of drug use surveys. The Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama received OID technical assistance in setting up drug information networks, while the Dominican Republic received assistance to conduct a study on the state of the heroin problem in the country. Twelve Caribbean countries undertook secondary student drug prevalence surveys: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago completed the data collection phase of the project and are at various stages of data analysis and report writing. The OID continued supporting drug information networks (DINs) with a regional training workshop held in Barbados, as well as supporting the implementation of a national household survey project in Suriname. Sampling of households, training, data collection and data entry are some of the activities that took place in 2013. The Fifth Biennial Meeting of Caribbean National Observatories on Drugs was held in November in St. Lucia with participation from all Caribbean member states, as well as representatives from Canada, Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda carried out surveys of their prison population to study the relationship between drugs and crime, with support from the OID which provided the methodology, technical assistance, training of survey teams and general coordination. Universities from Jamaica, Peru, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago received OID support to integrate interdisciplinary educational programs in their curricula to increase awareness and understanding of the drug problem. The University of the Southern Caribbean (USC) inaugurated the Center for Drug Prevention Studies of the USC as part of the OID educational development program. As part of the CICAD-CAMH partnership, to promote international research capacity for health professionals on drug issues, a group of 10 university professors from Latin America and the Caribbean completed the 12 week residency in Canada, receiving specialized training and mentoring. CICAD's cooperation with the COPOLAD program continued in 2013 with active participation in a number of activities under the program's different components. The Global SMART Program in Latin America continued to support member states in producing information, managing, analyzing and reporting on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances and in 2013 prepared a joint UNODC-CICAD report on "Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America 2014".

6. Within the framework of the **Demand Reduction (DR) Section**, a joint CICAD-PAHO Regional Program was established in response to the Memorandum of Understanding between OAS/SMS/CICAD and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on cooperation on Drug Demand Reduction. In coordination with PAHO and other partners, DR has begun formulating a glossary of terms on drugs and guidelines for the minimum criteria for opening and operating drug treatment centers. The Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) published the final versions of the training manual in both Spanish and English, after a thorough process of adaptation with local counterparts in beneficiary member states. This project is being implemented in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean in close coordination with the National Drug Commissions, Ministries of Health, Universities, and NGOs. CICAD worked in collaboration with the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) to train 354 service providers and establish guidelines for improving treatment systems and programs. CICAD also worked with the Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FEBRAC) to develop module I and II training materials and train a total

of 838 drug treatment counselors (755 participants in module I and 83 participants in module II). El Salvador began Phase II of the program, continuing with state recognized training and certification, including training for the Salvadoran Institute for Comprehensive Child and Adolescent Development (INSA) personnel. Costa Rica continued training in coordination with the Foundation of the University of Costa Rica (FUNDEVI), training a total of 413 individuals. Nicaragua began Phase II of the program, extending basic level training to the autonomous north and south regions (RAAN and RAAS). Guatemala initiated Phase II of the program in December 2013, carrying out the coordination and socialization components. Panama successfully finished Phase I of PROCER, training 84 drug treatment service providers from the Ministry of Health and NGOs. Honduras initiated Phase I of the program in December 2013. In Mexico, a training curriculum was adapted and, in coordination with the University of Guadalajara (UDG), 700 counselors from the six Mexican Pilot States were trained and evaluated. The Mexican training curriculum was presented to the General Directorate of Accreditation, Incorporation, and Assessment (DGAIR) of the Public Education Secretary (SEP) to serve as a standard for national level certification of addictions counselors. In the Caribbean, six member states participated in the Pilot Program, and each country selected five individuals to serve as their National Core Team of Trainers in prevention or treatment. Two pilot countries, Antigua and Barbuda and Jamaica, began trainings in late 2013. Continuing with the implementation of the Strengthening Prevention and Treatment Response Capacity to Smokable Cocaine in the Southern Cone Project, Johns Hopkins University (JHU) initiated the development of prevention and treatment protocols, compiled a directory of institutions working with youth in Campinas, Brazil, and offered an initial training for frontline service personnel.

7. In 2013, the **Supply Reduction and Control Measures Section** organized a total of 31 seminars and workshops on strategic and operational counterdrug intelligence, precursor chemical control, law enforcement investigative techniques, counternarcotics customs enforcement, and internet drug trafficking investigations; and trained 938 law enforcement and customs officers and other participants from 28 member states. The capacity building program was subjected to a third party evaluation with very favorable results. The evaluator noted that the capacity building program activities achieve their objectives of increasing awareness and capacity as well as promoting a common approach and greater cooperation and coordination among agencies and countries. He further stated that "...without question the capacity building training activities have greatly contributed to keen appreciation of the threats and challenges related to drug trafficking." In addition he noted that some participants described this as some of the most useful training they had attended and that some participants had already started to implement some of the techniques shared in the training. Finally the evaluator noted the observation of participants who shared their confidence that "...trained supervisors and managers would ensure that new skills and techniques be made as policy or standard operating procedures within the various law enforcement bodies." The Groups of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking and Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products both met in Lima, Peru. These meetings provided the opportunity for experts to discuss challenges and new threats related to these two areas of activity and best practices to deal with them. ES/CICAD working with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago made important progress regarding the establishment of a regional counterdrug intelligence training school for English-speaking member states of the Caribbean.

8. In 2013, the **Anti-Money Laundering Section** carried out 16 specialized AML/CFT courses and workshops and 2 technical assistance sessions. These activities impacted over 750 participants. The Seized and Forfeited Asset Management project, BIDAL, organized a technical visit with officials from El Salvador to Colombia, with the aim of exchanging experiences in management of

seized and confiscated assets, as well as on in rem forfeiture matters; presented the Proposal for the Improvement of the Forfeited Assets Management System and carried out five national workshops on seized and forfeited assets administration in Honduras, Peru, Paraguay, Mexico and Uruguay. The training on the special investigative techniques applied on money laundering investigations was held in Nicaragua, Honduras and Peru in February, April and June, respectively, and totaled 124 participants. CICAD also organized the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Course for Judges and Prosecutors (Peru and El Salvador) and the Mock Investigation and Mock trial (Guatemala and Peru). The Group of Experts for Money Laundering Control held its regular meetings in Washington D.C., and Brasilia, Brazil.

CHAPTER I: THE COMMISSION'S REGULAR SESSIONS

9. The Commission held its fifty-third regular session in Washington, D.C., May 20-22, 2013, and its fifty-fourth regular session in Bogota, Colombia, December 11-13, 2013. Costa Rica, represented by Mario Zamora, Minister of the Interior, Police and Public Security, acted as chair during the 2012-2013 period. The position of vice chair was held by Colombia. At the fifty-fourth regular session, Colombia, represented by Dr. Alfonso Gómez Méndez, Minister of Justice and Law took over the chair, with Guatemala assuming the role of Vice Chair.

A. 53RD REGULAR SESSION

10. Within the framework of the regular sessions, the analytical and scenarios Reports were presented to the Commissioners after which a group exercise was organized to explore next steps for each of the Scenarios. Panels were established on the various thematic chapters of the Report: Production and Supply of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Precursors, Drugs and Security; Legal and Regulatory Alternatives; The Economy of Drug Trafficking; Drugs and Development; and Drugs and Health. During the Session, the Commission also discussed new trends in addressing the drug problem through social crime prevention programs, and received the presentation of the work plan for the Demand Reduction Expert Group 2013-2014.

11. The following documents were approved by the Commission: the 2012 CICAD Annual Report (CICAD/doc.2016/13 rev.6) and its Resolution (CICAD/doc.2017/13 rev.7) to the forty-third session of the OAS General Assembly, June 2013; the CICAD Executive Secretariat 2013 Work Plan (CICAD/doc.2035/13); the Information Framework for the Development of Demand Reduction Public Policies, Plans and Programs (CICAD/doc.2019/13); the CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on the Construction of a Holistic Community-Based Model of Demand Reduction (CICAD/doc.2020/13).

B. 54TH REGULAR SESSION

12. At the fifty-fourth regular session in Bogota, Colombia, the Commission heard panels on the importance of public policy for prevention and treatment programs, the public health approach to address the drug problem in the Americas, the importance and role of research, information, and early warning systems to develop, monitor and evaluate evidence-based drug policy, the human rights approach and social integration to address the drug problem in the Americas, and new approaches and alternative models to incarceration. During the discussion of the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas, the Secretary General informed the Commission about the forums in which

the Report has been shared and disseminated, with varying coverage by the media, and pointed to four issues of interest to the authorities who formulate drug policies: public security (violence, corruption, and impunity); alternatives to incarceration (analysis of the proportionality of sentences, decriminalization, and alternative penalties); the public health approach and the use of evidence; and the economy of illicit drug trafficking (money laundering and management of confiscated assets).

13. The Commission received reports from the Group of Experts on Money Laundering Control, Maritime Narcotrafficking, Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products as well as the Report of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism. The Commission approved their meeting reports, work plans, and the documents prepared and submitted for review (CICAD/lavex/doc.17/13 rev.1 will be reviewed at CICAD 55) and elected new chairs for the next term (see individual expert group paragraphs for details). The Commission also received a presentation on the civil society event which took place as a side event to CICAD 54, which included recommendations from a public health, civil society and human rights standpoint.

CHAPTER II: THE REPORT ON THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE AMERICAS

14. At the request of the Heads of State and Government at the Sixth Summit of the Americas in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in April 2012, a study of hemispheric drug policy was commissioned under the leadership of the OAS Secretary General. The report would include an analysis of the results of the current policy in the Americas, and an exploration of new approaches to strengthen this struggle and make it more effective.

15. The OAS General Secretariat finalized the report with the coordination of area experts and other members of the Inter-American system and the international community, such as the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Latin American Development Bank (CAF), European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Abuse (EMCDDA), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in the preparation of the Analytical Report. The CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) provided technical, research, editorial and administrative support, locating and tapping relevant expertise, organizing meetings, assisting in preparing and translating multiple drafts of the reports and supporting documents. Additionally, in January 2013 the CICAD Executive Secretariat, with the support of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, conducted a two day outreach meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago with nearly 90 participants from almost every country in the Caribbean region to gather regional inputs for the Report. The OAS General Secretariat also worked alongside Reos Partners an international consulting firm using the methodology of innovator Adam Kahane, and the *Centro de Liderazgo y Gestión* (CLG), a Colombian consulting firm, to produce four forward-looking-scenarios of potential drug futures to the year 2025. Meetings took place in Panama in January and March 2013.

16. The two reports, collectively known as the OAS Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas, were completed under the supervision of the OAS General Secretariat during the months of April and May and delivered to the Head of the Sixth Summit of the Americas, President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia, on May 17th in Bogota, Colombia during a public release at the presidential palace. The Report aimed to stimulate discussion on the drug problem in the hemisphere and to further the mutually developed and agreed commitments made by member states contained in the OAS 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and Plan of Action.

17. On May 20, 2013, the OAS Secretary General also released the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas at the Permanent Council and briefed CICAD Commissioners at the fifty-third regular session in Washington, D.C., May 20 – 22, 2013. The topic of the report was also discussed by member states at the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala in June 2013.

18. CICAD and the OAS General Secretariat disseminated the Report throughout the hemisphere and Europe during a multitude of bilateral and multilateral events in order to advance in some of the report's findings. Among these multilateral events, it included meetings of heads of government of the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations.

19. The OAS Secretary General also met with CICAD Commissioners during the fifty-fourth regular session in Bogota, Colombia, to discuss some of the key findings of the report and to advance a series of activities that came out of these findings. The Secretary General informed the Commission about the forums in which the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas has been shared and disseminated, with varying coverage by the media, and pointed to four issues of interest to the authorities who formulate drug policies.

CHAPTER III: ACTIONS BY CICAD TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

(Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs 2010, Guidelines 8 and 52)

20. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) began the Sixth Evaluation Round in March 2013 with a new evaluation methodology based on the member states' level of implementation of 27 common recommendations. These recommendations are based on the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, 2011-2015, and focus on five areas: Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures and International Cooperation. In 2013, with the support of the MEM Section of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD (ES/CICAD), the following MEM activities were conducted:

Workshops for the MEM National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)

21. On February 27-28, the 16 officials designated as NCEs in the English-speaking member states and Haiti (one per country) met in Nassau, The Bahamas, to receive training on the new MEM process for the Sixth Round, which included the Evaluation Survey, the Handbook on Evaluation Criteria, the Procedural Manual, the evaluation cycle, and the requirements for the reports. The National Anti-Drug Secretariat (NADS) of The Bahamas provided in-country support for this activity.

22. On March 14-15, the 18 officials designated as NCEs in the Spanish-speaking member states and Brazil (one per country) met in Lima, Peru to receive training on the new MEM process for the Sixth Round, which included the Evaluation Survey, the Handbook on Evaluation Criteria, the Procedural Manual, the evaluation cycle and the requirements for the reports. The National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) provided in-country support for this activity.

Preparatory Session of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

23. The GEG met on August 27-28, 2013 in Miami, Florida in a preparatory session to begin the Sixth Evaluation Round; the meeting was attended by experts from the 34 member states. The participating experts exchanged ideas, elected their General Coordinator, organized themselves into five thematic groups, and became familiar with the guidelines for evaluation and preparation of the different draft national evaluation reports. A timetable was prepared for the drafting and review of the reports, prior to the First GEG Drafting Session, to be held in November 2013.

First GEG Drafting Session of the Sixth Round (Punta Cana, Dominican Republic)

24. The GEG held its first drafting session in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic on November 18-23, 2013, which was attended by experts from 30 member states. The purpose of the meeting was to review the 34 draft evaluation reports, which had a total of 918 recommendations (27 recommendations per country). The reports were drafted by the five thematic groups, working both online, and in-person meetings, which reviewed and analyzed the information provided by the member states, and prepared the evaluation reports in accordance with the guidelines established for the evaluation process for the Sixth Round. Given the complexity of the discussions, the topics addressed and the challenges encountered, the Commission decided at its fifty-fourth regular session held in December 2013 to continue the GEG's Plenary to complete the evaluations.

Coordination Meetings and Workshops

25. With the support of the MEM Section of CICAD (ES/CICAD), over 15 meetings took place in 2013 with government officials and institutions five countries: Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, to provide information about the Sixth Round of the MEM and the new evaluation instrument, to sensitize national authorities, and to encourage a more active participation by member states in the evaluation process.

B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 9-13)

26. With the support of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD (ES/CICAD), the Institutional Strengthening Section continued in 2013 to build the capacities of the different government agencies and non-governmental entities working on the drug issue in the member states, by assisting in the design, execution, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, plans, strategies, processes and tools. It also supported local initiatives, and horizontal and inter-agency cooperation to enable the countries to provide an appropriate, holistic and sustainable response to the challenges of the drug problem.

27. To this end, the Institutional Strengthening Section conducted technical assistance, training, strategic analysis, knowledge management, and awareness activities, as well as coordination of activities and fostering of policy dialogue and partnerships to provide support for each country's institutional and legal framework, using a programmatic approach based on cooperation among the various Sections of CICAD, the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security and the General Secretariat.

Public Policies on Drugs: Development and Evaluation

28. This program continues to provide the member states with technical assistance on the creation and enhancement of institutional and policy components, by supporting them in the design, execution, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, plans and strategies on the drug question. The ES/CICAD supports the professional development of the competent authorities and the National Drug Commissions and their staff.

29. The ES/CICAD provided assistance to Honduras, Panama and the Dominican Republic in their development of national strategies. It also developed technical tools, such as manuals and guidelines, for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national drug policies.

Legislation on Drugs in the Americas (LEDA)

30. This project continued to examine the drug laws of the member states, with particular emphasis on sanctions for drug-related offenses. This information served as a research tool for the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas, which was delivered in May 2013. The member states have expressed interest in reducing their prison populations, and consider the project to be a useful source of information. Five countries were selected to be part of a preliminary analysis of the application of sanctions for violations of drug laws.

31. Other forms of comparative legislation include recent developments with regard to the reform of cannabis control. More recently, the project conducted an exhaustive comparative analysis of the three existing models of regulation of the legal availability of cannabis in the hemisphere. The project was suspended briefly while awaiting approval by the Project Evaluation Committee (CEP) for the second phase, which was granted December 7, 2013. The second phase of the project calls for a new analysis of the application in member states of laws on drug-related offenses.

Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA)

32. In 2013, with support from the Spanish Government, through the Spanish International Cooperation for Development Agency (AECID) and the Government Delegation for the Spanish National Drug Plan (PNSD), the SAVIA project continued to provide technical assistance, training and exchanges in a number of countries of the region, chiefly in Peru and Uruguay, and continued to support decentralization and the implementation of local policies on drug use. Over the 2011-2013 period, SAVIA placed emphasis on capacity-building in the areas of drug abuse and the development of public policies on social integration and drugs.

33. In 2013, the activities programmed in the Memoranda of Understanding signed by CICAD and the National Drug Commissions of Peru and Uruguay were monitored: these activities included training (the SAVIA Academy), co-funding of local initiatives, exchanges of good practices, and horizontal and regional cooperation on local policies on drug use and participation of their officials in regional seminars and study visits.

34. In total, SAVIA co-financed seven local projects on drug use in Uruguay and one in Peru. Most of these projects worked or are working in the areas of school-based prevention, community prevention, mass communications, productive enterprises for youth, social integration of [drug] dependent persons, and development of options for the use of free time. The initiatives that were

supported in each country depended on each country's decision to concentrate on a particular number of municipalities. The project design sheets and the budget breakdowns for each project were received and reviewed.

35. In Uruguay, support was given to initiatives in the Departments of: Canelones, Colonia (Carmelo and Tarariras), Montevideo, Florida and Rivera: the operating costs were covered for local prevention and social inclusion projects carried out under an agreement between the National Drug Board (JND) and the development agencies or local entities responsible for executing them.

36. During June 4-7, 2013, a mission took place to Montevideo, Uruguay to meet with the authorities of national agencies on inclusive policies for people in treatment for problem drug use: representatives of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), State Sanitation Works Office (OSE), Ministry of Education and Culture, National Employment and Training Institute (INEFOP), National Cooperativism Institute (INACOOOP), National Administration of Telecommunications, National Administration of Power Plants and Electrical Transmissions (UTE), Social Insurance Bank (BPS), State Insurance Bank (BSE), National Port Administration, National Administration of Fuels, Alcohol and Portland Cement (ANCAP), Inter-Union Assembly of Workers - Workers' National Convention (PIT-CNT) attended. The project also participated in a training workshop on "In-depth training for education and jobs stakeholders," for local stakeholders working on projects for social inclusion and job entry of drug users (*Projovent*, internships, competitions for funds). Discussion centered on conceptual issues, the definition of the characteristics of the profile of the participants in the proposals, and the necessary adjustments to the methodology needed to ensure they complete the proposed activities, and the job competencies model from the point of view of treatment centers.

37. The SAVIA project also took part in an international workshop on social and job inclusion for persons in treatment for problem drug use, entitled: "Towards an Uruguayan model of social insertion." It was a workshop that created an environment of exchange and discussion among strategic stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels in order to enhance the Uruguayan model for social insertion of drug users, and to reach agreements on continuing to work on the topic throughout the entire country.

38. In Peru, SAVIA supported the development of the baseline of the community intervention model in the Municipality of Ventanilla, as a reference point for improving the quality of life, and strengthening and empowering the inhabitants of Pesquero III – Pachacutec in relation to drug demand reduction and social suffering. The outcomes of this work were written up in a technical report and a database was made available to the technical staff of DEVIDA, for use in an intervention in the town, which is in the north of Lima.

39. From September 23, 2013 to February 23, 2014, an "Online Course was Given on Key Aspects of Public Administration for Drug Demand Reduction," under the institutional coordination of DEVIDA and with support from SAVIA; this course consisted of four training modules (on public administration strategies, demand reduction, human capital and quality). 108 people participated; all those who applied for a study grant received one (57% were women), from 20 regions of Peru, notably Lima (40%), Amazonas (7%), Lambayeque (7%), Huánuco (5%), Puno (5%) and Tacna (5%).

40. Under the inter-agency agreement between DEVIDA and the Municipality of Ventanilla, the SAVIA project co-financed the development and implementation of activities to coordinate

community and institutional networks, implementation of active listening spaces, networking, street work, assessments, systematic consolidation, training in basic aspects of demand reduction and social suffering, monitoring and evaluation.

41. On November 11-15, 2013, as part of the SAVIA project's horizontal cooperation strategy, support was given to three DEVIDA staff for a short study visit to Chile; the visits were coordinated by the Chilean National Service for Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Rehabilitation (SENDA). The organizations visit included the *Emplea* Foundation, Housing in Support of Social Integration Social (VAIS) in two locations, entities of the Judiciary, and the Mental Health Community Center in Concepción.

Social Integration

42. The SAVIA project supported a workshop on social and workplace integration for individuals at risk and in drug treatment, entitled "Building a country proposal," which was held on March 25-27 in Lima, Peru. The workshop was attended by 34 officials of Peruvian institutions, including the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, the National Prison Institute (INPE), the Judiciary, municipalities, NGOs community associations and treatment centers. The workshop was designed to examine approaches and present experiences with social and workplace integration from Uruguay and Chile, representatives of which participated in the workshop. The legal and regulatory framework supporting these initiatives in the countries invited was reviewed, and there was theoretical and practical discussion of the bases, strengths and gaps. The workshop concluded with an initial country roadmap on the subject.

43. Also under the SAVIA project, and based on the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and the road map prepared for the Social Integration Program, which was approved by the Commission in May 2011, the Institutional Development Section of the ES/CICAD continued to work on a revision of the methodological and conceptual approach of a "reference guide for the development of public policies on social integration and drugs," and continued to gather information on the state of the art and strategies on this subject in the region, to develop initiatives and thus firm up application at the local level.

44. Continuing the process of validating the document on social integration and drugs through inter-agency and sub-regional meetings, two meetings were convened and organized by CICAD/OAS, the Government Delegation for the Spanish National Drug Plan (DGPNsD) and AECID. These meetings completed a round of consultations and discussions on fundamental aspects of the complex relationship between social integration and drugs.

- a. Andean Sub-regional Meeting, held October 14-17, 2013 in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.
- b. Sub-regional Meeting for Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, held October 28-31, 2013 in Antigua, Guatemala.

45. 28 representatives in the areas of labor, social development, education, health, justice, security, civil society and the National Drug Commissions of each country (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) took part in the Andean Sub-regional Meeting. The meeting worked on three questions to develop strategies for the social inclusion of individuals involved in different ways in the drug

problem (production, drug dealing and drug use); one conceptual proposal of social integration were developed to address one local setting with problems in these three areas.

46. 54 representatives of the same sectors in each participating country (Mexico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama) took part in the Sub-regional Meeting for Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic and formulated six conceptual proposals for intervention.

47. In Brazil, CICAD technical staff participated throughout 2013 in an initiative on community responses to the problem of drug use, and strengthened ties with civil society through meetings with representatives of local institutions, community stakeholders, professionals from a treatment services network and officials from national commissions; they sought to find experiences and sustainable options for social and workplace insertion of people with different forms of involvement with the drug problem.

Drug Treatment Courts in the Americas

48. On the basis of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, CICAD made substantial progress with its program to help governments explore what is needed to offer court-supervised treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare to drug-dependent offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or incarceration (known as “Drug Treatment Courts or DTCs”). Through this type of program, a multidisciplinary team led by a judge provides treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services. By the end of 2013, DTCs were in operation in Argentina (Salta), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica in addition to the already operating DTCs in the United States, Canada, Chile and Mexico. When CICAD began its DTC program for the Americas, only five countries in the hemisphere had this type of program. Now there are nine; two are about to open, and three more (Peru, Colombia and Belize) are at the exploratory stage.

49. The Drug Treatment Court Program for the Americas provided assistance to member states to explore the viability of this model, working with national drug commissions, the judiciary, senior health officials and other professionals to address specific needs. In 2013, the program also cooperated with PAHO to identify synergies between the two organizations and thus ensure the necessary communications with the Ministries of Health and the health sector as a whole. Most of the participating member states have signed an MOU with the OAS in order to carry out program activities.

50. More than 500 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers and policy makers (multidisciplinary Drug Treatment Court teams) participated in program activities in 2013, including the following:

51. Study visits (which included practical training inside the courtroom): In July 2013, teams from Drug Treatment Courts in Argentina (Salta), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Peru travelled to Washington, D.C. for training. This study visit lasted five days, and coincided with the annual DTC meeting of the U.S. National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) in Washington. All facets of a DTC were fully covered, including training on DTC roles, a visit to a DTC session in Maryland, and simulations that put the lessons learned during the visit into practice.

52. Training and planning workshops: A number of meetings were held in San José, Costa Rica to strengthen judicial networks, health networks, interagency cooperation, develop judicial and health operating protocols, support implementation of pilot plans, and share DTC expertise (participation of DTC teams and legislators); activities took place in Salta, Argentina and Lima, Peru which included mock trials, technical assistance and exchange of information on the latest developments with DTCs, and the development of operational or process protocols; similar activities were carried out in Bridgetown, Barbados, with the participation of DTC teams and legislators. A training meeting was held in Trinidad and Tobago; planning and training activities took place in Panama; and exploratory planning meetings were held in Belize and Colombia. Overall, 14 workshops were held in 2013, with each workshop lasting approximately three days; more than 250 professionals from the health and justice sectors participated.

53. Under the DTCs Program for the Americas, Pilot drug treatment court projects were formally launched in 2013: in Argentina (Salta), October 16, Costa Rica (Pavas and San Jose), February 27, Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo), June 14 and Jamaica (St. Thomas), November 21.

54. Diagnostic Study of the Addictions Treatment Courts (as the DTCs are known in Mexico) in Guadalupe and Monterrey in Mexico: The DTC Program organized a study involving observation, individual qualitative interviews, discussion groups and group interviews to collect different views and gain a clearer understanding of the processes and outcomes of the Addictions Treatment Court in Guadalupe, Nuevo Leon. The findings of this study will be presented in Mexico.

55. Monitoring and evaluation of Drug Treatment Courts: As the result of information gathered during meetings with evaluation experts in 2013, CICAD-OAS moved forward with a handbook on evaluation for DTCs, which will be published.

56. Donors and principal partners: The Governments of Canada, the United States and Trinidad and Tobago financed implementation of this phase of the program. In addition to the contributions by the authorities, national drug commissions, the judiciary and the health sector of each of the participating countries, the activities were carried out with the cooperation of a number of organizations, including, the Canadian Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals (CADTCP), the U.S. National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), the Center for Court Innovation (CCI), American University, the International Association of Drug Treatment Courts (IADTC), and *Paz Ciudadana* (Chile) among others.

C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guideline 12)

57. Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) section of the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) has a mandate to promote and support a hemispheric drug information and investigation network, with and for OAS member states. Counterparts from the hemisphere include the National Drug Observatories, Drug Information Networks, Universities and international agencies. The summary of activities presented below describes the work carried out throughout 2013 with each partner.

Support to Latin American Drug Observatories

58. The Governments of Colombia, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Suriname and Uruguay all received technical assistance from the ES/CICAD OID staff in preparing, implementing and analyzing major drug use surveys, as well as preparing analytical reports on the results (as was the case of Colombia with five departmental or subregional reports and the report on the 2008 survey of drug use in the general population). MOU with Colombia was signed to carry out a study on the economic costs of drugs in the country which already has commenced.

59. The Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama received ES/CICAD OID technical assistance in setting up drug information networks, based on an initial national diagnostic of the status of human resources, stakeholders, available information sources and other factors for tracking drug-related trends in supply and demand. Specialized training was made available to these national networks.

60. The Dominican Republic received ES/CICAD OID technical assistance to conduct a study on the state of the heroin problem in the country. This study carried out a census of treatment centers throughout the country and interviewed heroin users from treatment centers, ambulatory centers, and prisons. Panama and El Salvador also received ES/CICAD OID technical assistance to conduct studies on drug use among university students. These last two studies are currently in process.

Support to Caribbean Drug Observatories

61. Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda carried out surveys of their prison populations to study the relationship between drugs and crime. The studies collected information on the socio-demographic profile of the charged and convicted adult inmates in the prison systems, drug use history, criminal history as well as related issues. The ES/CICAD OID provided the survey methodology, technical assistance, training of survey teams, project coordination, final editorial preparation of the publication, and some funding.

62. 12 Caribbean countries undertook a major effort to carry out secondary student drug prevalence surveys during the same academic year which would set a solid baseline for reliable comparisons across the region and over time. The ES/CICAD OID provided the standardized methodology, technical assistance, funding and coordination for this initiative. The participating national teams met in Paramaribo, Suriname in January 2013 for training in preparation for the surveys. Participants were able to review the methodology and questionnaire, prepare a work plan and determine timelines. In 2013, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, completed the data collection phase of the project and are at various stages of data analysis and report writing.

63. In May 2013, the ES/CICAD OID continued supporting drug information networks (DINs) with a regional training workshop held in Bridgetown, Barbados. Local stakeholders from the Barbados DIN along with participants from Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives from the various DINs delivered presentations on the activities being implemented by their offices and participants engaged in an early warning discussion, and reviewed the results of a pilot project to collect treatment center data.

64. The ES/CICAD OID supported the implementation of a national household survey project in Suriname. This project seeks to carry out a nationally representative household drug prevalence survey in Suriname. Among other things, this project aims to carry out sound epidemiology-based

research on drug use in the general population in Suriname by applying the standardized SIDUC research methodology and protocols. The field work for this project has already been completed and the ES/CICAD OID is working with the local authorities to support the data analysis and report writing.

65. The 5th Biennial Meeting of Caribbean National Observatories on Drugs took place on November 12 and 13, 2013 in Castries, St. Lucia. All Caribbean member states participated, together with representatives from Canada, Bermuda, and The Cayman Islands. There were presentations on the CICAD 2013 Drug Report and the Treatment Center Pilot Project that was implemented in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The latest available results from recent prison studies and school surveys were presented and discussed. Countries were able to share new early warning information from their drug information networks and there was a panel discussion on the University Partnership Project with a focus on how to foster a better working relationship between universities and national drug observatories.

Educational Development

66. Universities from Jamaica, Peru, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago received ES/CICAD technical and financial support to integrate interdisciplinary educational programs in their curricula as part of a comprehensive strategy to increase awareness and understanding of the drug problem and promote the creation of a regional academic and scientific platform of information.

67. The University of the Southern Caribbean (USC), from Trinidad and Tobago, inaugurated the Center for Drug Prevention Studies of the USC, as part of the activities comprised in the agreement with the ES/CICAD as part of the educational development program.

68. Representatives from the universities and National Drug Commissions from Central America undertook major efforts to create the “Regional Center on Evidence-Based Drug Research for Central America” and the ES/CICAD supported this initiative by participating in the first meeting, and proving the airfare for the participants to attend the event that took place in Costa Rica in June 17-19, 2013.

69. CICAD and CAMH continued with their partnership to promote international research capacity for health professionals on drug issues, the eighth time that the program has been offered. A group of 10 university professors from Latin America and the Caribbean completed the 12-week (June to August, 2013) residency in Canada, receiving specialized training and mentoring. They returned to their countries to gather data for a multi-center study on: “Attitudes in ten urban communities toward persons who abuse drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean.” The participants have nine months to complete their research.

International Cooperation

70. CICAD’s cooperation with the COPOLAD program continued in 2013, with active participation in a number of activities under the program’s different components:

Second Working Meeting and Consensus on Methods, Indicators and Protocols (Activity 2.2.3.2., led by Uruguay, with the cooperation of Argentina and coordination by EMCDDA and OID-CICAD). April 8-9, 2013 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Working Group on Implementation of the *Indicator on Drug-related Deaths and Mortality in Demand Reduction (IMRCD)* (Activity 2.3.1.1, led by SEDRONAR (Argentina) with the cooperation of CICAD). August 1-2, 2013 in Buenos Aires Argentina.

Working Group on Implementation of Indicators on Drug Supply (Activity 2.3.1.2, under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Law of Colombia, with the cooperation of CICAD). September 10-11, 2013, held in Bogota, Colombia.

Second Training Course for National Observatories on Drugs: “Drafting and Presentation of Reports and Scientific Articles” (Activity 2.4.3.2., led by Peru with the cooperation of the OID-CICAD and PAHO). April 16-18, 2013, held in Lima, Peru.

2nd Workshop on Thematic Twinning: “Development and Analysis of Data Collection Instruments on Problem Drug Use: Alcohol, Cannabis and Cocaine” (Activity 2.5.3.2., led by Portugal with the cooperation of Uruguay). April 10-12, 2013, held in Montevideo, Uruguay.

3rd Workshop on Thematic Twinning: “Meeting of National Observatories of Latin America and the European Union” (Activity 2.5.3.3., led by Portugal in coordination with EMCDDA and the OID-CICAD). September 30—October 2, 2013, held in Lisbon, Portugal.

4th Workshop on Thematic Twinning: “Key Points for Further Implementation of the Indicator on Treatment.” (Activity 2.5.3.4, led by SENDA (Chile) and coordinated by EMCDDA, OID-CICAD and SICAD (Portugal), held in Santiago, Chile, December 3-5, 2013).

Working Group on Research (Activity 2.7.4); Promoting Evidence in Drug Demand Reduction (Activity 2.7.4.1.). The group met in Lisbon, Portugal on January 24-25, 2013.

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

71. The Global SMART Program has been operating in the countries of Latin America since January 2011. Its purpose is to support the member states in producing information on, managing, analyzing and reporting on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, including both trafficking patterns and patterns of use and treatment. In 2013, the SMART Program in Latin America supported a study that was conducted in universities in the Andean countries; contributed to an update of the protocols for national surveys by including topics related to synthetic drugs; held its second regional meeting, attended by delegates from 13 Latin American countries; participated in the meeting of CICAD’s Expert Group on Chemical Substances and in the meeting of HONLEA for Latin America; supported the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), via the PREDEM project, by providing training on research methodologies for a future qualitative study on the use of marijuana, cocaine and synthetic drugs by Andean youth, and participated in the meeting of Caribbean National Drug Observatories. In 2013, the SMART Program also prepared a joint UNODC-CICAD report on “Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America, 2014.”

DEMAND REDUCTION
(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 14-26)

72. The Demand Reduction section of the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) promotes the development of strategic lines of action and public policies in accordance with the Plan of Action, 2011-2015, of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and contributes with member states in the development and promotion of sustainable, evidence-based public policies, strategies, plans and programs to promote healthy lifestyles, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent individuals.

The Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER)

73. In Mexico, PROCCER completed the training of 756 treatment providers in six States (Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Estado de México, Jalisco and the Federal District), in coordination with the National Council against the Addictions (CONADIC), the National Center for the Prevention and Control of the Addictions (CENADIC), and the University of Guadalajara (UDG).

74. In the last quarter of the year, a quantitative and qualitative evaluation was conducted, also in coordination with the University of Guadalajara, of the skills, knowledge and competences of the personnel who had been trained, with highly satisfactory results.

75. The *“Addictions Counselor’s Handbook based on Job Competency Rule CENCLIN/2011/007”* was completed and distributed.

76. During December 9-10, 2013, a workshop was held in Mexico City, Mexico, on *“Analysis and Validation of the Mexican Standard for Addictions Counselor Competencies,”* attended by over 30 specialists in the addictions from different public and private institutions; the purpose was to define the standard for competencies of addictions counselling in Mexico. This standard will be the basis on which the Bureau for Accreditation, Admission and Revalidation (DGAIR) of the Secretariat for Public Education of Mexico (SEP) will officially begin the process of certifying PROCCER counsellors in Mexico.

77. In Central America, the first phase of PROCCER began in the last quarter of 2013 in Honduras, in coordination with the Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Dependency (IHADFA). The second phase of PROCCER began in Guatemala, in coordination with the Executive Secretariat of the Commission against the Addictions and Drug Trafficking (SECCATID). Strategic alliances were established in both countries with the principal universities.

78. The second phase of PROCCER began in El Salvador, in coordination with the National Anti-Drug Commission (CNA) and the Dr. José Matías Delgado University, with training for the second generation of certified socio-therapists and refresher courses for certified therapists. The training events were attended by 90 participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations, with the important participation of key institutions in the health field, such as the Ministry of Health and the Salvadoran Social Security Institute.

79. In this second phase in El Salvador, training was also given using an ad hoc curriculum to 82 staff of the Salvadoran Institute for Holistic Child and Adolescent Development, the Bureau of Prisons and the Bureau of Intermediate Centers.

80. The second phase of PROCCER began in Nicaragua in coordination with the National Council against Organized Crime (CNCCO). The training involved the South Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAS) and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), and was attended by 50 participants, including general practitioners, psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, social workers, nurses, teachers, counsellors and other professionals from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and the Women's Bureau of the National Police, the Nicaraguan Army, Ministry of the Family, Social Welfare of the Municipalities, Judicial Appeals Court, members of the 19th of July Sandinista Youth and local universities.

81. Based on a situational assessment and using an ad hoc training curriculum, five training events were held as part of the Program, attended by 162 key staff of seven Nicaraguan penitentiaries.

82. An important component of the second phase of PROCCER in Nicaragua was the development of the protocol for the pre-certification, certification and eligibility of program participants, in coordination with the Nicaraguan Autonomous National University and the Ministry of Health.

83. In Costa Rica, PROCCER trained 101 program participants from government and non-governmental institutions at levels II, III and IV, as defined in the PROCCER training curriculum for Costa Rica. These training events were coordinated by the Costa Rican Institute on Drugs (ICD) and the University of Costa Rica Foundation (FUNDEVI).

84. An important milestone in the development of the Program in Costa Rica was the fact that the Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (IAFA), which by law is responsible for matters related to the certification of human resources, has presented a project entitled "*Preparation of criteria and standards for the certification of human resources who care for persons with problems associated with psychoactive substance use,*" which will begin the final phase of certification in Costa Rica.

85. PROCCER in Panama completed the first phase of execution. In 2013, in coordination with the National Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug-Related Crimes (CONAPRED), a mapping and assessment was done of institutions that provide treatment and rehabilitation services nation-wide, along with an assessment of their human resources and client profiles, and a legal analysis in order to establish the protocols and mechanisms for certification. These assessments were presented to a plenary meeting of CONAPRED, chaired by the Attorney General of the Nation, in November 2013.

86. In the training component, CONAPRED established partnerships with the National University of Panama and with the Santa María Catholic University. Two diploma courses on the addictions were given, and two seminars on psychopharmacology were held, with 84 participants, including therapists and health professionals working in non-governmental organizations and in the State public health system.

87. Panama has formed a National Commission for Certification by levels and competencies, of which all the institutions, Ministries and universities that can serve as guarantors of the certification process in Panama are members. This Commission is chaired by the Ministry of Health.

88. In 2013, the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) conducted one level I diploma course, two level II diploma courses and one level III diploma course, as part of the FLACT training and certification program; 240 individuals from most of the twenty countries that are members of FLACT participated. In 2013, FLACT developed guidelines on improving treatment systems and programs.

89. On May 6-9, in San Salvador, El Salvador, FLACT conducted a workshop to evaluate the level I diploma courses for Central America, in which 16 people participated.

90. The Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FEBRACT) developed training materials for modules I and II, which combine theory and practice, and cover 160 hours.

91. In 2013, FEBRACT trained 755 participants in module I (12 courses during the year) and 83 participants in module II (2 courses).

92. In the Caribbean member states, an exercise of mapping and assessment of human resources was conducted in order to determine training needs, along with the profiles of human resources and institutions. In 2013, the Program's five-module treatment and rehabilitation training manual was adapted specifically for the countries of the Caribbean. The prevention curriculum and training manual was developed in coordination with the Cayetano Heredia University in Peru.

93. A training-of-trainers event was held at the beginning of 2013 for the national prevention and treatment training teams in the pilot countries: Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago and The Bahamas. These national teams will provide introductory-level training in country for drug use prevention professionals and treatment providers.

94. In 2013, the Department of Psychiatry of the University of the West Indies (UWI) agreed to develop and apply a certification mechanism for personnel trained by PROCCER. The candidates for certification must attend face-to-face training events, complete their training courses and related exercises, and sit a final certification exam, which will include both theoretical and practical assessments to determine their competencies.

Cooperation with PAHO

95. A Joint CICAD-PAHO Regional Program was developed in response to the Memorandum of Understanding between OAS/SMS/CICAD and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on cooperation on Drug Demand Reduction. Five areas of work were established: 1) policy, 2) services, 3) information systems, 4) publications, and 5) joint events, and the groundwork was laid for the following priority deliverables in 2014:

- Guidelines on minimum criteria for start-up and maintenance of operations in addictions treatment centers in the Americas.
- Model structure and organization of an addictions care system as part of the health services network.

- Glossary of terms on drugs.

D. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 27-45)

96. The CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) Supply Reduction and Control Measures section activities are aimed at assisting member states to build their capacities to reduce the illicit production, distribution and supply of drugs and the diversion of chemical products used to manufacture these drugs, in accordance with those programs approved by the Commission. The ES/CICAD also provides guidance in strengthening legislation, regulations and other measures to control chemical substances usually associated with the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical products that could become addictive.

97. In 2013, the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures section organized a total of 31 seminars and workshops and trained 938 law enforcement and customs officers and other participants from 28 member states. This was accomplished through cooperation with several governmental agencies and other international/regional organizations. Technical assistance is provided in the following four specialized training areas:

Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD)

98. ERCAIAD completed another year of operation under the leadership of the Colombian National Police. During 2013 three four-week multinational courses (79 participants) took place on strategic and prospective counterdrug police intelligence in Colombia with funding support from the United States. Within the framework of ERCAIAD four additional two-week regional seminars on specialized operational counterdrug intelligence subjects were delivered in Argentina, Chile, Guatemala and Panama for a total of 110 officers from these countries.

99. With funding support from Canada, ES/CICAD made significant progress towards establishing a parallel regional counterdrug intelligence training school for the Caribbean. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago indicated its support for the initiative and its agreement to host the school. ES/CICAD organized a meeting of senior counterdrug intelligence officials from the region and others from relevant agencies in Trinidad and Tobago to more precisely define the framework of the initiative and map the way ahead to a pilot seminar.

Control of Narcotrafficking

100. Illicit drug production and trafficking is constantly changing and counterdrug law enforcement officers need to have the skills and knowledge to effectively and safely carry out their responsibilities. During 2013 ES/CICAD delivered seven seminars on various counterdrug investigative technique specialties. These seminars took place in Barbados, Colombia and Peru with 218 officers participating.

101. ES/CICAD and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) continued their collaboration on the Jetway program, a risk management approach for passengers that uses human behavior to identify travelers who may be carrying illicit drugs or other contraband. Within this program two two-week train-the-trainer seminars were delivered in Bogota, Colombia and Bridgetown, Barbados. A total of 68 officers participated in these seminars. Trainers from these two seminars will be used to

replicate the training in their own country and will be used to assist in similar train the trainer seminars in other countries.

102. Two seminars were organized in partnership with the Colombian National Police: micro trafficking investigations with the Directorate of Intelligence (DIPOL) and chemical diversion investigations and interdiction operations with the Directorate of Counternarcotics (DIRAN). Additionally, three seminars on specialized operational/investigation law enforcement skills were delivered in collaboration with the counterdrug branch of the Peruvian National Police (DIRANDRO). A total of 150 participants from member states were trained.

103. Working in collaboration with the Government of France through its Inter-Agency Drug Control Training Center (CIFAD), ES/CICAD delivered a seminar in Argentina on the analysis of drug-related information using Excel. A total of 20 officers from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay participated in this seminar.

Control of Chemicals Substances, Synthetic Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products

104. The diversion of pharmaceutical drugs and the illicit production and trafficking of synthetic drugs including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is a growing global problem. It is a dynamic situation presenting many challenges for CICAD member states. Regulatory officials and counterdrug enforcement officers need to be aware of these changes including the new chemicals and processes being used to illegally produce these substances, how they are diverted and the new drugs that are being produced illegally.

105. ES/CICAD and the Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC) continued its productive relationship to deliver a regional seminar on chemical diversion and the illicit production of drugs. The seminar took place at the REDTRAC facility in Spanish Town, Jamaica, near Kingston. Two more seminars on this issue were delivered in Barbados and Grenada with the cooperation of the national drug control office in each host country. ES/CICAD also worked with DIRAN-Colombian National Police to deliver a seminar on chemical diversion. All of these seminars looked at how chemical substances are diverted and then in the illicit production of drugs. These are toxic substances so particular emphasis was placed on safe handling and other aspects of officer safety. In addition to the foregoing, ES/CICAD and the RCMP partnered to deliver a seminar in the illicit production of synthetic drugs in Guatemala. A total of 113 officers from Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago participated in these seminars.

106. During 2013 ES/CICAD continued its collaboration with the Swedish National Police to deliver seminars on the investigation of the sale of drugs over the internet. The seminars were delivered in St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia. They focused on the techniques and tools that can be used to investigate drugs sales over the internet. Participants were surprised to uncover evidence of this problem taking place in the host countries at that time. A total of 48 officers from Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines participated in these seminars.

107. The meeting of the CICAD Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, chaired by Peru met and finalized the following documents:

- Guide of Basic Elements to Consider in the Implementation of Mechanisms that Allow Authorities to Evaluate the Estimated Requirements of Controlled Substances
- Guide to Best Practices to Prevent the Counterfeiting of Precursor Chemicals
- Guide for Tracing Seized Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances
- Information Bulletin on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

108. All of these documents were approved by the Commission in Bogota, Colombia and Peru was re-elected as chair of the Group for a second term.

Maritime Narcotrafficking and Border, Port and Airport Drug Control Interdiction

109. Narcotraffickers move chemicals, illicitly produced drugs and related contraband by maritime and other means and smuggle them across international borders (maritime ports, airports and land borders). ES/CICAD has in place a program to help increase the capacity of member states to respond to the challenges presented by the foregoing.

110. ES/CICAD continued its partnership with the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC). Working with World BASC, ES/CICAD delivered a seminar on supply chain security and port security in the Dominican Republic. Participants included 85 individuals from the private and public sectors.

111. In 2013 ES/CICAD worked with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and the Department of Public Security (DPS) to deliver a seminar on Customs and Immigration Control and Border Security in St. Kitts and Nevis. The seminar included 45 customs and immigration officers from the host country.

112. ES/CICAD and CICTE also organized and delivered a two-week seminar on container control in Jamaica. This was a train-the-trainer seminar that included a total of 47 participants. The program looked the ways that narcotraffickers use containers to smuggle drugs and related contraband and how to target interdiction efforts.

113. The meeting of the CICAD Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, chaired by Peru, finalized the “Best Practices Guide to Prevent the Spread of Criminal Activities and Corruption in Maritime Port Facilities.” The Group also began work on a number of other resource documents. This document was approved by the Commission in Bogota, Colombia at which time Colombia was elected to chair the Group.

114. During 2013 ES/CICAD contracted an external evaluator to assess the capacity building program executed by the Supply Reduction Section. The results of the evaluation were very positive noting that the program achieved its objectives with respect to increased awareness, acquisition of new knowledge of techniques and approaches, advance common or compatible approaches, advance cooperation and coordination and the development of new responses. With respect to this last point the evaluator noted that “... seminar participants believe that, with proven guidelines to follow, they have the foundation for customizing and building practical protocols to be set in place.” The evaluator recommended that as is the case in the chemical control seminars “...every effort should continue to be made so that participants, in the future, can maintain ongoing access to the resources available through instructors, coordinators, and sponsors pertinent to updated counter-drug knowledge, expertise, and evolving trends.”

Program Evaluation

115. Among the various recommendations and observations the evaluator offered the following:

- The training would likely generate more direct and long lasting effects if it were delivered to more law enforcement agencies throughout the region. This extension of training (to also include officers at the supervisory and managerial levels) would help to streamline regional efforts to address challenges relating to drug and even human trafficking.
- The course provides critical and indispensable information.

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

116. CICAD training programs on money laundering control aim to improve and expand the capacities and capabilities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcement officers and analysts of financial intelligence units (FIUs) to control this crime. In 2013, the Anti-Money Laundering Section held training programs, courses, workshops and technical assistance programs in member countries as Peru, El Salvador, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Paraguay, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the United States. These activities impacted over 800 participants.

Seized and Forfeited Assets

117. Within the framework of the Seized and Forfeited Asset Management project (BIDAL), various activities have been performed in 2013:

- a) On March 6-8, the ES organized a technical visit with officials from El Salvador to Colombia, with the aim of exchanging experiences in management of seized and confiscated assets, as well as on *in rem* forfeiture matters;
- b) On May 14-17, the First Meeting of Preparation of the Proposal for the Improvement of the BIDAL Project was held in the Dominican Republic. It supported the Interagency Working Group (GTI) in the preparation and completion of the Proposal for the Improvement of the Forfeited Assets Management System, along with the writing and formal presentation of the Final Document to the national authorities;
- c) The ES supported and participated in the “Conference on money laundering proceeding from drug trafficking, the importance of asset investigation and of the asset recovery offices”, held on May 7-9 in San Jose, Costa Rica. The conference was executed within the framework of the EU technical assistance through COPOLAD Consortium.
- d) Finally, a workshop on seized and forfeited assets administration was held in Honduras (January 29 – February 1), Peru (April 16-19), Paraguay (June 11-14), Mexico (July 9-11) and Uruguay (July 29 – August 2), and in total 300 participants attended, including judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers.

e) On October, 29-31, the ES participated and supported the Conference “Exchange of Experiences on Managing Seized Assets from drug trafficking and money laundering”, organized by COPOLAD and held in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Capacity Building

118. In 2013, CICAD designed and implemented a workshop for prosecutors and law enforcement agents taking into consideration the importance of training in Special Investigative Techniques (SIT). Through numerous experiences and cases, the training explored the characteristics of the special investigative techniques, their complexities and risks, and best practices to achieve optimum preventive and judicial results. The SIT workshop was held in Nicaragua, Honduras and Peru in February, April and June, respectively, and totaled 124 participants.

119. CICAD also organized the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Course for Judges and Prosecutors. It explored elements for analysis and practical problem solutions from Spanish and Peruvian doctrine and jurisprudence concerning investigation of money laundering cases. This initiative was carried out in Peru in April and in El Salvador in October.

Technical Assistance and Cooperation

120. The ES/CICAD, within the Implementation of Technical Assistance Plan on Anti-Money Laundering in Peru, which is developed with the active participation and collaboration of the Implementation and Monitoring Committee of the National Strategy to Combat Money Laundering Actives of Peru (CONTRALAFT), has performed the following activities in 2013:

- a) A First Diagnostic Mission for the development of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Council of Legal State Defense took place on April, 3-5, and a Second Mission for the delivery of Results and Training for the development of the Unit, took place on ~~early~~ July 2-5;
- b) On April 16-19, a workshop of Administration and Disposition of Seized and Confiscated Assets was conducted;
- c) Also on April 23-25, a Course on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing was held for judges and prosecutors;
- d) On May 13-17 and on October 22-25, a Public/Private Sector Dialogue and Training Program against Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism was executed. This program promotes public (justice)/private (financial) sector dialogue and training against money laundering and financing of terrorism, and seeks to ensure that the justice and financial sectors effectively collaborate.
- e) A First Workshop on Special Investigative Techniques was conducted on June 24-26, involving judges, the Office of the Attorney General, investigators and FIU analysts, as well as the National Commission on Seized Assets (CONABI) and the State Law Defense Council officials;

f) A Workshop on “Mock Investigation” on an AML case and Organized Crime was held on July 15-19;

g) On August 12-16, a Mock Trial of a Money Laundering Case was developed, with 80 officers from the State’s Legal Defense Council, the FIU, the National Police of Peru, prosecutors and member of the judiciary. This exercise created a space for interdisciplinary and inter-agency discussion, while motivating and boosting their performance by applying best practices for investigating and for intervening in public and oral trials.

121. Among the various recommendations and observations the evaluator offered the following: From March to September, two Meetings of the GAFISUD’s Assets Recovery Network (RRAG) were held: the first one in Bogota, Colombia, and the second in Panama City, Panama. In both of them, the ES/CICAD participated as a speaker and observer.

122. On July 15-19, 2013, the XXVII Plenary Session of GAFISUD was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in which the ES was actively involved in the working sessions and presented the respective report of activities.

Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering

123. With Argentina acting as chair, the XXXV Meeting of the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering and Working Subgroups was held in May 30-31, 2013 in Washington, D.C. Its goal was to follow up on the Work Plan approved by the plenary in September 2012, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and by CICAD in November of the same year. The second meeting of the Group of Experts was held in Brasilia, Brazil, on September 17-18, 2013 and relevant documents were approved, such as:

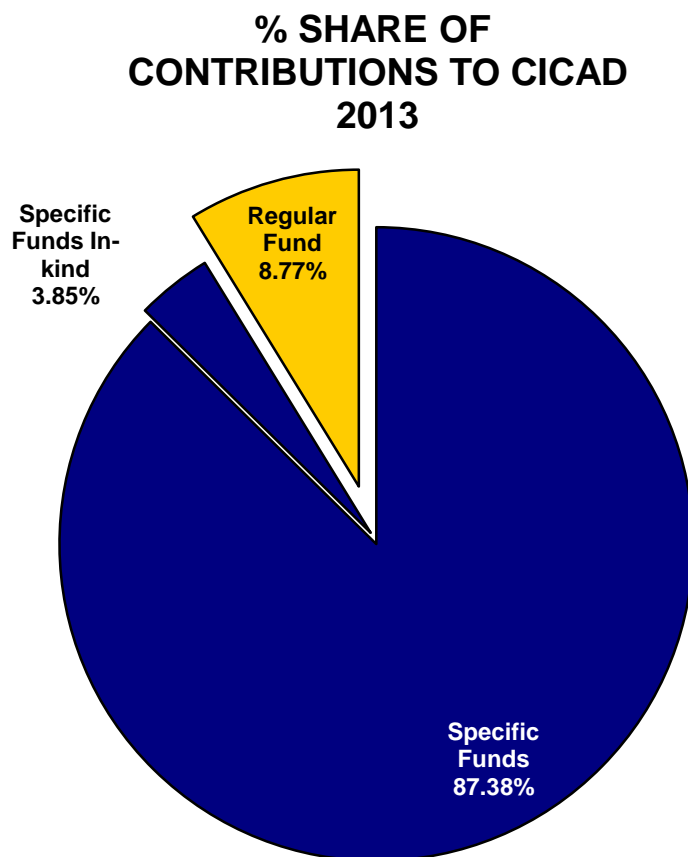
- “Self-Assessment Guide for the Forfeiture and Assets Administration” (CICAD/LAVEX/3/13 rev.1);
- “Study to Identify International Cooperation Mechanism (formal and informal)” that provides an adequate exchange of information to prevent and combat money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the recovery of assets of criminal origin (CICAD/LAVEX/doc.5/13 rev.1);
- “Recommendations for the Identification and Analysis of Risk Factors Associated with Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing at the Hemispheric Level” (CICAD/LAVEX/doc.4/13);
- “Recommendations to Improve the Anti-Money Laundering Systems at the level of the OAS States Members” (CICAD/LAVEX/doc.17/13), and the 2013-2014 Work Plan of the GELAVEX Sub-Working Groups (CICAD/LAVEX/doc. 14/13 and CICAD/LAVEX/doc.20/13):

124. Uruguay was elected as the chair and Peru as vice chair for the period 2014-2015.

CHAPTER IV. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS
A. CURRENT CICAD BUDGET

125. To fulfill its mandates, CICAD is financed through the OAS Regular Fund, and through cash and in-kind contributions from specific funds. During 2013, CICAD received USD\$16,886,860 comprised of USD\$16,236,165 in cash contributions and USD\$650,695 in in-kind contributions, which represents a 29.94% (USD\$3.89 millions) increase from the contributions received in 2012 (USD\$12,996,078).

Figure 1



126. Of the 2013 contributions received, the OAS Regular Fund provided USD\$1,481,164 (8.77%). Specific funds received, both cash and in-kind, totaled USD\$15,405,696, and represented 91.23% of all contributions received during the year.

127. The following tables show in detail the cash and in-kind contributions received in 2013.

Table 1**CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2013**

Country-Donor	Contribution
United States of America	\$ 11,006,042
Canada	\$ 3,143,928
OAS Regular Fund	\$ 1,481,164
Spain	\$ 245,000
Mexico	\$ 195,000
Colombia	\$ 40,202
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 40,000
Chile	\$ 30,000
El Salvador	\$ 27,000
Andean Community of Nations	\$ 19,854
Jamaica	\$ 7,975
Total cash contributions	\$ 16,236,165

Table 2
IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2013
(Approximate amounts)

Country-Donor	Contribution
Canada	\$ 190,000
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	\$ 174,427
Peru	\$ 71,905
Colombia	\$ 60,000
Spain	\$ 51,500
Jamaica	\$ 39,660
Sweden	\$ 14,000
University of West Indies	\$ 13,723
Brazil	\$ 10,000
France	\$ 10,000
Chile	\$ 12,658
World BASC	\$ 8,000
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 5,000
The Bahamas	\$ 2,480
Total in-kind contributions	\$ 650,695

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 16,886,860
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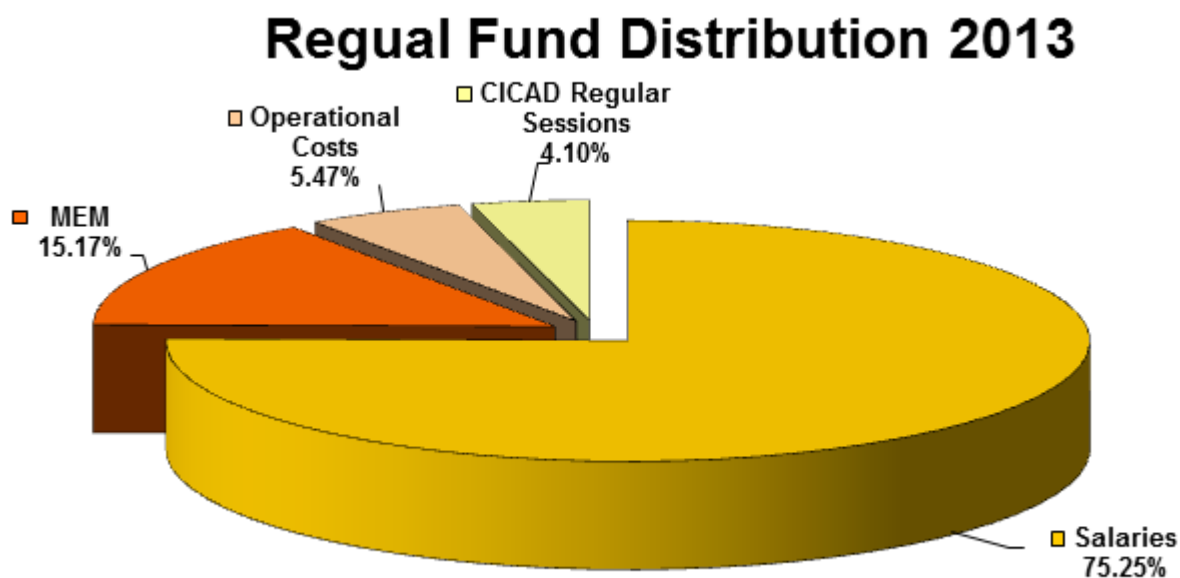
B. OAS REGULAR FUND

128. The budget approved by the General Assembly for CICAD was USD\$1,734,200 of which USD\$1,481,164 was allocated.

129. OAS Regular Fund 2013 contributions financed 8 CICAD staff positions (USD\$1,114,627); the operation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) (USD\$224,664); the Executive Secretariat's operating costs (USD\$81,083); and financed the two statutory Commission meetings (USD\$60,789).

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

Figure 2



C. SPECIFIC FUNDS RECIEVED

131. The contributions received from specific funds (cash and in-kind) totaled USD\$15,405,696.

Cash contributions (USD\$14,755,001)

1. United States of America: USD\$11,006,042

a. **INL (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) – U.S. Department of State. USD\$10,996,042**

- i. A specific contribution of USD\$4,010,000 was received for the implementation of the Demand Reduction section programs and the Institutional Strengthening section's program "Closing the Gap for drug offenders: The way back to society".
- ii. A special contribution of USD\$2,499,998 to continue the implementation of the Training and Certification Program for Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse and Violence (PROCCER) program in Mexico.
- iii. The INL annual contribution to CICAD corresponding to fiscal year 2012 of USD\$1,750,000 to finance programs in the various CICAD sections.
- iv. The INL annual contribution to CICAD in 2013 was USD\$1,650,000 to finance programs in the various CICAD sections.
- v. A special contribution of USD\$300,000 to strengthen treatment and rehabilitation services in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras.
- vi. A special contribution of USD\$300,000 to continue implementation of the third phase of PROCCER in the Caribbean.
- vii. A specific contribution of USD\$200,000 for the development of a Diagnosis Study on Drug Treatment Courts in Guadalupe and Monterrey in México.
- viii. A specific contribution of USD\$196,718 to provide technical assistance to units of financial intelligence in Central America and the Caribbean.
- ix. A special contribution of USD\$89,326 for the development of a national survey on prevalence and incidence of drug use in Guyana.

b. **NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. USD\$10,000.** Contribution for activities of the Latin American Epidemiology Network.

2. **Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Department (DFAIT): USD\$3,143,928**

- a. **DFATD Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) Grant 2011-2014:** The last disbursement of USD\$1,227,849 (CAD1,255,230) was received, corresponding to an agreement signed in 2011 for the period 2011-2014. This contribution financed: the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, the Regional Counter-Drug Intelligence Initiative in

the Caribbean, the Drug Treatment Courts program, and the Caribbean drug use prevention program.

- b. **Annual Voluntary Contribution (AVC 2012-2013):** An annual voluntary contribution was received corresponding to the Canadian fiscal year 2012-2013 for a total of USD\$987,402 (CAD999.448) to finance: the Capacity Building Regarding Investigative and Operational Counterdrug Activities and Control of Chemical Diversion projects of the Supply Reduction and Control Measures section; the International Research Capacity Building Program for Health Related Professionals to Study the Drug Phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean that took place in conjunction with Canada's Center for Addition and Mental Health (CAMH); and the projects on informational drug systems in Central America and the Caribbean.
- c. **Annual Voluntary Contribution (AVC 2013-2015):** The first disbursement of USD\$928,678 (CAD1.000.000) was received, corresponding to the year 2013-2014 of Canada's voluntary contribution agreement for the period 2013-2015 to finance Consolidation of Drug Treatment Courts in the Caribbean and Central America; support the MEM section; the International Research Capacity Building Program for Health Related Professionals to Study the Drug Phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean that took place in conjunction with Canada's Center for Addition and Mental Health (CAMH); and the projects on informational drug systems in Central America and the Caribbean.

3. Spain: USD\$245,000

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID): Contribution for the year 2013 to continue implementation of Phase II of the subsidy approved by AECID for the "SAVIA DRUGS – Health and Life in the Americas" project, in the sum of USD\$245,000.

4. Mexico: USD\$195,000

- a. **Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico:** Contribution of USD\$100,000 for the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) of CICAD.
- b. **Attorney General of the Republic of Mexico:** Annual contribution of USD\$95,000 to the CICAD General Fund (Mexico Fund).

5. Colombia: USD\$40,202

- a. **Ministry of Justice and Law of Colombia:** Contribution of USD\$20,202 to provide technical assistance in all phases of the National Study on Drug Use in the General Population of Colombia - 2013.
- b. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs:** Voluntary contribution of USD\$20,000 to the CICAD General Fund.

6. Trinidad y Tobago: USD\$40,000

- a. Voluntary contribution of USD\$20,000 to the MEM (USD\$10,000), the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (USD\$5,000) and to Institutional Strengthening (USD\$5,000).
- b. Voluntary contribution of USD\$20,000 to the MEM (USD\$10,000), the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (USD\$5,000) and to Institutional Strengthening (USD\$5,000).

7. Chile: USD\$30,000

- a. Voluntary contribution of USD\$15,000 to the CICAD General Fund.
- b. Voluntary contribution of USD\$15,000 to the CICAD General Fund.

8. El Salvador: USD\$27,000

First disbursement of USD\$27,000 to develop a national survey on drug use among the general population in El Salvador.

9. Andean Community of Nations (CAN): USD\$19,854

Final payment for services rendered by the OID for conducting the Second Andean Epidemiological Study on drug use among university students, within the framework of the Andean Community's Anti-Drug Program (PRADICAN).

10. Jamaica: USD\$7,975

Voluntary contribution of USD\$7,975 for the CICAD General Fund.

In-kind contributions USD\$650,695 (approximate amounts)

1. Canada: USD\$190,000

- In-kind contribution of USD\$160,000 from CAMH to implement the International Research Capacity Building Program for Health Related Professionals to Study the Drug Phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- In-kind contribution of USD\$30,000 from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) through technical and logistical support for various workshops on Special Investigative Techniques (Jetway) and Synthetic Drugs carried out in Barbados, Colombia and Guatemala.

2. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): USD\$174,427

In-kind contribution of USD\$174,427 for the UNODC Projects Coordinator in the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs for 12 months.

3. Peru: USD\$71,905

- *National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA): USD\$33,535* – logistical support for the meeting of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, which took place in August in Lima, Peru.
- *National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA): USD\$30,870* – logistical support for the meeting of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, which took place in June in Lima, Peru.
- *National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA): USD\$7,500* – logistical support to the Sixth Round Training Workshops for National Coordinating Entities (NCEs) for Spanish-speaking countries and Brazil, which took place in March in Lima, Peru.

4. Colombia: USD\$60,000

In-kind contribution through technical and logistical support to the Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD) in Argentina, Chile, Colombia (3 workshops), and Panama.

5. Spain: USD\$51,500

- *Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID): USD\$28,375* - In-kind contributions for SAVIA (Health and Life in the Americas): “Sub-regional Meeting for Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic on drugs and social integration policies”, covering accommodations and meals for 25 participants and providing the infrastructure of the AECID Training Center in La Antigua, Guatemala.
- *Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID): USD\$23,125* – In-kind contributions for “SAVIA (Salud y Vida en las Américas): Sub-regional Andean Meeting on drugs and social integration policies” covering accommodations and meals for 25 participants and providing the infrastructure of the AECID Training Center in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

6. Jamaica: USD\$30,000

- *Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC):* In-kind contribution of USD\$30,000 for the technical and logistical support to the Regional Seminar on the Control of Chemical Substances that took place at the REDTRAC.
- *National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA):* in-kind contribution of USD\$9,660 through logistical support to the training of 70 prevention specialist and treatment Service providers under PROCCER Caribbean program.

7. Sweden: USD\$14,000

In-kind contribution from the Swedish Service Police for technical support to two regional seminars on the investigation of Internet drug sales in Saint Lucia (August) and St. Kitts and Nevis (September).

8. Brasil: USD\$10,000

In-kind contribution from the Ministry of Justice, providing infrastructure, interpretation, and logistical support for the meeting of the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering.

9. France: USD\$10,000

In-kind contribution from the *Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-drogue* (CIFAD), French Customs and Coast Guard for the technical and logistical support of a workshop on Operational Analysis of Counterdrug Intelligence.

10. Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC): USD\$8,000

In-kind contribution for the technical and logistical support of a workshop on Port Security Training and Supply Chain for the private sector in the Dominican Republic.

11. Trinidad and Tobago: USD\$5,000

In-kind contribution from the National Drug Council for the meeting on the proposal to establish the counterdrug intelligence training school for the Caribbean.

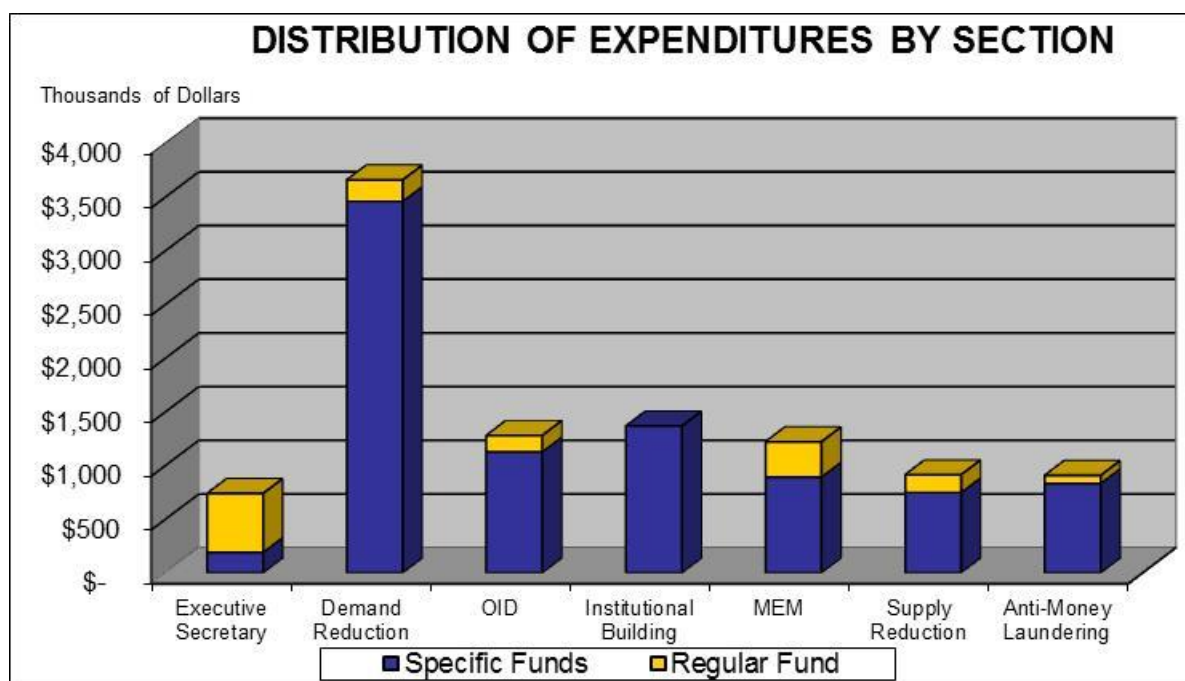
12. The Bahamas: USD\$2,480

In-kind contribution from the National Antidrug Secretariat (NADS) from The Bahamas for the logistical support to the Sixth Round Training Workshops for National Coordinating Entities (NCEs) for English-speaking countries and Haiti.

D. CICAD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR 2013

132. Expenditures in 2013 totaled USD\$10,092,837, of which USD\$8,624,664 were external funds and USD\$1,468,172 were from the Regular Fund. The following chart shows the distribution of expenditures by section.

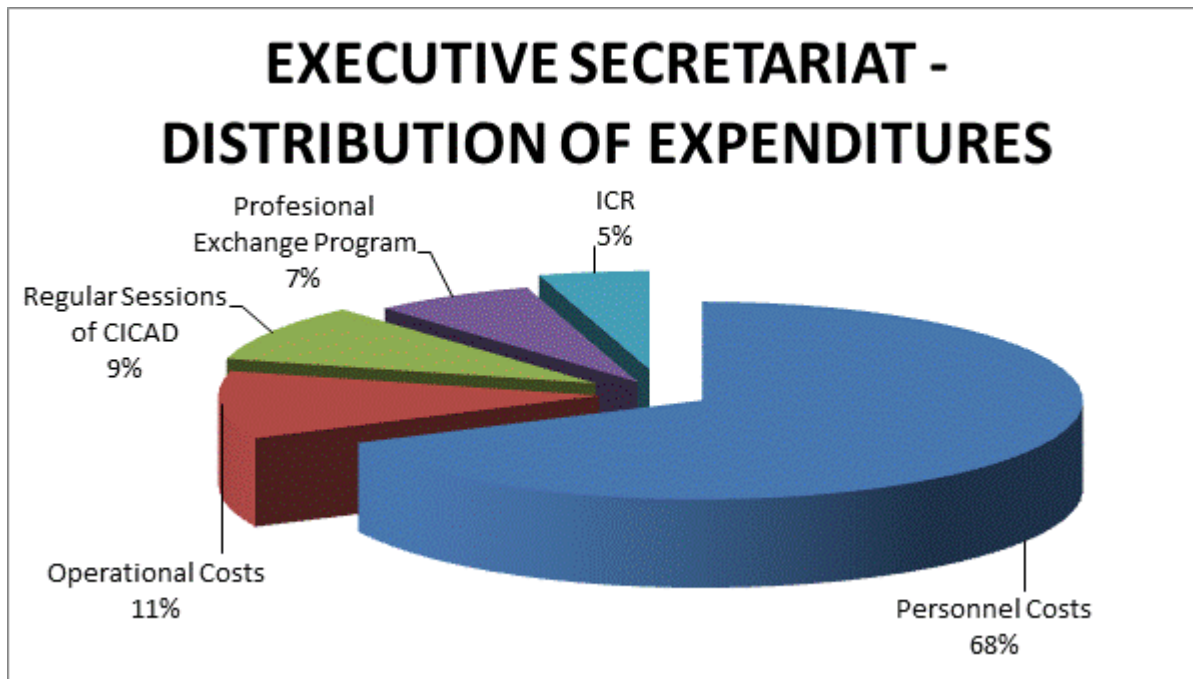
Figure 3



Office of the Executive Secretariat	7.3%	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism	12,1%
Demand Reduction Programs	62.5%	Supply Reduction and Control Measures Programs	18.1%

133. Figure 4 shows the percentage distribution of 2013 expenditures within the Executive Secretariat, which correspond to: Executive Secretariat staff financed through the Regular Fund and, in part, through the General Fund (68%) operational costs (11%), the two ordinary regular sessions of CICAD (9%). This graph also includes the Professional Exchange program (7%) and the indirect costs (ICR) of external contributions received and registered within the CICAD General Fund (5%).

Figure 4



134. A total of USD6.3 million (62.5%) within demand reduction include initiatives carried out in programs in the Demand Reduction section, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs and the Institutional Strengthening sections.

135. During the same period of time, the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism used USD1.2 million allocated to this process. The cost of the projects deriving from the MEM recommendations are recorded under the section from which projects are funded.

136. For the Supply Reduction programs, executed by the Supply Reduction section and Anti-Money Laundering section, used USD1.82 million, which represents 18.1% of the total expenses as of December 31, 2013.