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2012 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AT ITS FORTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD) TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AT ITS FORTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION

1. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the forty-third 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. Having committed to the Hemispheric Drug Strategy in 2010 and its Plan of Action, 2011-2015, a year later, 2011, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), its member states and Executive Secretariat undertook 2012 as the first full year that they operated under the terms of these policy guidelines. The Commission approved the Executive Secretariat’s work plan for the year. Likewise, each government was in the process of applying the Strategy and Plan of Action to its own national policies and budget.

3. In an additional step forward, the Commission also approved a new instrument for the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) using the Strategy and its Plan of Action as a blueprint for evaluating how the member states were addressing the global drug problem. The new instrument and its supporting documents were about the MEM’s role in making, implementing and evaluating drug control policy and how the governments’ actions could be evaluated transparently and consistently. All member states will receive an assessment on the same 27 recommendations that were selected as priority components of drug control policy.

4. In April 2012, the Heads of State and Government at the Sixth Summit of the Americas in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, mandated the OAS to analyze the results of the current policy in the Americas and to explore new approaches to strengthen this struggle and to become more effective. The CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) served as the technical secretariat for the Secretary General, providing technical, research, editorial and administrative support, identifying and enlisting relevant expertise, and organizing meetings. Members states were invited to propose experts to the Secretariat to be considered for consultation in developing the study, including the analytical report and scenarios.

5. Ten governments made commitments to joining the Drug Treatment Courts (DTC) in the Americas program as activities in 2012 involved more than 500 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and policy makers (DTC multidisciplinary teams) in study visits to functioning DTCs and workshops. Trinidad and Tobago launched the first DTC pilot in San Fernando in September 2012. In addition, the program also addressed the need for setting clear

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1 http://www.summit-americas.org/SIRG/2012/041412/statement_santos_closing_en.pdf, Statement by the President of the Republic of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos Calderon, Following the Close of the Sixth Summit of The Americas, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, April 15, 2012, Pg. 2.
evaluation criteria to make sure that this initiative is producing measurable outcomes and meeting goals.

6. Using drug use survey data and other information provided by national drug observatories of the member states, with the support of the ES/CICAD the Inter-American Drug Observatory (OID) section prepared and published The Report on Drug Use in the Americas, 2011, the first analysis of drug trends in the Western Hemisphere, covering the period of 2002-2009. The study analyzed tendencies of five substance groups: alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine and related products, and non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs, and was released at the Ibero-American meeting of national drug observatories, which took place in Bogota, Colombia in March 2012. Both Caribbean and Central American countries focused on setting up drug information networks with stakeholders to collect relevant information on drug supply and demand systematically, and with the support of the ES/CICAD the OID provided specialized training to ensure qualified human resources for this effort.

7. CICAD’s Training and Certification Program for Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) project team published the first Spanish edition of the Manual for Training-of-Trainees, which serves as a template for local adaptation of the PROCCER curriculum. This project is being implemented in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean in close coordination with the National Drug Commissions, Universities and NGOs. CICAD also worked in collaboration with the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) which trained 354 people from eight countries in its advanced certification program. El Salvador graduated the first class of 85 drug treatment counselors, consolidating a state-run certification process that would ensure qualified staff for treatment centers. Costa Rica continued its training program with the latest round of 75 treatment counselors receiving training from the University of Costa Rica. In Mexico the PROCCER program completed a national diagnostic of treatment needs, which would guide further development of the program beyond the pilot phase. In the last quarter of 2012, a total of 756 treatment providers completed the PROCCER courses under supervision of the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC), National Center for the Prevention and Control of Addictions (CENADIC), the University of Guadalajara and the PROCCER team. Mexico’s National Evaluation Center for Higher Education set minimum standards of competency for knowledge, skills, aptitudes, and ethical behavior for a treatment counselor (basic level). The Caribbean PROCCER program identified 227 public, private and non-profit organizations dealing with the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug dependency, as well as gang and youth violence, in 14 countries, and published a directory. In September 2012, CICAD brought together 80 universities from 18 Latin American and six Caribbean countries and 300 academics to a conference in Quito, Ecuador to discuss drug issues and the use of scientific evidence. The Expert Group on Demand Reduction met in Washington, D.C., United States of America, in October 2012.

8. During 2012, with the support of the ES/CICAD the Supply Reduction and Control Measures section organized a total of 25 seminars and workshops in 12 countries, and trained 1,100 law enforcement and customs officers and other participants. The Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products met in the Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, as member states kept current on the changing dynamics of the drug trade in the region.
9. In the area of money laundering control, with the support of the ES/CICAD the Anti-Money Laundering section held 12 seminars and workshops, providing training for 440 judges, prosecutors, public defenders, police, analysts of financial intelligence units, and officers from seized assets management offices, among other agencies. The Administration of Seized and Forfeited Assets in Latin America (BIDAL) project developed specialized coursework on the maintenance, custody and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and delivered six workshops to strengthen the technical capacity of the agencies involved. The Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering met in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CHAPTER I: THE COMMISSION’S REGULAR SESSIONS

10. The Commission held its fifty-first regular session in Washington, D.C., May 9-11, 2012, and its fifty-second regular session in San Jose, Costa Rica, November 28-30, 2012. Argentina, represented by Dr. Rafael Antonio Bielsa, Secretary of State of the Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR), acted as chair during the 2011-2012 period. The position of vice chair was held by Costa Rica, represented by Mr. Mauricio Boraschi Hernandez, Vice Minister of the Presidency in charge of security issues. At the fifty-second regular meeting, Costa Rica, represented by Mr. Boraschi, took over the chair, with Colombia, assuming the role of vice chair.

A. 51ST REGULAR SESSION

11. The Commission approved the 2011 Annual Report (CICAD/doc.1937/12 Rev.2) and its resolution (CICAD/doc.1939/12) for the forty-second session of the OAS General Assembly in June 2012. It also approved the CICAD Executive Secretariat 2012 Work Plan, presented by Executive Secretary Paul Simons. The Commission set up a working group to study Colombia’s proposal on the consideration on the Future Operation of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission. Discussion was to be coordinated by that country using its draft document as a starting point. Concerning the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), the Commission approved the 33 national reports on the implementation of recommendations from the MEM Fifth Evaluation Round, 2007-2009, and took note of the Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG) Coordinator’s Report on the review of the MEM process for the next evaluation round. Finally, a cooperation agreement between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the OAS was signed to establish a joint program on information and action in the area of demand reduction.

12. During the session, the Commission examined the latest trends in the region, including security and drugs in the Caribbean and Central America, the rising use of smokeable cocaine in South America and heroin use in the Dominican Republic. It also discussed the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, 2011-2015, especially the need for evidence-based national drug control policies, the need to include gender issues as part of drug policies and programs and the role of civil society in reaching out to underserved and at-risk populations.

B. 52ND REGULAR SESSION

13. The Commission approved the new instrument for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round and supporting documents (CICAD/doc.1977/12), prepared by the Intergovernmental Working Group
(IWG). The Commission also heard expert panels and presentations on: new trends in national drug policy, the value of employing a comprehensive service system for drug users in public healthcare, the main criminal organizations that operate in Mexico and Central America as staging grounds for their international narcotrafficking, the fight against corruption, and the increasing amount of amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic drugs that are flowing through the region and may be diverted for domestic use. A report was presented to the Commission on the activities and resources of the Seized and Forfeited Assets in Latin America (BIDAL) project in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as international trends in disrupting the flow of illicit capital of criminal organizations. The Commission also examined alternatives to incarceration for drug dependent offenders that CICAD has been sponsoring through the adoption of drug treatment courts, as well as the need for public policy to include social integration as part of the drug rehabilitation process.

14. The Commission received reports from its four expert groups, approved their meeting reports, work plans, and the documents prepared and submitted for review, and elected new chairs for the next term (see individual expert group paragraphs for details). Colombia presented a preliminary report of a working group on the review process of the functioning of CICAD and the role of its expert groups. The Commission asked that Colombia continue coordinating the discussion via the on-line platform and encourage member states to designate points of contact.

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

15. 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, an analysis of the results of the current policy in the Americas and to explore new approaches to strengthen this struggle and to become more effective as applied in the Americas was commissioned under the leadership of the OAS Secretary General.

16. The OAS General Secretariat coordinated with other members of the Inter-American system and the international community, such as PAHO, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Latin American Development Bank (CAF), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in the preparation of the 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.

17. After an initial exploratory phase of consultations with governments, stakeholders, policy experts and other groups, and fund raising, the OAS Secretary General laid out a two-track road map for producing the report:

   a. An analytical report analyzed the current drug policy environment in the Hemisphere. This report was prepared by a working group with technical expertise from across the region (governments, civil society, academia and think tanks), as well as those available through CICAD, and synthesized lessons learned and policy challenges. The working group met in September and December of 2012 in Washington, D.C., to discuss the tasks
and chapters assigned, and maintained an active debate of the report’s drafts continued through other means.

b. A **scenario report** mapped out potential futures in the medium term on the basis of different policy choices, resulting from the discussion of a select group of stakeholders examining potential outcomes, in part, based on the analytical report. This exercise was coordinated by a multidisciplinary team of Reos Partners, an international consulting firm using the methodology of innovator Adam Kahane to forecast socio-political trends, and the *Centro de Liderazgo y Gestión* (CLG), a Colombian consulting firm. Meetings take place in Panama in January and March 2013.

18. The OAS Secretary General briefed the Commission at both its May and November 2012 meetings, and the OAS member states at the OAS General Assembly in June 2012, as well as speaking directly to heads of state when the opportunity arose due to official travel, visits or telephone consultations. An Advisory Committee among the Permanent Missions was established, receiving three progress briefings.

19. CICAD provided multiple sources of expertise and input: at meetings of its expert groups on the Control of Money Laundering and Demand Reduction, as well as special meetings on social integration, synthetic drugs, alternative development, and with Andean and Caribbean governments.

20. The final product was to be delivered to heads of state in May 2013.

**CHAPTER III: CICAD ACTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY**

A. **MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)**

   (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 8 and 52)

21. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism concluded the follow-up phase of the Fifth Evaluation Round, 2007-2009, with the approval of 33 national reports on the implementation of assigned recommendations. Likewise, the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) was convened to review the evaluation process for the Sixth Round. It finished its work with the drafting of a new instrument based on 27 recommendations selected from the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, 2011-2015.

**Second GEG Drafting and Plenary Sessions of the Fifth Round Follow-up**

22. The Governmental Expert Group (GEG) held its second drafting session in Washington, D.C., United States of America, April 16-21, 2012, to evaluate the progress made by countries in the implementation of the 350 recommendations assigned in the national reports. The GEG working groups made progress online prior to the April 2012 plenary, reviewing and incorporating the comments of countries to the draft reports. During the plenary, the experts made their final analysis, drafted conclusions and finished the reports. Once edited, the final drafts were sent to national governments in April 2012 and presented to the Commission for approval in its May 2012 session.
Review of the MEM Process for the Sixth Evaluation Round

23. In November 2011, the Principal Representatives issued a mandate to convene the IWG, and elected the Vice Minister of the Presidency of Costa Rica, Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, as the IWG General Coordinator. Later, the IWG elected a Deputy General Coordinator, the Alternate Representative of Mexico to the OAS, Mr. Juan Gabriel Morales Morales.

24. In 2012, the process review began via an online platform through which the delegations had access to the proposal and could leave their observations and positions, generating a dialogue that facilitated the negotiation process. Further, the participants selected 11 thematic coordinators (Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, and Venezuela) for more specialized study. In July 2012, a teleconference of all thematic coordinators deepened the discussion on key topics and agreed to a work schedule for the next few months. The IWG had two in-person meetings: the first in San Jose, Costa Rica, June 12-15, 2012, with the participation of 24 delegations; and a second meeting in Washington, D.C., United States of America, October 23-26, 2012, which 26 delegations attended. Additionally, there was an in-person meeting of thematic coordinators in Mexico City, Mexico, September 13-14, 2012. After long, intensive discussions, a consensus proposal for an evaluation instrument was achieved, which was presented at the CICAD meeting in November 2012.

25. The new instrument has four supporting documents (CICAD/doc1977/12):

- Evaluation survey, which will be the method for compiling the information necessary to assess the status of each member state;
- Handbook on evaluation criteria, which also includes an evaluation scale and is designed to guide experts through the drafting of the evaluation reports;
- Procedural manual, which describes the operations of the MEM, the actors involved in the evaluation process and their functions, and general considerations for the GEG in the preparation of the reports;
- Evaluation cycle, which lays out the schedule of activities for the Sixth Evaluation Round.

26. The Commission approved this set of documents (CICAD/doc1977/12) as the new instrument for the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM, with the objective of enabling the GEG to strengthen the evaluations of national drug control policies of member states.

Coordination Meetings and Workshops

27. With the support of ES/CICAD MEM Section, meetings were held with government officials and institutions in the Dominican Republic, Peru, St. Lucia and Costa Rica to provide relevant information about the MEM process and the IWG review, and encourage more active participation in this evaluation process. Additionally, a visit took place in Honduras to assist the government in re-engaging in CICAD initiatives.
B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING
(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 9-13)

28. With the support of CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD), the Institutional Strengthening section provided technical assistance to member states in the development and updating of institutional procedures, policies and laws that allow governments to respond to the drug problem effectively. Also spurs the strengthening of national commissions and competent entities in the area of drugs and its human resources and offer assistance in reviewing and updating national legislation and regulations on drugs.

Drug Legislation in the Americas (LEDA)

29. This project compiled and published online the legal frameworks of all member states on topics relevant to the global drug problem, drug trafficking, money laundering and related crimes. A diagnostic survey was circulated among member states and responses were inputted into a database for initial analysis. The LEDA task force, comprised of independent legal scholars, met in June 2012 in Washington, D.C., United States of America, to set priorities and tasks for analyzing data. The LEDA database served as a research tool for the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas.

Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA)

30. The SAVIA project provided assistance to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay for the decentralization and implementation of local policies on drug use, with the support of the Spanish Government (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation--AECID, and Delegation of Government for the National Plan on Drugs). For the period of 2011-2013, SAVIA emphasized training local teams to approach topics related to the illegal use of drugs and the development of public policies on social integration and drugs.

31. In 2012, the SAVIA project carried out training activities (SAVIA Academy), an initiative to provide online and in-person training for technicians, staff and other local social actors that work on drug use and prevention related topics:

- Uruguay’s National Drug Board organized an online and in-person course called “Theoretical-Practical Inputs to Understand and Intervene on Drug Use Issues,” which the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) developed, June 19-October 1. The course was based on a human rights perspective and the promotion of health and social integration, having the central objective of transmitting basic, essential knowledge for the development of a diagnostic and a comprehensive action plan on the problematic use of drugs. There were 116 participants from across the country.
- In Peru, the National Commission for the Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) prepared content for an online course for local actors. Titled “Key Aspects of Public Administration for Drug Demand Reduction,” the course will be offered in the second half of 2013.

32. Support and co-financing was given for the development of local activities in several countries:
In Peru, the project “Community Prevention of Drug Use and Social Hardship in Pesquero III” in the municipality of Ventanilla, constitutional province of El Callao.

In Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay, SAVIA funding was committed and preparations started for the co-financing and development of local and community projects, but activities will get underway in 2013.

33. Under SAVIA, an Ibero-American Seminar on Local Training Programs and Social Integration for Drug-Dependent People took place at the Spanish Cooperation’s training center in Cartagena, Colombia, November 13-16, 2012. The workshop was aimed at those in charge of local projects of social integration and technical staff responsible for the drug use issues at the national drug commissions. The discussion underscored the importance of employment and sufficient income for the social integration process of drug dependent people. Likewise, the best known practices were observed within the region (Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay) and in Spain. A visit was made to the Workshop School of Cartagena that trains hundreds of local youth in trades and associated skills, as well as the protection and conservation of cultural, historical and architectural heritage of the city.

Social Integration

34. Similarly, within the framework of SAVIA project, based on the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and the roadmap prepared for the Social Integration program, approved by the Commission in May 2011, ES/CICAD’s Institutional Strengthening section started a work plan for the development of a “reference guide for the development of public policies on social integration and drugs.”

35. In August 2012, a first regional inter-agency meeting took place in Washington, D.C., United States of America, with the participation of relevant OAS departments in the areas of public security, social development, human rights, education, gender issues and other organizations that work on drug and development issues (among them, Pan American Health Organization, PAHO, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC, and the National Plan on Drugs of Spain), as well as international experts in the field. The conclusions of this event served to discuss the fundamental elements of the conceptual chapters of the guide.

36. Additionally, in late October 2012, the first of three subregional meetings of consultation with OAS member states regarding the guide took place in Santiago, Chile with the support of the National Office of Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Rehabilitation (SENDA). Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (national drug commissions, and the ministries of education, health, interior, justice, social development and labor) met with experts and representatives of civil society to review national policies keeping in mind the social integration issue. The other two regional meetings will take place in 2013.

Drug Treatment Courts in the Americas

37. Guided by the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, CICAD stepped up its program to assist the governments in exploring ways to offer treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion under judicial supervision to the drug dependent offenders, as an alternative measure to criminal prosecution or imprisonment (known as Drug Treatment Courts or DTCs). In this type of program, treatment,
rehabilitation and social integration services are offered by a multidisciplinary team led by a judge. Canada, Chile, Jamaica, Mexico and the United States of America currently have functioning DTCs. The OAS member states formally participating in the DTC Program for the Americas include Argentina, Barbados, The Bahamas, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama.

38. The DTC Program for the Americas offered assistance to member states to explore the feasibility of this model, working with national drug commissions, judiciary, public health care authorities and other professionals to address specific needs. In 2012, the program also cooperated with PAHO to find synergies between both organizations to ensure the necessary communication with the ministries of health and the health sector in general.

39. Activities in 2012 involved more than 500 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and policy makers (DTC multidisciplinary teams), and consisted of the following actions:

40. **Study Visits** (training in the court room):

- Toronto, Canada, March: DTC teams from The Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago, among them, the Chief Justice and Attorney General of Barbados.
- Nashville, USA, May: DTC teams from Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, and El Salvador.
- Baltimore, USA, October: DTC team from the new court in Rancagua, Chile.
- Miami-Dade, USA, December: DTC teams from Trinidad and Tobago, court programs for adults and juveniles.
- Santiago, Chile, December: Technical teams from Costa Rica, Argentina, Mexico, Ecuador and Dominican Republic.

41. **Training Workshops**: Activities were held in San Jose, Costa Rica to strengthen health and judicial networks and support the implementation of pilot plans as well as sharing expertise on DTCs (participation of DTC teams and policy makers); activities were held in Santiago, Chile which included mock trials, technical assistance, updates and information was shared on the implementation status of DTCs in Chile; and in Bridgetown, Barbados similar activities that were above mentioned took place with the participation of DTC teams and policy makers. Overall, there were four workshops in 2012, each workshop lasted approximately three days in which a total of over 250 professionals in the health and justice field.

42. **Formal Commitment to the Program**:

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed and formally committed by the Governments of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Trinidad and Tobago adopted a policy paper on DTC.
- Barbados approved the DTC Project at the cabinet level.

43. **Drug Treatment Court Pilot Projects Launched**: San Fernando, Trinidad and Tobago (September 2012).
44. **Treatment Center Gap Analysis in Trinidad and Tobago**: the DTC Program organized a gap analysis carried out by treatment experts from Canada, Jamaica, and PAHO to help the DTC steering committee assess the status of treatment centers that would be servicing current and future DTC clients and the additional resources needed to ensure the best possible treatment outcome. The steering committee received a written report with observations and recommendations. This type of Gap analysis will be carried out in all participating countries, if requested.

45. **Drug Treatment Court Monitoring and Evaluation**: experts from all participating OAS member states attended two high-level technical meetings in January and December 2012 to discuss criteria and indicators for assessing the effectiveness of this type of program.

46. At the Commission meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, the Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, the Public Defender of Costa Rica, and a judge from Barbados presented the goals achieved by their respective countries. Peru joined the OAS DTC Program for the Americas at that time.

47. **Donors and Main Partners**: The Governments of Canada, the United States of America, and Trinidad and Tobago funded the implementation of this phase of the program. Besides the contributions of the authorities and national drug commissions, judiciary and health sectors of each participating country, activities relied on the cooperation of several organizations: the Canadian Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals (CADTCP), the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), the Center for Justice Innovation (CCI), American University, and Paz Ciudadana, among others.

C. **INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)**
(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guideline 12)

48. The 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.

**Report on Drug Use in the Americas**

49. Based on drug use survey data and other information provided by the national observatories or equivalent agencies of the member states, with the support of the ES/CICAD, the OID section prepared and published *The Report on Drug Use in the Americas, 2011*, the first analysis of drug use trends in the Western Hemisphere, covering the period of 2002-2009. The study analyzed tendencies of five substance groups: alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine and related products, and non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs. In addition, the report contained an analysis of the perceived risk associated with drug consumption and the ease of access to drugs, especially among secondary and university students.

**Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD)**
50. With the support of the ES/CICAD, the OID in collaboration with COPOLAD, which aims to improve the coherence, balance and impact of drug control policies in Latin America, held a coordinating meeting in March 2012 in Bogota, Colombia, to assess the advances of the first year of activity, hear about current research and evaluate the changes needed to improve the key methodologies, indicators and protocols. The Latin American members of COPOLAD include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay, and collaborators include Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and CICAD. The European Monitoring Center on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) are also partners in this initiative. On the same occasion in Colombia, the biannual meeting of Ibero-American Drug Observatories serves as a forum to discuss the latest trends in drug use.

51. A joint effort by COPOLAD, member states and with the support of the ES/CICAD through the OID led a training workshop for national and local drug information networks on epidemiological and bio-statistical concepts and methodology, which drew 30 participants from all national drug observatories in Latin America. The workshop took place in Panama City, Panama, August 27-September 1, 2012.

**Technical Assistance**

52. 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). Working within the UNODC’s Subregional Project, seven countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay) agreed on the terms, time frame and scope of the next round of drug use studies among secondary student populations, with ES/CICAD OID technical assistance. The Andean Community contracted the ES/CICAD OID to carry out the second epidemiological study on drug use among university students in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In addition, in 2012, an MOU with Colombia was signed to carry out a study on the economic costs of drugs in the country to be completed in 2013.

53. 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.

**Caribbean Initiatives**

54. Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines all 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. Based on this information and its analysis, the ES/CICAD OID published *Exploring the Relationship between Drugs and Crime: A Comparative Analysis of Survey Data from Prisoners in Four Caribbean*
Countries. The ES/CICAD OID provided the survey methodology, technical assistance, training of survey teams, project coordination and final editorial preparation of the publication.

55. Twelve Caribbean countries undertook a major effort to carry out secondary student drug prevalence surveys during the same academic year (September 2012-June 2013), 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 Kingston, Jamaica in May 2012 to review the methodology and questionnaire, prepare a work plan and evaluate potential obstacles.

56. In August 2012, the ES/CICAD OID continued supporting drug information networks (DINs) with a workshop held in St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda in August 2012, as well as a training seminar in support of St. Lucia DIN and stakeholders, with the additional participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis.

57. Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago began piloting a standardized data collection instrument for drug treatment facilities, starting in November 2012. A training and planning event was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in October 2012 with the participation of national drug commissions and treatment facilities. The pilot phase is slated to last from November 2012 to April 2013 during which time the application of the instrument as well as the data collected will be reviewed.

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

58. The UNODC SMART program focuses on amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and new psychoactive substances (NPS). Sixteen countries actively participated in preparing a first report on the ATS problem in the Americas, and another three provided additional information to the document. In coordination with COPOLAD, 13 countries participated in a first regional conference on the control and investigation of the diversion of precursor chemicals, along with American Police Community (AMERIPOL), International Police Organization (INTERPOL), European Union’s Law Enforcement Agency (EUROPOL), and EMCDDA.

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

59. 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.

Training and Certification Program
60. The Training and Certification Program for Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) project team published the first Spanish edition of the Manual for Training-of-Trainers, which serves as a template for local adaptation of the PROCCER curriculum. In Central America, El Salvador graduated the first class of 85 treatment counselors in July 2012, consolidating a state-run certification process that would ensure qualified staff for treatment centers. The Dr. Jose Matias Delgado University provided training services. Costa Rica continued its training program with the latest round of 75 treatment counselors receiving training from the University of Costa Rica. The PROCCER program was also working with the national drug commissions of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to get training and certification programs underway.

61. As part of an on-going rehabilitation and social integration initiative for high-risk populations, El Salvador launched a comprehensive reentry program for juvenile female offenders. PROCCER partnered with the OAS’s Trust of the America’s Partnership in Opportunities for Employment through Technology in the Americas program (POETA) to provide training in information and communication technologies through Microsoft’s Unlimited Potential (UP) Program, and job readiness training to female juvenile offenders, to facilitate reentry into society and reduce recidivism rates among this population. Additionally, a pilot orchestra program was launched at the Ilopango Centro de Rehabilitación Femenino to develop cognitive, musical, self-regulatory, and social skills to prepare young women for post-detention integration in society. Proven benefits from orchestra programs targeting juveniles include improvements in academic achievement, decreased school dropout rates, and a reduction of youth risk factors, including violence and substance abuse. Once the pilot gains traction, the program will expand to other rehabilitation centers and, eventually, elsewhere in Central America.

62. In Mexico, the PROCCER program completed a national diagnostic of treatment needs, which would guide further development of the program beyond the pilot phase. The University of Guadalajara selected and trained 43 master trainers who would carry out the pilot phase training in six states (Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, the state of Mexico, Jalisco and the Federal District). In the last quarter of 2012, a total of 756 treatment providers completed the PROCCER courses under supervision of the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC), National Center for the Prevention and Control of Addictions (CENADIC), the University of Guadalajara and the PROCCER team. Mexico’s National Evaluation Center for Higher Education set minimum standards of competency for knowledge, skills, aptitudes, and ethical behavior for a treatment counselor (basic level). The teaching materials were evaluated in light of the pilot phase training, and incorporated improvements. The Government of Mexico studied a proposed methodology for a national certification board to accredit drug treatment counselors at the federal, state, and municipal levels.

63. In the Caribbean, the 14 member states collaborated in advancing the PROCCER initiative, working through several task forces to map out a regional strategy for training and certification of specialists in prevention and treatment. The task forces carried out a regional diagnostic and needs assessment, determined the basic-level training modules for prevention and treatment, and selected the countries where the modules would be piloted in 2013. A census of all public, private and non-profit organizations dealing with the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug dependency, as well as gang and youth violence, was completed. A total of 229 institutions were surveyed and included in a Caribbean directory.
64. The Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) trained 354 people from eight countries in its advanced certification program. The FLACT also started a special program for six Central American countries. In an initial round of capacity building, it trained 80 addiction counselors from Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador and Honduras. In the first year of the Brazilian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (Federação Brasileira de Comunidades Terapêuticas, FEBRACT) training and certification efforts, it provided training to 831 addiction counselors at the basic level, and another 150 counselors received shorter, introductory courses. It has begun preparation for more advanced training modules.

Educational Development

65. CICAD encourages increased awareness and understanding of the drug problem through collaboration with universities, professional associations and national drug control commissions in order to incorporate this topic in undergraduate and graduate curricula, particularly in the fields of nursing, medicine, clinical bioanalysis, public health, psychology, social work, education, social communication and law. It provides coordination, technical assistance and start-up funding.

66. Comprehensive strategies that focus on all academic fields are underway at Cayetano Heredia University of Peru, the University of Nicaragua (Leon), the Evangelical University of El Salvador and the Catholic University of Asuncion (Paraguay).

67. Thirteen Caribbean universities joined the University Partnership Project: the University of the West Indies (UWI) at its four campuses; University of Belize; College of the Bahamas; University of Technology, International University of the Caribbean and Mico University College (Jamaica); St. George’s University (Grenada); University of Guyana; Anton de Kom University of Suriname; and University of Trinidad.

68. CICAD brought together 80 universities from 18 Latin American and six Caribbean countries, including 300 academics, at an international conference focused on the “Drug Phenomenon and the Use of Scientific Evidence,” in Quito, Ecuador, September 12-14, 2012. The event was co-sponsored by Canada’s Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), the National Council for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances (CONSEP) of Ecuador, the Central University of Ecuador and the Ecuadorian Association of Nursing Schools (ASEDEFE). CICAD’s Educational Development program released eight books at the event.

69. Additionally, 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, 2012) residency in Canada, receiving specialized training and mentoring. They returned to their countries to gather data for a multi-center study on: “Knowledge of Consequences, Academic Performance and Drug Consumption among Undergraduate University Students in Nine Universities in Six Latin America and Three Caribbean Countries.” The participants have nine months to complete their research.

70. Program Evaluation: An external auditor assessed the effectiveness of the CICAD-CAMH International Capacity-Building Program from 2003-2012, acknowledging that it had achieved its
goal of preparing health-related professionals with scientific knowledge and skills for the production of drug-related research. Among the findings, the external evaluation noted that the program was highly relevant in meeting a need for evidenced-based research in Latin America and the Caribbean; it not only met international standards regarding training in core research competencies, but had the added value of including components designed to address the particular needs of Latin American and the Caribbean. With respect to on-site training effectiveness, based on participant and faculty evaluations, the program accomplished its intended purposes: 46 participants produced 240 published international or national papers based on their research. The full report is available online.

**Expert Group on Demand Reduction**

71. Chaired by the United States of America, the Demand Reduction Expert Group met in Washington, D.C., United States of America, October 2-5, 2012. Following its work plan, the expert group finished preparation of two documents:

- Insights for a Drugged Driving Policy (CICAD/doc.1996/12)
- Guide to Preventing Prescription Drug Abuse (CICAD/doc.1976/12)

72. Both documents were approved at the Commission meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica. Brazil was elected chair for the next term. The expert group agreed to continue working on two other tasks, documents on the use of integrated, community-based programs to generate social support for prevention programs and the need to collect data for the formulation and evaluation of policies and programs.

**E. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES**

(Hehispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 27-45)

73. 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.

74. In 2012, the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures section organized a total of 36 seminars and workshops and trained 1,623 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)**

75. ERCAIAD had its first full year of operation under the management of the Colombian National Police. This is an initiative that has been funded by the United States of America. In Colombia, three four-week multinational courses took place on strategic and prospective counterdrug police
intelligence. Additionally, three more two-week regional seminars dealing with specialized areas of counterdrug operational intelligence were delivered in Argentina, Ecuador and Mexico in collaboration with national law enforcement entities. A total of 174 counterdrug officers from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela participated in these courses and seminars. With funding support from Canada the Executive Secretariat has been exploring the possibility of establishing a similar regional counterdrug intelligence training school for the Caribbean. Discussions have been underway with officials from Trinidad and Tobago to establish the school in this country leading to a pilot seminar to take place in 2013.

**Control of Narcotrafficking**

76. Effective counterdrug enforcement actions, requires the development of intelligence to carry out monitoring, investigation and operational activities. Six seminars on counterdrug investigative techniques were delivered. A total of 343 officers from Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Grenada, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay participated in these seminars.

77. In collaboration with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), two two-week train-the-trainer seminars were delivered in Mexico City, Mexico and Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on “Jetway” as well as a one-week seminar in Castries, St. Lucia. “Jetway” is an investigative technique that uses human behavior to identify travelers who may be trafficking illicit drugs or other contraband. The RCMP also collaborated with the delivery of a seminar on clandestine laboratories in Ecuador. A total of 90 participants from member states were trained.

78. 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 260 participants from member states were trained.

**Control of Chemicals Substances, Synthetic Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products**

79. Many chemicals used for commercial or industrial purposes may also be used to manufacture illicit drugs. Officers tasked with controlling the diversion of these substances need to have the knowledge and skills to execute their responsibilities safely. They also need to be aware of emerging developments of new uses of different chemicals, precursors or techniques, and the new drugs that are appearing in the streets.

80. The Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC) helped organize a regional seminar in Kingston, Jamaica on the control of chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. Two more seminars were delivered in Nassau, The Bahamas and Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago with the collaboration of each country’s national drug office. The training focused on how chemicals
are used to produce illicit drugs and how they are diverted from licit channels for this purpose. Particular emphasis was placed on the issue of officer safety and how to handle what are often toxic and otherwise dangerous chemicals. A total of 86 officers from Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago participated in these seminars.

81. The sale of drugs over the internet is a growing global problem that presents major challenges for those tasked with controlling this aspect of drug trafficking. Working with the Swedish National Police, the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures section delivered seminars in Barbados and Mexico on the investigation of internet sales of drugs. Participants learned how the internet works and techniques and tools that they can use to investigate drugs sales over the internet. A total of 50 officers from Barbados, Grenada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines participated in these seminars.

82. The meeting of the CICAD Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, chaired by the Dominican Republic, finalized the following documents:

- Guide for the tracking of chemical substances
- Guide and model curriculum for the training of judges and prosecutors

83. The two documents were approved by the Commission in San Jose, Costa Rica. Peru was elected chair for the next period.

**Maritime Narcotrafficking and Border, Port and Airport Drug Control Interdiction**

84. Narcotrafficking challenges controls at land borders, sea ports and airports to move their contraband. ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures section works with various partners to deliver a program that serves to increase the capacity of member states to respond to these challenges and increase their ability to control illicit drugs and related contraband from crossing their borders.

85. With the collaboration of the Government of France through its Inter-Agency Drug Control Training Center (CIFAD) and Customs/Coast Guard, both in Martinique, five training seminars were delivered on various subject matters to control the international movement of drug-related contraband. A total of 112 officers from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay participated.

86. Working with various chapters of the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC), the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures section organized three events on supply chain security and port security in Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil involving 280 participants from the private and public sectors.

87. Five seminars on Customs and Immigration Control and Border Security were delivered in partnership with the two other dependencies of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS): the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and the Department of Public Security (DPS). These seminars took place in St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda, Nassau, The Bahamas,
Guatemala City, Guatemala, Panama City, Panama and Castries, St. Lucia, involving 228 participants.

88. The meeting of the CICAD Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, chaired by Argentina, finalized three documents as follows:

- Guidelines for the control of small boats: leisure, recreational and fishing
- Guidelines for the control of drug trafficking in lakes and river systems
- Guidelines for the control of speed boats

89. All three documents were approved by the Commission in San Jose, Costa Rica. Peru was elected chair for the next period.

International Cooperation

90. In addition to the above mentioned partnerships with the various national and international entities, in 2012 the ES/CICAD Supply Reduction and Control Measures staff was invited to attend several international meetings on illicit drug to share their expertise. These meetings provided opportunities to get information on current drug trends and meet with counterparts to identify or develop joint initiatives or partnerships. The events included the Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations; the COPOLAD Maritime Narcotrafficking Conference; the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA) Training Conference; the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Sin Fronteras Project Meeting; the Joint Task Force on Prism and Cohesion Meeting (INTERPOL); and the Prevention of the Diversion of Drugs Precursors in Latin American and Caribbean Region (PRELAC)/UNODC International Meeting on Control of Chemicals and the Private Sector.

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

91. 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.

Seized and Forfeited Assets

92. With the support of the CICAD Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD), the Anti-Money Laundering section, the Administration of Seized and Forfeited Assets in Latin America (BIDAL) project continued working with national governments, mainly El Salvador and the Dominican Republic. In June 2012, it brought together 50 participants from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama in San Jose, Costa Rica to discuss the current consensus on best practices and procedures in this field. The ES/CICAD developed and implemented coursework on the maintenance, custody and disposition of seized and forfeited assets with the goal of strengthening the technical capacity of the agencies involved. It delivered six workshops on proper, efficient asset management to prevent their loss or deterioration,
training around 330 officials in Buenos Aires, Argentina, San Jose, Costa Rica, Santiago, Chile, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Guatemala City, Guatemala and Panama City, Panama.

**Capacity Building**

93. In 2012, the ES/CICAD Anti-Money Laundering section, sponsored and participated in 12 training events both country and region specific, providing training for 440 judges, prosecutors, public defenders, police, FIU analysts, and officers from seized assets management offices, among other agencies. In addition, the Anti-Money Laundering section participated in training activities of the UNODC, the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), and the Government of the United States of America, as well as the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)/OAS and the governments of OAS member states. Additionally, in March 2012, two workshops took place in Quito, Ecuador and Montevideo, Uruguay to train FIU analysts in performing links and relationships analysis on the reporting of regulated sectors on suspicious activity and cash transactions.

**Technical Assistance and Cooperation**

94. The ES/CICAD followed through on an existing technical assistance agreement with the Government of Peru to review the legal framework for money laundering offenses. It provided recommendations to the Government to reform the standards that punish money laundering and other serious offenses and advised in the establishment of the National Commission on Seized Assets (CONABI), and drafting internal manuals for organization and operations. The ES/CICAD and the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance (SBS) of Peru implemented an agreement for a regional training program on combating money laundering and terrorism financing, at the SBS Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru. Under this agreement, in October 2012, the Center held a seminar on money laundering in the gambling industry for judges, prosecutors, FIU analysts and casino operators on topics related to the detection, analysis and investigation of suspicious transactions in the gambling industry. In addition, with the support of the ES/CICAD Anti-Money Laundering section, three workshops on Special Investigative Techniques (SIT) took place, one in Asuncion, Paraguay and two in Lima, Peru.

**Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering**

95. With Argentina acting as chair, the Expert Group met twice in 2012, once in Buenos Aires, Argentina and once in Washington, D.C., United States of America, focusing on two areas: cooperation among FIUs and law enforcement agencies, and the seizure and forfeiture of assets resulting from money laundering and related offenses. In its November 2012 session, the Commission adopted several documents that the expert group had produced:

- Comparative study on legislation in countries of the hemisphere and standard guide for the creation and development of specialized methods in the administration of seized and forfeited assets (CICAD/doc.1983/12)
- Document on the principals and best practices recommended for the coordination and integration of the financial intelligence units and criminal investigation agencies in the
use and protection of information from financial intelligence units (CICAD/doc.1982/12)
- Guidelines on the forfeiture of assets and mechanisms for sharing forfeited assets (CICAD/doc.1984/12)

96. Brazil was elected as the chair and Uruguay as vice chair for the next period of 2013-2014.

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

97. To fulfill its mandates, CICAD is financed through the OAS Regular Fund, and through cash and in-kind contributions from specific funds. During 2012, CICAD received USD$12,996,078 comprised of USD$12,404,138 in cash contributions and USD$591,940 in in-kind contributions, which represents a 41.75% (USD$3.82 million) increase from the contributions received in 2011 (USD$9,168,308).
98. Of the 2012 contributions received, the OAS Regular Fund provided USD$1,552,727 (12.42%). Specific funds received, both cash and in-kind, totaled USD$11,355,352, and represented 87.58% of all contributions received during the year.

99. The following tables show in detail the cash and in-kind contributions received in 2012.

**Table 1**

**CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country – Donor</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>$7,452,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$2,585,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS Regular Fund</td>
<td>$1,610,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$215,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andean Community of Nations</td>
<td>$177,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
<td>$3,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,404,138</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2012**

(approximate amounts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country - Donor</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</td>
<td>$150,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC)</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$12,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dominican Republic $ 10,000
Costa Rica $ 7,299
Total in-kind contributions $ 591,940

TOTAL CONTRIBUCIONES $ 12,996,078

B. OAS REGULAR FUND

100. The budget approved by the General Assembly for CICAD was USD$1,793,000, of which USD$1,610,726 was allocated.

101. OAS Regular Fund 2012 contributions financed 10 CICAD staff positions (USD$1,271,031); the operation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) (USD$203,294); the Executive Secretariat’s operating costs (USD$75,400); and partially financed the two statutory Commission meetings (USD$61,000).

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

Figure 2

Regular Fund Distribution 2012
C. SPECIFIC FUNDS RECEIVED

103. The contributions received from specific funds (cash and in-kind) totaled USD$11,385,352. 

Cash contributions (USD$10,793,412)

1. United States of America: USD$7,452,676
   a. INL (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) – U.S. Department of State. USD$7,452,676
      i. A specific contribution of USD$4,487,026 was received for the implementation of the Demand Reduction section programs and the Institutional Strengthening section’s Drug Treatment Courts program.
      ii. The INL annual contribution to CICAD in 2012 was USD$1,750,000 to finance programs in the various CICAD sections.
      iii. A special contribution of USD$616,820 from the Narcotics Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Lima (NAS Lima) for the Anti-Money Laundering section’s program in Peru.
      iv. A special contribution of USD$450,000 to carry out the PROCCER program in the Caribbean.
      v. A specific contribution USD$368,000 for the development of the Anti-Money Laundering section’s programs.
      vi. A specific contribution of USD$159,200 to support and enhance the quality of drug treatment through the cooperation, information exchange, training and certification of members of the American Federation of Therapeutic Communities.
      viii. A specific contribution from the Narcotics Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, Colombia (NAS Bogota) of USD$33,708 for the development of an analysis and draft reports at the departmental level in country on the main psychoactive substances of consumption derived from the national household survey on drug use of 2008.

2. Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Department (DFAIT): USD$2,585,109
   a. DFAIT Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) Grant 2011-2014:
      The Government of Canada, through DFAIT, signed a funding agreement with the General Secretariat (GS/OAS) for a period of three years. In 2012, a disbursement of USD$1,655,234 (CAD$1,660,201) was received, to finance the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, the Regional Counter-Drug Intelligence Initiative in the Caribbean, the program on the Internet sale of drugs under the Supply Reduction, the Drug Treatment Courts program, and the Caribbean drug use prevention program.
Annual Voluntary Contribution (AVC 2011-2012): An annual voluntary contribution was received corresponding to the Canadian fiscal year 2011-2012 for a total of USD$932,669 (CAD933,195) 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.

3. Spain: USD$245,000

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID): 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$215,000

Attorney General of the Republic of Mexico and the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico: Contribution of USD$215,000 for the CICAD Executive Secretariat’s General Fund.

5. Andean Community of Nations (CAN): USD$177,140

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).

6. Dominican Republic: USD$40,000

Final disbursement of the contribution from the Dominican Republic for the Seized and Forfeited Assets project in Latin America.

7. El Salvador: USD$35,000

Last disbursement of the contribution from El Salvador for the Seized and Forfeited Assets project in Latin America.

8. Trinidad and Tobago: USD$20,000

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

9. Chile: USD$15,000

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund.

10. Argentina USD$5,000

Contribution of USD$5,000 for the CICAD General Fund.

11. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB): USD$3,412
Final payment by the IADB to conduct the final audit of the “Support for the creation and strengthen the financial intelligence units in South America” project.

In-kind contributions USD$591,940 (approximate amounts)

1. **Canada**: USD$190,000
   - In-kind contribution of USD$150,000 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$40,000 from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) through the technical and logistical support for various workshops on Special Investigative Techniques and Synthetic Drugs carried out in Quito, Ecuador, Mexico City, Mexico, Castries, St. Lucia and Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

2. **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**: USD$150,982
   - In-kind contribution of USD$150,982 for the UNODC Projects Coordinator in the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs for 12 months.

3. **Colombia**: USD$55,000
   In-kind contribution for the technical and logistical support to the Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD) in Argentina, Colombia (3 workshops), Ecuador and Mexico.

4. **France**: USD$50,000
   In-kind contribution by the *Centre Interministeriel de Formation Anti-drogue* (CIFAD) French Customs and Coast Guard for the technical and logistical support of 5 national and regional workshops on Operational Analysis of Counterdrug Intelligence in the selection of passengers, objectives and profiling high risk cases at airports and inspection techniques of recreational crafts.

5. **Spain**: USD$32,000
   **Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID)**: USD$32,000 – In-kind contributions for SAVIA (Health and Life in the Americas) Ibero-American Seminar on Local Training Programs and Social Integration for Drug-Dependent People, covering accommodations, meals and logistical costs for 21 participants. Took place November 13-16 at the Training Center of AECID in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia.

6. **Jamaica**: USD$30,000
   In-kind contribution for the technical and logistical support to the Regional Seminar on the Control of Chemical Substances that took place at the Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC).

7. **Argentina**: USD$20,000
In-kind contribution from the Financial Intelligence Unit of USD$10,000 by providing logistical support to the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering.

In-kind contribution from the Naval Prefecture of USD$10,000 for the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking.

8. **Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC): USD$20,000**
   In-kind contribution for the technical and logistical support of three workshops on supply chain security and port security in San Jose, Costa Rica, Bogota, Colombia and Brasilia, Brazil for the private and public sectors.

9. **Sweden: USD$14,000**
   In-kind contribution from the Swedish Service Police by providing technical support to two regional seminars on the investigation of internet drug sales in Bridgetown, Barbados (April) and Mexico City, Mexico (October).

10. **Chile: USD$12,658**
    In-kind contribution from the Government of Chile for SAVIA – Subregional Consultations in the Southern Cone countries on social integration and drugs, covering logistical costs. Took place in October in Santiago, Chile.

11. **Dominican Republic: USD$10,000**
    In-kind contribution from the National Council on Drugs by providing technical and logistical support for the meeting of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products. Took place in June in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

12. **Costa Rica: USD$7,229**
    Logistical support provided by the Costa Rican Institute on Drugs for the Preparatory Meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) in San Jose, Costa Rica.

**D. CICAD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR 2012**

Expenditures in 2012 totaled USD$9,630,491, of which USD$8,061,011 were external funds and USD$1,569,481 were from the Regular Fund. The following chart shows the distribution of expenditures by section.
105. Approximately USD$1.12 million (11.6%) corresponds to expenditures made within the Office of the Executive Secretariat, comprised of the Office of the Executive Secretary and its support sections (office administration, technology and communications services), and through CICAD’s regular sessions and the Professional Exchange program.

106. Figure 4 shows the percentage distribution of 2012 expenditures within the Executive Secretariat, which correspond to: Executive Secretariat staff financed through the Regular Fund and, in part, through the General Fund (65%) operational costs (20%), the two ordinary regular sessions of CICAD (5%). This graph also includes the Professional Exchange program (5%) and the indirect costs (ICR) of external contributions received and registered within the CICAD General Fund (5%).
A total of USD$5.7 million (59.1%) 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.

During 2012, the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism concluded the Fifth Evaluation Round and reviewed and created a new evaluation instrument for the Sixth Round. In this activity and others, the MEM used USD$1,049,616 allocated to this process. The cost of the projects deriving from the MEM recommendations are recorded under the section from which projects are funded.

For the Supply Reduction programs, executed by the Supply Reduction section and Anti-Money Laundering section, used USD$1.76 million as of December 31, 2012.