







GUATEMALA

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Inter-American Network for the Prevention of	OAS 34 Member States	Guatemala
 Additional Information	<div> <div> Date</div> <div>11/29/2016</div> <div>to</div> <div>Completion</div> </div>		
	http://www.oas.org/ext/en/security/crime-prevention-network/		

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime was created following the Resolution 2866 approved during the 44th General Assembly of the Organization of American States, held in Paraguay, in 2014. The Resolution reaffirms that the prevention of violence and crime is a strategic priority for the region and instructed the General Secretariat to establish a Network to provide assistance to Member States on the enforcement and implementation of public policies, programs and initiatives in the area of violence and crime prevention. Since then, the OAS Department of Public Security has been working on the creation and implementation of the Network and its activities, which has been officially launched on November 29th, 2017.

The interaction among the members of the Network takes place on in-person meetings that are carried out across the Americas and through its Website, where members can exchange experience and knowledge in the discussion forums, chats and learn more about different initiatives, policies and program in the area of crime and violence prevention around the world. The Website also features a variety of multimedia resources such as news, blog posts, videos, etc., available to its members.

Following the same Resolution a Fund for voluntary contributions was created to cover direct and indirect costs, which will not generate interest and is non-refundable. The Fund is managed by the DPS.

OBJECTIVES

To establish a dialogue and consultation mechanism, and foster the exchange of experiences, information, best practices, data and points of view among member states and different stakeholders on the issue of crime and violence prevention.

To facilitate the interaction and cooperation among different sectors to increase knowledge and promote the development of more efficient and effective policies, initiatives and programs to prevent violence and crime and to create safer and more peaceful societies in the hemisphere.

RESULTS

In 2016, the Network was officially launched during the event “Latin America and the Caribbean in action to reduce homicides” that took place at the OAS Headquarters. Additionally, in the same occasion, the Website of the Network, where the members have the opportunity to access a variety of publications, best practices, news, videos, among other materials and interact with other experts, professionals and people interested in the area of crime and violence prevention was made available through the OAS Website.

In the next months and years, it is expected, through the Network, to provide technical assistance to member states for the development and evaluation of actions, policies, and programs; provide inputs for the formulation of actions, policies, and programs; increase horizontal cooperation among States in the framework of prevention and promote interaction and exchange of knowledge and practices among different actors and stakeholders.

 OAS Pillar Security	 Name of Activity Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization	 Target Beneficiaries <i>Police Institutions of the 34 OAS Member States</i>	 Donor Countries Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF); Italy; Honduras
 Additional Information	 Date 7/1/2015 to 7/1/2020		

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Department of Public Security (DPS) has created the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization as a mechanism for international cooperation to strengthen the police capacity to address security challenges. The Police Network seeks to generate police skills adapted to new security situations in the region and to promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learned. The structure of the Police Network is based on a needs-assessment carried out by DPS, with the support of AMERIPOL, which allowed the identification and understanding of the main challenges and knowledge gaps regarding police training.

The Interamerican Police Network is structured in four main pillars: (i) development and implementation of a training curriculum, with on-site courses and virtual courses, that seeks to answer the knowledge needs identified in the needs-assessment and to reduce the asymmetries among the police forces in the Americas; (ii) creation of a permanent network for cooperation with the goal of strengthening the training process through the continuous exchange of information and knowledge between police officers and the training institutions and instructors; (iii) horizontal cooperation that promotes the exchange of information, experiences, and best practices among police institutions (iv) certification of police forces in excellence management.







OBJECTIVES

To contribute in a systematic and ongoing manner to the strengthening of professional development of OAS Member States' police institutions. Its specific goals are: (i) to develop a police knowledge management system based on on-site and virtual training; (ii) to promote a comprehensive and holistic approach that includes continuous training and exchange of knowledge and best practices among police institutions, as well as certification in police management; (iii) to generate greater coordination among Member States to address present and future public security challenges; and (iv) to add scientific value in the professional development of police officers through accreditation of the courses by renowned universities.

RESULTS

In the framework of the Interamerican Police Network, with the support of strategic partners, the DPS has carried out a needs assessment to identify the main challenges and gaps in police training; an educational guide for the on-site police training was developed based on the conclusions of the needs-assessment. The curriculum and the material for this training are being finalized and they will be validated by the strategic partners of the Police Network. Simultaneously, the first edition of the training is being organized and it is expected to take place at the Police Academy of Honduras in 2017. The DPS has also elaborated a mapping of the police institutions and their processes certified in quality management in the hemisphere.

It is expected that in the following years the Interamerican Police Network trains at least 340 police officers to promote the program in the OAS Member States during a one-month on site police course and 200,000 officers on the virtual platform, who will be connected through a network for police cooperation and exchange of experiences. The police network also aims to add scientific value in police professional development through accreditation of the courses offered by renowned universities and foster horizontal cooperation among police institutions in the Americas.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Program for the prevention of irregular Migration in Mesoamerica	Migrant and potential migrant populations, particularly groups in vulnerable contexts in Costa Rica	European Union
 Additional Information	http://community.oas.org/pu		 Date 6/23/2014 to 6/23/2017

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The OAS Department of Public Security, in coordination with IOM and UNHCR, is implementing this Program to help prevent and strengthen the capacity to prosecute crimes related to irregular migration in Mesoamerica.

The program is implemented in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, with an integral approach based on 3 strategic lines of action: 1) support current efforts in the area of prevention of crimes related to irregular migration and to prevent the migration of children and adolescents by focusing on interventions in schools; 2) combating the networks of organized crime, seeking their dismantling so that fewer people are victims of these crimes; and 3) protection of the migrant population in need of special attention and specific protection.

OBJECTIVES

Promote and support strategies for the prevention of crimes related to irregular migration, especially in those areas with high propensity for migration; Create and strengthen human and institutional capacities to combat the smuggling of migrants; And to promote the formulation and implementation of policies for the protection of the human rights of migrants, particularly groups in vulnerable contexts like women, children and adolescents, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, and LGBT persons.

RESULTS

There is a national diagnostic report elaborating on the legislative situation regarding irregular migration in the country; seven officials were trained as national trainers in border control, human rights and victim identification, who carried out a local workshop for 30 other government officials and will continue to carry out replicas of the course; at the same time we are coordinating workshops for the justice sector in identifying and prosecuting trafficking networks. Also, we are developing a network for the exchange of information and alerts to combat the smuggling and trafficking of migrants, which will be complemented by trainings on the development of effective techniques for collecting statistics related to irregular migration.

In terms of protection, an inter-institutional meeting is being organized to contribute to the coordination of public and private efforts to protect irregular migrants, in order to generate the necessary conditions for the adoption of agreements for the implementation of special programs that deal comprehensively with the needs of Irregular migrants.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	Target Beneficiaries	Donor Countries
Security	Strengthening of Institutions Specialized in the Assistance and Protection of Victims, Witnesses, and other individuals involved in criminal proceedings related to Organized Crime in Central America	Institutions specialized in assistance and protection of victims and witnesses in Costa Rica	Spain (AECID)
 Additional Information	 Date 6/19/2015 to 6/16/2017		

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Within the framework of the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA), and in particular the D.B.3 Project for “Strengthening Programs for the protection of victims, witnesses and other individuals involved in criminal investigations in Central America” and also in accordance with the priorities identified by countries of the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Department of Public Security (DPS) of the OAS developed this initiative to strengthen the institutions specialized in assistance and protection of victims and witnesses.



This initiative aims at improving the capacities of the institutions responsible for providing assistance and protection services for victims and witnesses in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic, through work in five lines of action: (1) the joint identification of relevant mechanisms and procedures being applied in each country; (2) the elaboration of diagnostic reports of the standards, policies, programs, government institutions and civil society, responsible for the protection and assistance to victims and witnesses in each country; (3) the elaboration and implementation of an instrument (Manual or Protocol) that presents the best common approach for the subregion for the assistance and protection of victims and witnesses; (4) the training of national officials with relevant competencies on this matter; and (5) facilitating and documenting the horizontal exchange of experiences in assistance and protection of victims and witnesses among these countries.

OBJECTIVES

Strengthen the specialized institutions responsible for offering assistance and protection services to victims, witnesses, and other individuals involved in investigations or judicial proceedings so that they are able to provide a uniform, coordinated and efficient response; generate consensus among institutions; reduce bureaucratic processes; and improve the efficiency of the State to provide protection and assistance in a comprehensive, timely and specialized manner. At the same time, we support the implementation of the “Central American Convention for the protection of victims, witnesses, experts and other individuals involved in the investigation and criminal proceedings, particularly in drug trafficking and organized crime”.

RESULTS

Among the results achieved by this initiative, it is worth noting the elaboration of diagnostic reports of the standards, policies, programs, government institutions and civil society, responsible for the protection and assistance to victims and witnesses in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic; the development and validation of a "Manual for the assistance and protection of victims of crime in Central America" and a "Protocol for the implementation and operationalization of the Central American Convention for the protection of victims, witnesses, experts and other individuals involved in the investigation and criminal proceedings, particularly in drug trafficking and organized crime"; a proposal for the redesign and strengthening of Honduras’ Witness Protection Program (based on a technical horizontal exchange with counterparts from El Salvador); and the elaboration of a document/questionnaire with shared criteria for considering the profiles of candidates that could be eligible for protection and transfer to Guatemala and/or El Salvador, within the framework of the Central American Convention, as well as a list of the official documents that should accompany an official request of this nature.

 OAS Pillar Security	 Name of Activity Strengthening access to justice for victims of crime in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala	 Target Beneficiaries Legal aid organizations of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras	 Donor Countries Spain (AECID)
 Additional Information	Link to web page		
	 Date	10/1/2016	to 9/30/2017

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Department of Public Security (DPS) has been assisting the countries of the Northern Triangle to increase their efficiency in offering a coordinated and uniform service to victims of crime, considering the impact of violence in the citizens of this region. In this context, this initiative seeks to meet the various needs of the victims of crime through the promotion and strengthening of Multidisciplinary Attention Units, implemented in legal aid organizations. These units will work as integrated spaces that provide the various legal services the victim may need in one single location. In addition, the units will maintain a gender integrated approach, considering the high rates of women's victimization and the obstacles women face to access justice in the region.

To select the legal aid entities in which the Units will be implemented, the DPS will organize workshops and a call for proposals in each country to reward innovative ideas with funds to implement pilots of the Units. In addition, the project will carry out trainings for the staff of legal aid organizations in each country in the topics of victim's rights and their needs.

OBJECTIVES

Contribute to the strengthening of access to justice for crime victims in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Specifically, the project seeks to strengthen the institutional capacity of legal aid entities of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to offer free legal support to victims of crime through the implementation of the Multidisciplinary Attention Units.

RESULTS

To this date, the mapping of the current state of the legal aid services in each country has been finalized. To this end, a detailed field investigation has been carried out, including interviews with key actors and analysis of data from the main legal aid organizations of each country.

In the following months, the project expects to strength and structure six Multidisciplinary Attention Units (two per country); train 120 staff of legal aid organizations of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in the topics of legal support to victims and rights and needs of victims; and increase the knowledge and the skills of workers of legal aid organizations in offer specialized services to victims.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries			
Security		Agencies, sectors, civil society, etc				
 Additional Information	Link to web page		 Date	Commencement	to	Completion

PROGRAM SUMMARY







Through the UNSCR 1540 (2004) Implementation Program, CICTE offers legislative assistance and fortifies Member States capacities in order that they adapt their legal framework to comply with the obligations contained in Resolution 1540 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council. The program addresses legislation regarding material typically related to crimes of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their financing, strategic trade regulations and export control of dual use materials and regulations regarding contraband of chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear materials (CBRN), in addition to supporting the drafting of National Action Plans in accordance with Resolution 1977 (2011). Similarly, CICTE assists Member States in facilitating peer review exercises directed at exchanging best practices and experiences regarding the national implementation of Resolution 1540. Through this program, CICTE regularly participates in the United Nations Security Council open debates regarding Resolution 1540, in seminars, regional conferences and workshops about preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the hemisphere. CICTE collaborates closely with the UN 1540 Committee, its Group of Experts and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and has participated in the revision of Resolution 1540 that culminated in the unanimous approval of Resolution 2325 (2016) by the UN Security Council.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the program are to strengthen national legislative frameworks in Member States through drafting, passing and applying adequate laws regarding CBRN materials in order to prevent and combat the risk of non-state actors acquiring, building or using weapons of mass destruction; to increase the capacities of government authorities and high ranking officials regarding the national level implementation of Resolution 1540 in order to guarantee compliance with its mandates; and to foment the coordination and cooperation at the regional and sub-regional level in preventing and combatting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through the establishment of a regional 1540 coordinator, the creation of a network of points of contact, the execution of regional conferences and peer review exercises.

RESULTS

The program team will assist in the drafting of the reform of the penal code to criminalize proliferation related offenses, drafting of the chemical weapons law, drafting of the Strategic Trade Law, and the drafting of the reform of the custom legislation regarding border control and transport of WMDs and nuclear smuggling. The program team plans to continue coordinating with Guatemalan 1540 points of contact to maintain a 1540 regional network, collaborate in regional efforts and share best practices and lessons learned with other Member States.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)	All national institutions of the 34 member states, involved in the formulation and implementation of drug control policies.	United States, Mexico, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago.
 Additional	http://cicad.oas.org/Main/Temp		 Date 1998 to Continuous Program

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) was created in 1998 by mandate of the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile. The First Round of the MEM was held in 1999, and to date, six rounds of evaluation have been completed. This mechanism is the only valid diagnostic tool of its kind in the Hemisphere to measure drug control policies. The MEM has assigned countries more than 2,000 recommendations to strengthen and promote their drug control policies, strengthening multilateral cooperation in the Americas.







Since the Sixth Round, the MEM process has been directly linked to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy. In November 2016, during the 60th regular session of CICAD in The Bahamas, a new Action Plan for 2016-2020 was approved and, in turn, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) was convened with the purpose to streamline and update the evaluation instrument for its Seventh Round, which will measure the level of implementation of this Plan by the 34 member states.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the MEM is to stimulate progress in all areas of drug control in the Hemisphere by evaluating the implementation of the Plan of Action 2016-2020 of the CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy. To meet this objective, the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG) produces periodic evaluations, measuring the drug control performance of the 34 member states and of the region as a whole. This transparent and participatory peer review process examines the countries institutional strengthening, demand and supply reduction efforts, control measures, and international cooperation. The evaluations identify the strengths and weaknesses of drug control programs within countries and encourage them to address the weaknesses identified, stimulating compliance with the Plan of Action, and follow-up on individual and collective progress of member states' efforts throughout time.

RESULTS

During 2017, the IWG will carry out its work on the preparation and drafting of the evaluation instrument and the manuals that regulate the MEM process, through a series of 21 virtual and in-person meetings, to be held from February to September. Thirty-one member states have designated national delegates to participate in this Group, which in turn was divided into 5 thematic subgroups, one for each area of CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy, corresponding to the following topics: Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures and International Cooperation. Each country participates in the work of one of these subgroups, as well as in plenary discussions of the whole Group. The work of the IWG will be finalized once the evaluation instrument, and the manuals that regulate it, are approved at the 62nd regular session of CICAD in Mexico City by the end of 2017. The MEM Seventh Evaluation Round MEM will be held during 2018.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Training and certification program (PROCCER)	Population affected by the use of drugs.	United States of America
 Additional	http://www.cicad.oas.org/M	 Date	11/1/2008 to 6/30/2017

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The ***Training and Certification Program for Drug Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation***, known by its Spanish acronym **PROCCER**, is a program which seeks to promote optimal standards of care in substance use and addictions treatment and prevention services. **PROCCER** responds to the need to strengthen, disseminate, and institutionalize systematic training in drug abuse research, prevention, and treatment through the establishment of certification mechanisms and the development of effective prevention and treatment models and approaches. To achieve this objective, CICAD and the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security work with member state governments, governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), vocational and academic institutions, and regional political entities to develop national and regional mechanisms for the training and certification of prevention and treatment service providers. The increased capacity is intended to enhance the quality and efficacy of drug use prevention programs, as well as programs for treating and rehabilitating drug dependency. The program has two main objectives: first, to optimize the quality of services in drug prevention programs and treatment facilities through training, technical assistance, and the application of technology, and second, to establish a certification process for drug prevention and treatment personnel in coordination with national authorities. The **PROCCER** model emphasizes research and the need to understand the sociocultural, economic, political, and legal context of substance abuse interventions at the national level before developing any training or intervention plans.







OBJECTIVES

Optimize the quality of services in drug prevention programs and treatment facilities through training, technical assistance, and the application of technology, and to establish a certification process for drug prevention and treatment personnel in coordination with national authorities.

RESULTS

PROCCER is executed in Guatemala in coordination with the Executive Secretariat of the Commission Against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID, for its acronym in Spanish), with the following results:

- 1) 150 service providers trained by the Program, in coordination with the Universidad Da Vinci de Guatemala.
- 2) State certification mechanism in the process of analysis by the Ministry of Health of Guatemala.

 Pillar OEA	 Name of the activity	 Stakeholders	 Donor Countries
Seguridad	SAVIA – Programa Salud y Vida en las Américas	SECCATID, Ministerio de Gobernación, Municipalid.	Spain
 Additional information	http://www.cicad.oas.org/Main		 Date
		7/1/2016	a 10/31/2018

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Program to support the decentralization of drug policies in Guatemala and other Central American and Caribbean countries, based on the diagnosis of the political-institutional reality and the country's problem contexts, to develop training and exchange activities with officials and technicians in charge of Design policies, plan, coordinate, manage, monitor and evaluate drug services and projects at the municipal or departmental level. Likewise, specialized technical assistance missions are organized that - according to the need, request and commitment set by the DNAs and local governments - contribute to improve the approach or strategic response to the specific local problems that are identified as a priority in each country. As a general guideline, project activities seek to influence the development of balanced and holistic policies directed at the local level and to promote inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination among the competent bodies: the Commission Against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (CCATID), the Unit for Community Prevention of Violence (UPCV) of the Vice Ministry of Violence Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior and the Municipality of Guatemala, among other municipalities, jointly with the health services and offices of the OAS, OTC-AECID and Multilateral programs that are identified in each context, seeking synergies and complementarity between the projects, strategies, actors and counterparts involved in the different territories. Gender, human rights and attention to vulnerable groups are considered in the process.

OBJECTIVES

To contribute to promoting and consolidating initiatives and advances in the decentralization and territorial management of drug policies in Guatemala and other participating countries of Central America and the Caribbean by disseminating, adapting and applying methodologies and sharing existing practices at the municipal, Including monitoring and evaluation of policies.

Strengthen local drug management processes in the areas of diagnosis, strategic planning and intersectoral coordination on drugs and social integration.

To establish work plans for technical cooperation with the municipalities of the country and the territorial management units of the National Drug Authority (SECCATID), the Third Vice-Ministry of Prevention (M.Government), municipalities and related institutions working in Prevention and treatment at the local level.

RESULTS

1. Work plan for technical cooperation and training at the local-municipal level, designed jointly with the institutions, based on political-institutional diagnostics and analysis of strategies and contexts.
2. Development and application of criteria and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of decentralized drug policies.
3. 20 Technicians and officials trained in methodologies and good practices of local management on drugs and social integration and in the monitoring and evaluation of policies. More than 70% of the participants in the training respond satisfactorily / favorably to the questions of general evaluation of the training received.
4. 10 technicians and officials, technically assisted in their strategies for local management and policy development on drugs and social integration, starting from the analysis of proposals and requests for technical assistance received, during the term of execution of the project.
5. Reports on experiences and processes supported, systematized and published. Balance report on decentralization.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	SIDUC Latino	Guatemalan Drug Observatory	United States, Canada
 Additional	http://www.cicad.oas.org/m	 Date	Continuo to Continuo

PROGRAM SUMMARY

In order to contribute to the development of evidence-based drug policies in Member States, the SIDUC Program implements a system of epidemiological research on drug use in different settings.

- Studies in secondary school students
- University studies
- Studies in the general population
- Treatment centers
- Emergency centers
- Studies on the adult population deprived of liberty
- Young Offenders
- Population recently arrested in police stations (Arrested)
- Morbidity associated with consumption
- Mortality associated with consumption

The purpose of the Inter-American Uniform Consumption Data System (SIDUC) is to strengthen the capacity of member states to generate, disseminate and use information on drug problems that is valid, reliable and up-to-date through the development of research on topics Development of national information networks, and the production of information in collaboration with Member States.

- Agency responsible at the OAS: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
- Responsible agency in country: Secretaria Ejecutiva Comisión contra la Adicción y el Tráfico ilícito de drogas (SECCATID)

OBJECTIVES







Develop a hemispheric drug information system.

2. Develop standardized protocols for drug research, with emphasis on epidemiological studies.
3. Support Member States in conducting scientific studies on the subject of drugs.
4. Provide technical assistance in the development of scientific studies on drugs.
5. Analyze the situation of drug use at the hemispheric level.
6. Disseminate worldwide information on drug use in the Americas.

RESULTS

Publication of the Report on Drug Use in the Americas: In 2017, the country submits the information collected and analyzed for the preparation of the Report on Drug Use in the Americas. This report will present an analysis of data on drug use in the hemisphere and main features, focusing on the epidemiology of drug use and drug trends.

Recently, El Salvador conducted a survey of school children on Drug Use with the support of the OID. The final report will be published in the second half of 2017.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Choose an item	Program to Strengthen National Drug Observatories	Guatemalan Drug Observatory	United States
 Additional	Link to web page	 Date	to
		8/1/2011	Ongoing

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Hemispheric Drug Strategy approved by the CICAD Commission emphasizes the importance of evidence-based policy, and the need to develop interventions based on scientific information. Within this context, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) has developed a program to strengthen National Drug Observatories (ONDs) in Latin America. The Program to Strengthen Drug Observatories (PSDO) has at its core three conceptual areas: monitoring the drug phenomenon, training and capacity building, and technical support to carry out these activities.

1. Monitoring the drug problem: This area supports OND's in the development of Drug Information Networks (DINs), the design and execution of epidemiology based monitoring studies, and other research studies to address specific issues in each country. Emphasis is placed on the importance of peer review for scientific studies and the dissemination of research findings.
2. Training and capacity building: This area focuses on training in research methods, analysis and the design of studies and other tools to monitor the drug problem.
3. Technical support : Technical support is made available to carry out these activities in each member states. Technical assistance is tailored to country needs in order to address their particular issues.

Agency responsible at the OAS: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Agency responsible in the country: Secretaria Ejecutiva Comisión contra la Adicción y el Tráfico ilícito de drogas (SECCATID)

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of this program is to enhance the capacity in member states to undertake and access drug related research and analysis in order to monitor and respond to the drug problem.

The specific objectives are:

1. To support member states in the development of scientific studies on the drug problem.
2. To support the development of functional drug information networks as a key tool for the National Drug Observatories as .to monitor and analyze their problem.
3. To disseminate information on the drug problem on a timely basis.

RESULTS

In December 2016, the country participated in the Annual Meeting of the National Drug Observatories held in Kingston Jamaica as a collaborative activity between the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) and the European Union Cooperation Program between Latin America and the Caribbean on Drug Policy (Spanish acronym COPOLAD). Personnel from the OID performed training courses on a variety of themes related to research methods, public health and program evaluation.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Counterdrug Capacity Building Program	Supply Reduction counterdrug institutions in member states	United States, Canada and (in-kind contributions from Member States)
 Additional	cicad.oas.org	 Date	2005 to On-going

PROGRAM SUMMARY





The Counterdrug Capacity Building Program of CICAD is a supply reduction project that deals with counterdrug enforcement and control of illicit drug production and trafficking and has, over the past 12 years, served to increase the capacity of law enforcement and other agencies to deal effectively with the threats and challenges they face. The program covers a broad range of counterdrug-related areas of activity. They include general counterdrug law enforcement; counterdrug customs and border control; control of chemicals, pharmaceutical drugs and synthetic drugs; the control of maritime narcotrafficking; and the development and analysis of counterdrug intelligence. These lines of action are pursued through the execution of the following programmatic areas: Counterdrug Intelligence Training, Technical Assistance and Information Sharing within the framework of CICAD's Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School of the Americas (ERCAIAD); Precursor Chemical and Synthetic Drugs Control is implemented within the framework of our Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, whose mission is to provide guidance and reference tools to our member states in their efforts to develop legislative and regulatory chemical control frameworks; and finally, Counterdrug Maritime Cooperation, which the Supply Reduction Unit pursues through its Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking whose main purpose is to provide a forum for member states to exchange information and expertise and provide a regional perspective and analysis on maritime drug trafficking trends, on-going multilateral interdiction operations and challenges with prosecutorial procedures

OBJECTIVES

The Counterdrug Capacity Building Program aims to increase awareness among our member states, expose them to new trends and approaches to deal with the drug problem and, in doing so, increase their capacity to respond effectively by promoting a common or compatible approach to supply reduction efforts and promoting cooperation and coordination in counterdrug activities and the exchange of information both nationally and internationally. Strengthen the capacity of member states to control, monitor, investigate and interdict the illicit production, transport and trafficking of drugs, the chemicals and precursors used to manufacture them and the control of related contraband. It also provides guidance in strengthening legislation, regulations, and policies to control chemical substances associated with the manufacture of drugs.

RESULTS

In 2016, the Program delivered a series of training and technical assistance activities to 525 counterdrug personnel covering counterdrug law enforcement investigation; control and interdiction of drug production and trafficking; customs control in ports, airports and land borders; maritime narcotrafficking; precursor chemical diversion control; production, identification and distribution of synthetic drugs, including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Within the ERCAIAD counterdrug intelligence training Project, the Unit delivered three courses at its headquarters in Bogota, Colombia on strategic and prospective intelligence and two specialized seminars in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic on operational intelligence. Additionally, two national seminars were delivered on investigations against narcotrafficking organizations in Lima, Peru and one training seminar on chemical diversion control in Bogota, Colombia. Finally, the Unit coordinated the meeting of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking in collaboration with the Colombian Navy in Cartagena, Colombia.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security		National cybersecurity stakeholders	Canada and UK
 Additional	Link to web page	 Date	1/23/2017 to 12/31/2018

PROGRAM SUMMARY

In 2017, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), through its Cybersecurity Program, organized two (2) workshops in January and August aimed at assisting Guatemala in the development of its National Cybersecurity Strategy. Through a roundtable format, these activities convened stakeholders with different backgrounds: critical infrastructure operators, academics and civil society, information technology and communications professionals, policymakers, and representatives from the financial sector. The roundtables were moderated by OAS/CICTE Cybersecurity Program and by the representatives of the Guatemalan Executive Committee, responsible for the formulation of the national cybersecurity strategy. This Committee was coordinated by the *Ministerio de Gobernación* and was comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, National Council of Science and Technology, Telecommunications Superintendence, and the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Additionally, the OAS/CICTE Cybersecurity Program started activities to strength incident response capacity in Guatemala. In August 2017, the Cybersecurity Program, in partnership with the *Ministerio de Gobernación*, organized a 3-day incident response training aimed at increasing the capacity of government officials to respond to cyber incidents in Guatemala. This activity trained 31 officers (3 women, 28 men). More training activities related to incident response and the National computer security incident response team (CSIRT) of Guatemala is expected to take place in 2018.

OBJECTIVES

- National Cybersecurity Strategy of Guatemala approved;
- Incident response capacities strengthened in Guatemala.

RESULTS

- National Cybersecurity Strategy of Guatemala approved by the Presidency and the National Security Council in January 2018. Official launch is taking place in March 2018;
- 31 (3 women, 28 men) government officials trained in incident response capacity in August 2017.