JAMAICA
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Maritime Security Program assists Member States to comply with international maritime security standards and best practices as well as to improve their overall maritime security capabilities on a national and regional level. This is accomplished by training maritime/port security officials to protect passenger transportation and trade; strengthen port capabilities to comply with the ISPS (International Ship and Port Facility Security) Code and other international port security standards/procedures; and identifying the vulnerabilities to mitigate the potential consequences in key ports of the region. The program has two different projects. The first project focuses on assessing vulnerabilities and training needs in target ports and promotes follow-on trainings to mitigate vulnerabilities identified during the assessment process. The second project includes a suite of activities on a national and sub-regional level on key areas of maritime security and national policy level crisis management exercises. The first set of activities, referred to as National and Regional Capacity Building and Training in Key Aspects of Maritime Security, include (1) strengthening maritime domain awareness and port state control; (2) enhancing supply chain security and risk assessment and management; (3) bolstering maritime resilience and commerce resumption; (4) improving the design, planning, and execution of drills and exercises; and (5) systematically addressing the critical matter of security IT systems in the maritime domain. The second set of activities consists of a series of National Crisis Management Exercises (CMEs) in the form of table-top exercises, placing special emphasis on resilience and post-crisis recovery.

OBJECTIVES

Contribute to strengthening maritime/port security in Member States by identifying vulnerabilities and training needs through assessments, organizing workshops to prompt inter-agency and regional collaboration, and measuring the impact on the application of new strategies to improve maritime security overall in the Americas.

RESULTS

The Maritime Security Program has implemented thus far a Sub-Regional Workshop on Maritime Domain Awareness and Port State Control (PSC) and a National Supply Chain Security Workshop in Kingston, Jamaica. During the rest of 2017, the team will organize, in conjunction with the Government of Jamaica, an Information Systems Security (ISS) Workshop for the Caribbean. The expected results of these workshops are to train maritime and port security personnel in the aforementioned topics, to increase inter-agency collaboration on a national level, and to promote cooperation among OAS Member States on a sub-regional level.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

In 2016, the Tourism Security Program of CICTE started the execution of a three-year project, funded by the government of Canada, which aims to strengthen the capacities of 11 Member States from Central America and the Caribbean on risk management, tourism security plans and public-private partnerships within the stakeholders of tourism, national security and others.

Given that tourist destinations are by their own nature considered soft targets, this program seeks to contribute to the strengthening of the capacities of strategic-level and operational-level public-private sector actors in the tourism industry. Furthermore, the program aims to guide the composition of a public private operational network (PPP).

In this regard, CICTE offered the government of Jamaica to perform a Needs Assessment and follow-up technical assistance to guide the process to develop a Tourism Security Plan for Montego Bay. These activities started in September 2016 and are currently ongoing.

OBJECTIVES

The execution of this plan will be divided into a two-day preparatory meeting with the involvement of public and private stakeholders in the tourism sector. Following the meetings, the project team will submit scenario based exercises to the participating stakeholders over a period of twelve-fifteen weeks using a dedicated electronic platform. Halfway this process, a webinar will be conducted to evaluate the progress and potential obstacles.

The final phase will be a two-day stakeholder review and implementation workshop where local authorities and the PPP Network will perform a final review and approve their security plan draft. The integrated tourism security plan activities will be carried out by staff from the OAS and UNICRI, along with subject-matter experts from the tourism industry and the international law enforcement community. The aim of these is to jointly develop a roadmap for a National Security Plan.

RESULTS

Among the expected results are, firstly, to gather relevant and precise information on the vulnerabilities and threats to the specific destination, as well as the existing processes and level of coordination; and to identify relevant partners and audiences to participate in the online technical assistance.

Based on the outcomes of the Needs Assessment, two representatives per agency were selected and subscribed a Letter of Intent that outlines their responsibilities and was cosigned by the Secretary General of the OAS and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Security of Jamaica.

Finally, it is expected that through these meetings and online technical assistance, the government of Jamaica will compile the necessary information to develop a Tourism Security Plan for Montego Bay.
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 polices, 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.
PROGAM SUMMARY

The Department of Public Security, with the collaboration of the Trust, implements “A New Path: Promoting a Healthy Environment and Productive Alternatives for Juvenile Remandees and Offenders in Jamaica” in the four juvenile facilities: South Camp, Metcalfe, Rio Cobre and Hill Top.

Inside the facilities, the project implements a reintegration curriculum that focuses on behavior change, remedial education, and vocational training. Through activities that range from psychosocial support, music, yoga, and life skills to animation classes, “A New Path” prepares the detainees for their release. In addition to the delivery of classes, the program also offers training of trainers to the staff of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS), so they can continue implementing the curriculum on the long-term.

Once the youth is released, the project provides immediate support to them, focusing on social reintegration and economic inclusion. Each releasee is assigned a case manager, who provides him/her individualized psychosocial support and guidance from 6 to 12 months. For those under 16 years old, the priority is to assist them to return to mainstream education and to attend extracurricular courses. Those 16 years old and older, are placed on apprenticeships and job opportunities, as well as skills training, through partnerships with the private sector and civil society.

OBJECTIVES

Contribute to reduce recidivism and, ultimately, crime and violence in Jamaica. Specifically, the project aims to improve the quality of, and access to, reintegration services (educational, vocational, and internship/employment opportunities), technical training (marketable technical skills, life/social skills), as well as individualized psychosocial/emotional services for juvenile detainees of Jamaica.

RESULTS

To this date, the project has assisted more than 950 youth who have been placed in juvenile correctional centers in Jamaica, of which 385 have been certified in educational and vocational courses (inside the facilities and post-release). Regarding economic inclusion, A New Path has placed more than 60 releasees in apprenticeships and job opportunities across 18 companies of Jamaica. In addition, 111 youth have been trained in entrepreneurship and job readiness; 51 of them were selected to participate in a residential program and 21 of them were awarded seed capital to start their own business.

On the other hand, A New Path has trained 106 staff from the Department of Correctional Services on techniques to manage adolescent behavior, as well as on reintegration activities. A case management framework for juvenile facilities, comprised of policies and standardized forms, was developed and approved by the Department of Correctional Services.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Program was created in order to support Member States in promoting citizen security through a comprehensive and multidimensional prevention strategy aimed at reducing and mitigating risk factors of violence and crime, especially among Youth. All of its actions are supported by intersectoral articulation, evidence base, community participation, youth leadership, and the promotion of peace, from a gender and human rights perspective.

The Program seeks the constant mobilization of different sectors of society for the optimization of its results, with the ultimate goal of pushing a prevention approach in the countries agendas. It has four phases of implementation. The first one is an evaluation of the prevention entities in the jurisdiction where the Program is to be implemented (executive, judicial and legislative powers, and the civil society). The second one is the elaboration of a series of recommendations for the public sector aimed at optimizing the work of the evaluated prevention entities, including the selection of possible interventions for implementation (from the Program’s catalog of a regularly updated evidence based interventions). The third one is the development of an action plan in collaboration with local actors, taking into account their priorities and the recommendations made. The last one is the implementation of the chosen interventions adapted to the local context, with a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan.

All of the Program’s actions are supported and disseminated an ongoing communications strategy. The information obtained at the end of each execution cycle is used for the elaboration of a series of final recommendations and for the optimization of the Program’s later editions.

OBJECTIVES

To develop a hemispheric strategy for the prevention of violence and crime through an integrated and complementary set of actions aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to act in a coordinated manner, fostering international cooperation.

RESULTS

The Program’s interventions are implemented in three areas: institutional, situational and community.

At the institutional level, it seeks to strengthen coordination among agencies working on violence and crime prevention, and to build capacity of public administrators, especially from the security, justice, health and education sectors.

In the situational context, the aim is to reduce criminal opportunities in urban spaces by improving areas for community coexistence and through interventions in premises that sell alcohol.

At the community level, it seeks to increase protective factors for violence in communities, particularly within vulnerable groups. Its particular focus is on youth: social empowerment, life skills development, and strengthening of links with their environment, especially school and family.
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.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism began implementing the “Fortifying Authorized Economic Operator Programs in the Hemisphere” project in 2014, with the financial support of the United States Counter-Terrorism Bureau. The project coordinates with the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Monetary Funds, the World Customs Organizations, and other international organizations to reduce the duplication of efforts and the meet the double sided goal of minimizing risks in the international supply chain while supporting free trade. The project has been executed in 7 countries in the hemisphere and has coordinated with 14 of the 17 Authorized Economic Operator programs in the Americas.

The project is comprised of three missions intended to fortify AEO programs and trains AEO officials: one evaluative mission and two technical assistance missions. In the evaluative mission, CICTE creates a Findings Report reflecting strengths and weaknesses of the program and a work plan for the following missions to address the identified security topics. The activities in the two technical assistance missions include observation of a validation, workshops for the private sector, seminars for other departments inside the customs agency, training in security topics related to the supply chain and practical exercises to reinforce learning.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Project focus on: contributing to the implementation of developed, mature and sustainable AEO Programs in the hemisphere; support the Regional AEO Strategy and the Coordinating Committee; facilitate technical assistance and training for Member States; foment the practice of exchanging experiences, best practices and lessons learned between customs administrations; encourage the harmonization of practices, requirements and AEO program structures to support the eventual creation of Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs).

RESULTS

In Jamaica, the project has been able to support the AEO program in various areas. First, after we submitted our initial recommendations in the Evaluative Mission’s Findings Document in 2014, the AEO program created an application portal that makes the application process more efficient. The process has been long and complicated but in 2017 the program will complete its first validation visit with a company that has only used the on-line systems and uploaded all their documentation through this portal. Second, the AEO customs officials have received technical training regarding the appropriate techniques employed while executing complete security validations through detailed observations, practical activities and feedback. Third, the project has worked with the AEO team and other customs officials to expand the benefits offered to the private sector and increase the number of certified companies.

Under this project, 71 companies became certified, 10 AEO officials received specialized training in supply chain security, 20 companies received information about the international figure of the AEO and how to improve the security of their supply chain, and the AEO Committee received feedback and recommendations about the implementation of the program in Jamaica. With the support of CICTE and our implementation partners, the AEO program in Jamaica is in an excellent position to expand its membership, include more sectors in the program and secure the international supply chain.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The “Special Investigative Techniques (SIT) Workshop in Money Laundering” provides a general and up-to-date vision on undercover operations, controlled deliveries and communication interception techniques. The legal framework used is based on United Nations conventions, Inter-American conventions and a comparative legislative view of the region. Also, during the workshop, participants analyze the jurisprudence of money laundering cases in which the use of SITs has played an important role.

All of this information is presented by recognized international experts on the topics, local experts and SMS Specialists, who also act as moderators of panels and facilitators.

OBJECTIVES

To train prosecutors and law enforcement agents on basic concepts related to SIT, and their effective use based on the principles of subsidiarity, necessity, proportionality, specialty and reservation.

In a second stage, participants analyze and discuss their experiences in the application of such techniques as well as the challenges faced. More specifically, the workshop aims to: (i) describe the stages in the development of a money laundering investigation; (ii) explain the planning of an investigation process and the use of SIT; (iii) identify specific methodologies to develop and facilitate the investigations and (iv) identify best practices in the development of such investigations.

RESULTS

Prosecutors and law enforcement officers who participated in the workshop were trained in the use of SIT. In addition, by reviewing cases in the region, participants were able to refresh and increase their knowledge of the subject, as well as acquire new skills related to TEIs.

The workshop also made it possible for participants, local and international experts, along with the SMS Specialists to share relevant experiences on the subject and to identify best practices.

Participants praised the quality of the presentations given to them and the exercises. They suggested that such workshops are more frequently performed and are longer, so the topic can be developed in further detail.
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.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The *Training and Certification Program for Drug Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation*, known by its Spanish acronym PROCCER, is a program that 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 the member states in the Caribbean region in coordination with the National Drug Commissions, with the following results:

The trainings are coordinated by the government-appointed national PROCCER Point Person and facilitated by the National Teams of Prevention and Treatment Trainers, who were previously selected by member states and trained by the Executive Secretariat of the CICAD.

The Department of Psychiatry of the University of the West Indies Mona, Jamaica (UWI) manages the Regional Certification Mechanism for prevention practitioners and treatment service providers trained by PROCCER in the Caribbean. By 2016, a total number of 481 prevention practitioners and treatment service providers from thirteen member states were certified throughout the Caribbean region: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Alternatives to Incarceration Program (and social integration for drug related offenses) includes all measures such as legal reforms, as well as strategies / programs / policies that support the social integration of drug related offenders, reduce criminal prosecution, limit incarceration in the event of prosecution and decrease prison time in the event of incarceration. This program starts with an analysis of several alternatives, taking into account the different realities that the States must face, and develops a set of specialized intervention strategies by type of crime, that are necessary for the purposes of the social integration of the participants, based on their social, individual and criminological characteristics, and their abilities and challenges at the moment of being intervened. These measures include strategies, such as alternative development, to prevent groups in vulnerable situations from engaging directly or indirectly in illicit drug-related activities; Or the Drug Treatment Courts Program (DTC) - which allows for the diversion of dependent offenders to treatment and rehabilitation (rather than imprisonment) under a judicial supervision process; Or other problem-solving models (community and re-entry courts). These alternatives can help break the vicious cycle of criminal behavior, lack of opportunity, alcohol and drug use, incarceration and at the same time maintain public safety. Legislation of Drugs in the Americas (LEDA), through this program the exchange of good practices and the collection and publishing of member states’ legal norms relating to drugs are promoted.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the alternatives to Incarceration and social integration program are to more efficiently address public health and justice problems associated with illicit drug use and provide a more humane and effective response to minor drug-related crimes. To reduce the negative impacts of incarceration on low-level offenders, while helping to reduce prison overcrowding and the human rights violations that can stem from it. To make the punishment fit the crime, maintaining the idea of proportionality and employing criminal punishment as the last resort for minor offenders. To ensure public safety and citizen security by prioritizing use of public resources in the fight against organized crime. In some countries, implementing the programs using the concepts and tools offered by Restorative Justice has been preferred.

RESULTS

Since February 2011, more than 150 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation and police officers, and treatment providers were trained by the ES/CICAD (in cooperation with Court teams from the US and Canada) in the expansion and consolidation of the Drug Treatment Court Program as an alternative to incarceration for drug dependent offenders. Currently, five Parishes have the model in implementation phase. Training activities were conducted in Jamaica since 2011 as part of the commitment of ES-CICAD/OAS in this initiative (including activities related to Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms, or the DTC model for Juveniles). In 2014 and 2015, the Hon. Chief Justice Zaila McCalla, together with professionals from the Judiciary attended High Level Dialogues organized by OAS (Vancouver and Washington D.C.) to discuss other alternatives to incarceration for drug dependent offenders (beyond Drug Treatment Courts).

2017 and 2018 will be a year to support the following actions: (1) Evaluating what has been done in Drug Treatment Court (DTC) adult projects in Jamaica (monitoring and evaluation of the various Jamaican DTCs in five Parishes - Manchester opened its new court in February of 2017); (2) exploring the feasibility of the Juvenile DTC model; and (3) exploring the feasibility of the Community Court model (through diagnostic studies and gap-analysis).
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The problems that are caused by the abuse and trafficking of drugs can have significant negative impacts on the health, safety and well-being of individuals in a country. The development and delivery of sound and effective programs and interventions in countries experiencing drug problems are inevitably dependent on having a solid understanding of patterns of drug use and their relationships to health, crime, violence, and other social problems. To this end it is necessary to have access to reliable and up-to-date research information on the drug situation and responses to the problem. With this kind of information, National Drug Observatories (NDOs) should be able to inform policy makers so that they can develop sound evidenced-based drug demand and supply reduction interventions.

Most NDOs lack adequately trained human resources and there is often a lack of up to date and reliable drug related information for policy makers.

The Purpose of the project is to increase the capacity of Caribbean OAS member states to collect, generate, disseminate and utilize timely, valid, and reliable information on drugs across the Caribbean region that will contribute to the formulation of better quality evidence-based drug policies and interventions.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the SIDUC Caribbean Program include developing drug information networks (DINs); improving performance of DINs through the use of standard indicators; increase the quality and quantity of drug related information through the implementation of drug-related studies and surveys; increase capacity to implement drug surveys and studies; publish technical reports and papers; and increase in the capacity of member states to manage and coordinate national drug observatories.

RESULTS

In the area of improving information on the demand for drug treatment and on the characteristics of persons seeking treatment for problematic substance use, persons in Jamaica were trained to introduce local stakeholders to the standardized data collection instrument and the statistical software package known as Epi Info to manage the data that is collected. Jamaica is one of 11 countries that are currently implementing the system in collaboration with local drug treatment facilities.

Representatives from the National Council on Drug Abuse and other local stakeholders participated in an event in Kingston Jamaica to build the capacity of personnel working within national drug observatories in member states in December 2016. This event was hosted by a European funded project known as COPOLAD and supported by CICAD and The Jamaican National Council on Drug Abuse.

Jamaica released the results of its second household drug prevalence survey in November, 2016.
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.