MEXICO
PROGRAM SUMMARY

CICTE’s Cargo and Container Security Program was developed to assist OAS Member States to strengthen state institutions tasked with preventing that terrorist groups or members of organized crime groups from illegally bringing in weapons, explosives, drugs, and persons using containers and freighters as their main access route.

With support from the Government of Canada, the program is working in strengthening institutional capacities of selected Member States, by delivering specialized training workshops to operation level customs and port facility officers, and other relevant stakeholders, in participating Member States.

These workshops aim to support national efforts to train operation-level officers and to form specialized instructors, capable of replicating and delivering certain course modules to their peers in their respective institutions. The participants come from national entities that have jurisdiction on this matter, such as Customs, Border Police, Naval Force and Designated Authorities.

The program also works to expand the interagency cooperation model, in which the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have actively participated. The aim is to include other cooperating agencies from member states and thereby reinforce south-south cooperation in the Hemisphere.

OBJECTIVES

To strengthen the national capabilities of OAS Member States to address security threats which exploit vulnerabilities in border crossings and seaports, by providing capacity building support to key stakeholders in Cargo Vessel Security and Inspection.

To prevent that terrorist groups or members of organized crime groups from illegally smuggling weapons, explosives, drugs, and persons using cargo vessels as their main access route.

To increase information sharing and joint initiatives among local actors and institutions, by including participants from all the relevant agencies in the activities executed under this program, as well as replicating the delivered trainings by local

RESULTS

Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of the border personnel for securing cargo and containerized trade, by providing training in container control to operation-level officers.

Initially, a two day assessment visit will be carried out, combining an evaluation of security measures and the assessment of cargo vessel security protocols and plans. After the assessment, the team will deliver recommendations to streamline and improve cargo security and procedures and practices for the participating local institutions.

Two CICTE provided experts will provide subject matter training and pedagogical instruction (Trainer the Trainers), as well as practical exercises and drills in topics that include: Introduction to international standards and treaties, risk assessment strategies and screening and inspection techniques, handling of evidence, identification of tampered seals, recent trends in criminal methodologies and modus operandi, including smuggling techniques, concealment methods, and inspection countermeasure.

Following the Train the Trainers workshop, the CICTE team will supervise and co-deliver a workshop, as trainers replicate the curriculum delivered initially to them. The experts will provide feedback on teaching techniques during the course, and will aim to ensure that trainers are fully capable of effectively teaching the curriculum without assistance.
The Document Security and Fraud Prevention program responds to the evolving challenges in document security by strengthening Member States’ abilities to: 1. Secure the document issuance process and improve the verification of identity, 2. Detect fraudulent travel documents, 3. Share information on travel document fraud, and 4. Address issues related to human rights and gender while improving border controls. To strengthen national, sub-regional, and regional capacity of the OAS Member States to comply with international standards concerning the emission and control of travel and identity documents in order to prevent and detect fraudulent use of travel and identity documents.

The project Capacity Building for Border Controls and Irregular Migration in Central America through various activities will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current situation of the land borders in the target countries (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and El Salvador), to provide follow up training and promote the exchange of information in order to increase the knowledge, skills and understanding of the current issues for these borders. The project therefore consists of two types of activities, International Technical Cooperation Missions, and Binational/Sub-regional Workshops on Border Controls and Irregular Migration.

**OBJECTIVES**

Three (3) International Technical Cooperation Missions.- Assemble an a technical assessment team to visit the border crossing points to see firsthand the facilities and equipment being used at the borders and observe the procedures followed by the border officials. The main purpose of these visits is to develop a written report on the current status of the principal land border crossing points to be used as a base to develop the most appropriate and effective curriculum for the workshops to follow in this project, and to identifying future operational needs or requirements for future projects.

Binational Workshop on Border Controls and Irregular Migration.- the main objective is to increase knowledge, skills and understanding related to border controls and human trafficking among participating government officials of the beneficiary member states; these workshop also seek to promote cooperation and the exchange of information among counterpart authorities within a target country, as well as across borders, on issues related to document security and border controls.

**RESULTS**

Three (3) Technical Missions.- A Total of 26 official ports of entry, holding facilities and control and inspections facilities were visited, which represented an achieve of 173% more points visited.(Target: 15 checkpoints), additionally more than 120 officers interviewed during this process and 60 facilities/agencies from law enforcement, Police, Customs and Immigration were visited. As a result of the positive outcomes of the visits Mexico and Guatemala agreed to carry out a pilot program of joint inspections at the Mexican Customs facilities in Chiapas(on-going). A directory was created with a point of contact from each agency and country to exchange information and cooperation among agencies at Mexico, Guatemala and Belize land borders. A multidisciplinary technical group of 10 international organizations and Government agencies was formed to make visits and reporting.

Binational Workshop.- 38 government officials from Mexico (26) and Guatemala (12) were trained in travel document examination, targeting travelers and behavioral analysis, impostors detection, interview techniques, baggage and cargo examination techniques, risk analysis, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking and child trafficking. The participants showed an improvement of knowledge of the 97% in the mentioned topics.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Maritime Security Program aims to assist 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 both on a national and regional level. The Maritime Security Program has a three-phase activity programmed for Mexico that focuses on assessing vulnerabilities and training needs in target ports and a follow-on training to mitigate vulnerabilities identified during the assessment process.

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

In conjunction with external experts, the program will lead port assessments in two key ports in Mexico in order to identify vulnerabilities and key training areas, using the ISPS Code as a baseline to assess the plans, policies, and security procedures currently in place at the port based on a survey filled out by port personnel. After the evaluation of the initial survey, the team of experts conducts a technical visit to the port and proposes the corresponding training modules.

Follow-on Capacity Building Trainings based on the assessment conducted during the first phase of the project. Two comprehensive training modules will be given to port and maritime security personnel on a national level in order to mitigate vulnerabilities and ensure the proper adherence to the ISPS Code and other international regulations.

Final evaluations three to six months post capacity-building trainings to determine the successful adoption of whether the recommendations provided by the experts. This will be done by observing changes in policies, plans, and procedures, measuring the scope of the impact in the personnel and evaluating whether the overall port security has been bolstered.
PROGRAM SUMMARY

CICTE’s Cargo and Container Security Program was developed to assist OAS Member States to strengthen state institutions tasked with preventing that terrorist groups or members of organized crime groups from illegally bringing in weapons, explosives, drugs, and persons using containers and freighters as their main access route.

With support from the Government of Canada, the program is working in strengthening institutional capacities of selected Member States, by delivering specialized training workshops to operation level customs and port facility officers, and other relevant stakeholders, in participating Member States.

These workshops aim to support national efforts to train operation-level officers and to form specialized instructors, capable of replicating and delivering certain course modules to their peers in their respective institutions. The participants come from national entities that have jurisdiction on this matter, such as Customs, Border Police, Naval Force and Designated Authorities.

The program also works to expand the interagency cooperation model, in which the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have actively participated. The aim is to include other cooperating agencies from member states and thereby reinforce south-south cooperation in the Hemisphere.

OBJECTIVES

To strengthen the national capabilities of OAS Member States to address security threats which exploit vulnerabilities in border crossings and seaports, by providing capacity building support to key stakeholders in Container Security and Inspection.

To prevent that terrorist groups or members of organized crime groups from illegally smuggling weapons, explosives, drugs, and persons using containers as their main access route.

To increase information sharing and joint initiatives among local actors and institutions, by including participants from all the relevant agencies in the activities executed under this program, as well as replicating the delivered trainings by local instructors.

RESULTS

Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of the border personnel for securing cargo and containerized trade, by providing training in container control to operation-level officers.

Initially, a two day assessment visit will be carried out, combining an evaluation of security measures and the assessment of container security protocols and plans. After the assessment, the team will deliver recommendations to streamline and improve cargo security and procedures and practices for the participating local institutions.

Two CICTE provided experts will provide subject matter training and pedagogical instruction (Trainer the Trainers), as well as practical exercises and drills in topics that include: Introduction to international standards and treaties, risk assessment strategies and screening and inspection techniques, handling of evidence, identification of tampered seals, recent trends in criminal methodologies and modus operandi, including smuggling techniques, concealment methods, and inspection countermeasure.

Following the Train the Trainers workshop, the CICTE team will supervise and co-deliver a workshop, as trainers replicate the curriculum delivered initially to them. The experts will provide feedback on teaching techniques during the course, and will aim to ensure that trainers are fully capable of effectively teaching the curriculum without assistance.
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 promote collaboration between the public and private sectors in the prevention and response to incidents that threaten the security of tourism.

In this regard, CICTE offered the government of Mexico to perform a Needs Assessment and follow-up Workshop on Tourism Security for eight different destinations.

OBJECTIVES
This component of the Program includes: a two-day Needs Assessment Mission, in preparation for the five-day Tourism Security Workshop. The objective is to contribute to strengthen the capacities on tourism security and safety and public-private partnerships.

These 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. Among the partner institutions that have attended these workshops are: Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), CAPTA Acapulco, Carabineros de Chile, AMERIPOL, UNICRI, CARICOM and private sector companies with expertise on maritime and port security, communications, and others (Hudson Trident, AECUO, etc.).

RESULTS
Among the results of these activities in Mexico, relevant and precise information has been gathered on the vulnerabilities and threats to the specific destination, as well as the existing processes and level of coordination; and relevant partners and audiences were identified to participate in the online technical assistance.

Based on the outcomes of the Needs Assessment, the project team designs the agenda for the Workshop, targeted for professionals from specific audiences from the public and private sector. The Workshop is structured to systematically address issues faced by security managers who work in the respective tourism and recreational facilities. The course will also aim to promote greater partnerships between the public and private sector decision makers in the industry.

Up to date, a Workshop was conducted in Los Cabos and two Needs Assessments were carried out in Queretaro and Playa del Carmen. Four additional Workshops are scheduled for the rest 2017. Approximately, 94 officers form the public sector (Police, Tourism and Security Secretariats, Immigration, Firefighters, Emergency Response bodies, among others) and the private sector (hotel and restaurant representatives, cruise ship agents, etc.) have been trained. Specifically, 24 officers from the private sector and 70 from the public, 84 of them were men and 10 women.
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.
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.

The Interamerican Police Network has partnered with universities of the Hemisphere, coordinated by the University of São Paulo, with the goal of promoting the exchange between academic knowledge and police practices.

**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.
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 have been 4 round tables held in the selected communities with the participation of 60 community leaders; 8 focus groups were created for the design and implementation of a communication strategy at the local level, with the participation of approximately 125 people; journalists were sensitized in the adequate media treatment of crimes linked to irregular migration; and the campaign My Community in Movement was launched in the 2 municipalities benefited, with the direct and active participation of approximately 1,300 citizens.
Also we have elaborated a national diagnostic report 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 58 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.
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**

In Mexico, the program team has drafted the reform of the Criminal Procedural Code and the Federal Penal Code to criminalize offenses related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; drafted the law to counter-financing of terrorism and proliferation of WMDs; drafted the Strategic Trade Law; drafted regulation on nuclear security; drafted the reform of regulatory law of article 27 of the constitution on nuclear matters to criminalize nuclear offenses; and drafted the regulation on nuclear and radioactive material transportation. In the coming months the program teams plans to draft the reform of the administrative sanction regime of the Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution, draft the reform of the administrative sanction of the General Health Law, draft the reform of the administrative sanction regime of Federal Law to Control Chemical Substances Capable of being Diverted to the Fabrication of Chemical Weapons, draft the reform of law of civil liability caused by nuclear damages, draft the reform of the Federal Tax code and the Federal Penal Code to criminalize nuclear smuggling offenses, draft regulation on nuclear facilities, draft regulation on the national nuclear security council, draft regulation on the national institute of nuclear research, support one national workshop on risk analysis techniques for detecting and preventing illicit trafficking, and collaborate in a peer review activity.