







PANAMA

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Port Evaluations and Assessments	<i>Agencies for port/maritime security in Panama</i>	Canada
 Additional Information		 Date	1/1/2017 to 12/31/2017

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 Panama 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 Panama 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.

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

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.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization	<i>Police Institutions of the 34 OAS Member States</i>	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 Security	 Name of Activity Program for the prevention of irregular Migration in Mesoamerica	 Target Beneficiaries Migrant and potential migrant populations, particularly groups in vulnerable contexts in Costa Rica	 Donor Countries European Union
 Additional Information	http://community.oas.org/public_security/programa_de_prevencion_de_la_migracion_irregular_en_mesoamerica/b/weblog/default.aspx		 Date <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6/23/2014</div> to <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6/23/2017</div>

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 Security	 Name of Activity 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	 Target Beneficiaries Migrant and potential migrant populations, particularly groups in vulnerable contexts in Costa Rica	 Donor Countries 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 	 Target Beneficiaries <i>Agencies, sectors, civil society, etc</i>	 Donor Countries
 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 has assisted in the drafting of the 1540 National Action Plan that will be submitted to the 1540 Committee pending final approval from competent Panamanian authorities. Additionally, the program team has drafted the Executive Decree on the establishment of the export control and safety transport of dual-use materials under national and international security interest and drafted the Executive Decree on the establishment of the National Inter-Agency Plan for the prevention, preparedness and response of threats and incidents with chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear and explosive agents (CBRNE) through a unified command under the guidance of the National Security Council. The program team will draft the reform of the penal code to criminalize proliferation related offenses and the draft of the law to counter- financing of terrorism and proliferation of WMDs. The program team plans to continue coordinating with Panamanian 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		Agencies, sectors, civil society, etc	
 Additional Information	Link to web page	 Date	Commencement to Completion

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 Panama, the project has supported the AEO program in various areas. First, after the CICTE recommendation given in the Findings Report, the AEO program was placed under the office of the Director General whereas beforehand it did not have a designated place in the administrative framework. With this designation, the program can receive the necessary attention in order to grow sustainably and receive a budget. CICTE began working with the Panamanian team when the program was in a pilot stage. It had the opportunity to focus on validation techniques during pre-validation visits with companies who were interested in the AEO program. Because of this training, the program was adequately prepared to certify three companies in the same month that the program was officially launched in January of 2017. Under this project, 160 individuals from the private sector received information about the AEO program, how to apply and how to comply with the minimum security requirements that the program demands. Additionally, in internal workshops, 40 customs officials from different areas in the customs administration learned about the program and their part in distributing the benefits of the program to certified companies. With the support of CICTE and our implementation partners, the AEO program in Panama is in an excellent position to grow in a mature and sustainable manner.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Choose an item		<i>Agencies, sectors, civil society, etc</i>	
 Additional	<i>Link to web page</i>	 Date	Commencement to Completion

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 OAS Pillar Security	 Name of Activity Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)	 Target Beneficiaries <i>All national institutions of the 34 member states, involved in the formulation and implementation of drug control policies.</i>	 Donor Countries United States, Mexico, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago.
 Additional	http://cicad.oas.org/Main/Tem	 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)	<i>Population affected by the use of drugs.</i>	United States of America
 Additional	http://www.cicad.oas.org/M	 Date	3/1/2012 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 Panama in coordination with the Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug-Related Offenses (CONAPRED, for its acronym in Spanish), with the following results:

- 1) 122 service providers trained by the Program
- 2) 30 service providers in process of training, in coordination with the Universidad de Panama.
- 3) State certification mechanism for 664 service providers trained by the Program, in process of development by CONAPRED.

OAS Pillar	Name of Activity	Target Beneficiaries	Donor Countries
Security	SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN DRUG DEPENDENCE UNDER THE SPECIAL REGIME OF PENAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADOLESCENCE IN PANAMA. (SECOPA)	<i>Adolescents in conflict with the law</i>	European Union-Panama
Additional	http://www.cicad.oas.org/M	Date 12/4/2016	to 12/31/2017

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The project, to be executed in Panama in the modality of agreement of technical assistance for the Office of Integral Security of the Ministry of Public Security of Panama (OSEGI, for its acronym in Spanish), aims to develop national diagnostics, training curricula and training of trainers for professionals and custodians who work directly with young people in conflict with the law in the juvenile justice system and who have some kind of dependence on psychoactive substances.

The contract of technical assistance with OSEGI is signed in the framework of an agreement between the Government of Panama and the European Union, represented by the European Commission, for the financing of the Project "Security Cooperation in Panama (SECOPA)". The total amount of the SECOPA Program is 21.7 million Euros and is executed by the Office of Integral Security, within the institutional framework of the Ministry of Public Security.

OBJECTIVES

Contribute to the technical training of the various sectors and actors involved in the juvenile justice system, especially in the case of professionals (psychologists, social workers, social assistants) and custodians who work directly and daily with young people in conflict with the law, and with some type of dependence to psychoactive substances.

RESULTS

The expected date for the start of the operational phase of the Project is April 2017.

OAS Pillar	Name of Activity	Target Beneficiaries	Donor Countries
Security	Alternatives to Incarceration Program (and social integration for drug related offenses)	CONAPRED, Supreme Court.	Canada, United States
Additional	Link to web page	Date	9/1/2013 to 12/31/2018

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

In 2013 an MOU was signed with Panama. As a result, the Judicial Drug Treatment Program (PJTD) in Panama already has a pilot project in the Second Judicial District of the Province of Coclé. More than 100 judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, treatment providers, as well as law enforcement personnel and social workers have all been trained in the Drug Treatment Courts (DTC) model. Panama has promoted, through the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Magistrate Jose Ayú Prado Canals, the positioning of this model within the framework of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit, where CICAD participates as an observer and expert in this area.

In 2015, a participatory diagnosis was made with CONAPRED and key agents of the National Government, judicial and police agencies, international cooperation agencies, prison population, civil society, media and academic sector, to build evidence and knowledge to improve and implement various options for alternatives to incarceration for less serious offenses related to drugs in Panama. In addition to the current PJTD project, other models were considered that will enter an exploratory phase in 2017 (for juvenile population). A first external evaluation of processes is planned in collaboration with specialists in Monitoring and Evaluation of these types of modalities.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Security	SIDUC Latino	<i>Panamanian Drug Observatory</i>	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: La Comisión Nacional para el Estudio y la Prevención con las Drogas (CONAPRED)

OBJECTIVES







1. 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.

Panama recently conducted a Household Survey on Drug Use with the support of the OID. The final report will be published in June 2017.

- Panama has begun working with the OID in planning a high school survey for 2017 or early 2018.

 OAS Pillar	 Name of Activity	 Target Beneficiaries	 Donor Countries
Choose an item	Program to Strengthen National Drug Observatories	<i>Panamanian Drug Observatory</i>	United States
 Additional	<i>Link to web page</i>	 Date	8/1/2011 to 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 OAS: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Agency responsible in country: La Comisión Nacional para el Estudio y la Prevención con las Drogas (CONAPRED)

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.

