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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM

REPORT OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP

ANNEX II

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING; RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION; AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
2023

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation
2023

EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

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Institutional Strengthening

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Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level and providing them with the necessary capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.

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Formulate, implement, evaluate, and update comprehensive national drug policies and/or strategies that promote balanced, multidisciplinary, and evidence-based approaches, while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, under the principle of common and shared responsibility, consistent with obligations of parties under international law, and take into account gender, age, community, cultural context, and socially inclusive development.

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Design and coordinate national drug policies, that can be harmonized across related government policies and/or strategies, that address the fundamental causes and consequences of the drug problem.

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INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 1	ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES, RESOURCES, AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

1. Does your country have a national drug authority[1]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

1.a. Please provide the name of the national drug authority(ies).

1.b. Please indicate the year that the national drug authority(ies) was(were) established.

1.c. Please indicate the national drug authority(ies)'s position within the government administrative structure.

If no:

1.d. Please describe how the national drug policy[2] is coordinated.

2. Do the national drug policy entity(ies) of your country have a legal basis?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[1] The national drug authority(ies) is(are) the central or national governmental body(ies) responsible for the design, coordination, and follow-up of the implementation or execution of the national anti-drug plan/strategy.

[2] Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) guidelines for developing drug policies, notes that national drug bodies be firmly placed, therefore should be, "strong bodies with a legal basis, political will and have decision-making authority. Likewise, they should have the necessary budget to sufficiently operate, staff the necessary personnel and implement policy. These national bodies should be the governing body on drugs, drafting drug policy, coordinating work among the various drug-related offices, outlining guidelines, guidance and advising governmental and non-governmental entities on the drug problem and the corresponding drug law enforcement, implementing programs and projects at the national, state, municipal, and local levels, while monitoring/following-up on the processes and evaluating results and the impact of programs, projects, and initiatives." *How to Develop a National Drug Policy: A Guide for Policymakers, Practitioners and Stakeholders,* (CICAD, 2012).

If yes:

2.a. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (law, decree, or by cabinet decision, establishing the national drug policy entity(ies)).

3. Is there an annual budget[3] for your country's national drug authority(ies)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

3.a. Please indicate if the budget of the national drug authority(ies) is integrated with the budget of another government agency or is independent.

	Please mark only one	
Independent		
Integrated		**Specify agency: _____**

3.b. Please provide the annual budget amount of the national drug authority(ies) for the following years.

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual budget amount (US dollars)					

If no:

3.c. Please explain how the necessary human and material resources to implement national drug policies are financed.

[3] An annual budget for the national drug authority(ies) is one that facilitates the administration of its structure, functions, and obligations, as well as any operational activities that might be included in its mandate.

OBJECTIVE 1

4. Does your country have an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and sub-national), to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update of evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

4.a. Please briefly explain how this mechanism functions.

5. Which areas does the national drug authority(ies) coordinate?

Area	Yes	No
Demand reduction		
Supply reduction		
Comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs		
Preventive alternative development programs		
Control measures		
Drug observatory		
International cooperation		
Program evaluation		
Others. Please specify: _____		

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 2

OBJECTIVE 2	FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE, AND UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT PROMOTE BALANCED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, AND EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACHES, WHILE FULLY RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMMON AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT GENDER, AGE, COMMUNITY[4], CULTURAL CONTEXT, AND SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

6. Does your country collect and use evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

6.a. Which unit, department, or agency is in charge of this collection and analysis?

6.b. Please briefly describe the process used to collect and analyze evidence used as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies.

7. Are the relevant actors[5] from priority areas involved in development, implementation, evaluation, and/or updating the national drug policies and/or strategies?

Relevant actors	Development	Implementation	Evaluation	Update
Health Ministry				
Interior Ministry				
Justice Ministry				
Education Ministry				
Regional and/or local governments				
Scientific community/academia				
Civil society				
Private sector				
Others, for example: Social Affairs Ministry, Ministry of Women, among others. (Please specify): _____				

[4] Community includes ethnicity.

[5] **Relevant actors:** Includes civil society, scientific community, academia, and government at the national, regional, and local levels, women's rights organizations, LGBTIQ+ groups, among others.

OBJECTIVE 2

8. Have responsibilities on drugs issues been delegated partially or fully to sub-national/local governments, to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and/or strategies, in coordination with the national drug authority(ies)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

8.a. Please describe.

9. Do your country's national drug authority(ies) have, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train, and provide technical support on drug-related issues to sub-national/local governments or agencies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

9.a. Please describe which of these functions are covered by this office or operational unit.

10. Do the national drug authority(ies) of your country have coordinators, offices, or representatives within your country's sub-national/local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

10.a. Please describe how the decentralized operational and coordination structure at the sub-national/local level functions.

OBJECTIVE 2

11. Does your country have a specific and ongoing mechanism or program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by sub-national/local governments?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

11.a. Please describe this mechanism or program.

11.b. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (mechanism or program).

12. Does your country engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

12.a. Please identify the areas within the private sector entities that develop these approaches. (For example, type of industry)

12.b. Please briefly describe the innovative approach(es) for each private sector entity.

13. Does your country take into account the 2020 Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and/or strategies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

13.a. Please describe how the 2020 Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and its corresponding Plan of Action are taken into account in your country's drug policies and/or strategies.

OBJECTIVE 2

14. Does your country's national drug policies and/or strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[6]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

14.a. Please describe how the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is taken into account in your country's drug policies and/or strategies.

15. Is the human rights approach taken into account in your country's national drug policies and/or strategies[7]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

15.a. Please explain how the human rights approach is taken into account.

15.b. Please provide the corresponding means of verification.

[6] Available at: http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

[7] Take into account UNGASS operational recommendations 2016 (Resolution A/S-30/L.1). "Operational recommendations on intersectoral matters: drugs and human rights, youth, children and women and communities. The drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, the vulnerable members of communities and society. Proportional policies and responses and efficient, such as legal guarantees and safeguarding that relate to the criminal proceeding and the justice sector." "We reaffirm the need to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, in their efforts to support Member States in the implementation of international drug control treaties in accordance with applicable human rights obligations and to promote protection of and respect for human rights and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies;" United Nations, Outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, *Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem* (New York, 2016).
https://www.unodc.org/documents/postungass2016//outcome/V1603301-E.pdf

OBJECTIVE 2

16. Do your national drug policies and/or strategies take into account the gender perspective?[8]

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

16.a. Please explain how the gender perspective is taken into account.

16.b. Please provide the corresponding means of verification.

16.c. Does your country's national drug authority(ies) require technical support for developing and implementing programs with a gender perspective?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

16.c.1. Please explain.

17. Do the national drug policies and/or strategies take into account the social inclusion approach?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[8] The gender perspective entails recognizing that drug policies have a differential impact on women and men and if these differences are not specifically addressed they tend to amplify and deepen the existing inequalities in human development, product of an androcentric and patriarchal society. Inclusion of a gender perspective entails the actions undertaken within the drug policies framework contributing to closing the gender gap.
The UNGASS 2016 Resolution notes "Mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programs, develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem and, as States parties, implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women."
United Nations, Outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, *Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem* (New York, 2016).

OBJECTIVE 2

If yes:

17.a. Please explain how the social inclusion approach is taken into account.

17.b. Please provide the corresponding means of verification.

18. Does your country have the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs?

Yes No

If no:

18.a. Please explain.

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 3

OBJECTIVE 3	DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES, THAT CAN BE HARMONIZED ACROSS RELATED GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES, THAT ADDRESS THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

19. Does your country have interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem through a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

19.a. Please describe these mechanisms.

20. Does your country have concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

20.a. Are these plans and programs based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development?

Yes ☐ No ☐

20.b. Please briefly describe these plans and programs.

21. Does your country participate in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes?

Yes ☐ No ☐

OBJECTIVE 3

If yes:

21.a. Please provide examples of international cooperation activities at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

22. Does your country promote comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption?

Yes No

If yes:

22.a. Please briefly describe and specify which issues were discussed (e.g.: crime, violence, social exclusion, corruption).

23. Does your country implement measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context?

Yes No

If yes:

23.a. Please describe briefly the measures that are implemented.

24. Does your country implement measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion?

Yes No

If yes:

24.a. Please describe these programs and indicate whether they are implemented at the national or local level.

OBJECTIVE 3

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 4

OBJECTIVE 4	DESIGN, ADOPT, AND IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR MINOR OR NON-VIOLENT DRUG OR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

25. Does your country's law provide for alternative measures to incarceration[9] for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses[10]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

25.a. Please indicate the name of the law and provide the corresponding means of verification (law).

☐

[9] The 2015 *CICAD Technical Report on Alternatives to Incarceration for Drug-related Offenses* defines alternatives to incarceration as:
"Any measure (whether legal reforms, strategies, programs or policies) intended to: i) reduce criminal prosecution, ii) limit the use of incarceration as a punishment, or iii) decrease the time of actual deprivation of liberty in the event of incarceration, for individuals who have committed drug-related offenses."
In this regard, the Report notes:
"Alternatives to incarceration can be grouped into three broad categories according to the stage in judicial proceedings at which they occur. Accordingly, this report refers to: a) Measures taken prior to the opening of a criminal proceeding, and aimed at limiting entry into the criminal justice system; b) Measures applied during criminal proceedings, and aimed at either preventing the criminal case from resulting in incarceration, or making the incarceration proportional to the offense; and c) Measures for prison populations, aimed at providing for early release of convicted and imprisoned individuals along with social integration strategies."
In order to recognize, review and foster alternatives to incarceration the States can assess suitability of implementation, foster and/or amend legislation, changes to drug polies or implement specific programs.
Tokyo Rules: United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures. General Assembly Resolution 45/110. 14 December 1990. Available at:
https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_Standard_Minimum_Rules_for_Non-custodial_Measures_Tokyo_Rules.pdf
Bangkok Rules: United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders. General Assembly Resolution 65/229. 21 December 2010. Available at:
https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Bangkok_Rules_ENG_22032015.pdf

[10] Low-level offenses are referred to crimes punishable with a maximum sentencing up to a year of incarceration/imprisonment, or crimes punishable with a minimum sentencing of less than six months of incarceration/imprisonment. Notwithstanding those established by the respective legal systems of member states.

25.b. Do the alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses respect human rights and take into account the gender perspective in accordance with the relevant international instruments?

Approach/ Perspective	Yes	No
Human rights		
Gender		

If yes (for Question 25.b.):

25.b.1. Please explain how human rights and/or the gender perspective are taken into account.

If yes (for Question 25):

25.c. Does your country develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses?

Yes No

If yes (for Question 25.c.):

25.c.1. Please indicate which agency is responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

25.c.2. Do these mechanisms involve academic and research institutions, as well as civil society?

Yes No

If yes (for Question 25.c.2.):

25.c.2.i. Please explain how these mechanisms work.

If no (for Question 25):

25.d. Are there any legislative reform initiatives that take into account the implementation of these measures?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes (for Question 25.d.):

25.d.1. Please describe these initiatives.

26. Does your country promote common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, and internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

26.a. What kind of promotional activities have been carried out for this purpose?

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 5	PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION, ESPECIALLY TO THOSE AT-RISK POPULATIONS.

28. Does your country have inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion[11] of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations[12]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

28.a. Please describe these programs and indicate towards which sectors they are directed.

[11] Social inclusion is the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities – that everyone, regardless of their background, can achieve their full potential in life. Such efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to (public) services as well as enable citizen's participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives.

[12] The member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted the *2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action 2016-2020*, agreeing upon the fundamental principles that: "In addressing the world drug problem, its impact on poverty and exclusion must be given special emphasis while encouraging the implementation of policies and actions that foster social inclusion and a reduction in those vulnerabilities."

Given that CICAD adopted the international definition of t the world drug problem as a complex, dynamic and multi-causal issue, it requires policies that foster inclusive social development. The social inclusion programs seek to strengthen social assets and resources of individuals and communities (access to material resources, employment, education, participation, social recognition, among others) to reduce vulnerability and/or vulnerability of rights. The concept of vulnerability refers to an impending, temporary and/or evolving condition that can stem from economic recessions, natural disasters, armed conflict and weakening democratic institutions and government, among others.

The Resolution approved on April 19, 2016 by the United Nations General Assembly approves the following measures, among others, aimed at improving the situation of affected and vulnerable populations:

"Continue to identify and address protective and risk factors, as well as the conditions that continue to make women and girls vulnerable to exploitation and participation in drug trafficking, including as couriers, with a view to preventing their involvement in drug-related crime." (UNGASS, 2016)

"Encourage the promotion of inclusive economic growth and support initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication and the sustainability of social and economic development, develop measures for rural development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection, addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities, and consider taking voluntary measures to promote products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to gain access to markets, consistent with applicable 24 multilateral trade rules and with national and international law, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies." (UNGASS, 2016).

OBJECTIVE 5

29. Does the country disseminate best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of at-risk populations, such as mechanisms, programs, and interventions, through publications, meetings, workshops, among others?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

29.a. Please describe how your country disseminates these best practices and lessons learned.

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 5:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 6

OBJECTIVE 6	PROMOTE PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES THAT PROVIDES FOR PENALTIES COMMENSURATE WITH THE RELATIVE SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSES, IN LINE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONVENTIONS AND RESPECTING THE PRINCIPLES OF DUE PROCESS, WITH GENDER PERSPECTIVE, AGE, COMMUNITY, AND A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH.

30. Does your country promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses[13] in accordance with domestic law?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

30.a. Please indicate the name of the domestic law and provide the corresponding means of verification (law).

31. Does your country have special courts or tribunals for minor drug-related offenses?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

31.a. Please describe the special courts or tribunals.

31.b. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (law or regulation).

32. Does your country promote any legal reforms as needed, in regard to proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[13] Low-level offenses are referred to as crimes punishable with a maximum sentence up to a year of incarceration/imprisonment, or crimes punishable with a minimum sentence of less than six months of incarceration/imprisonment. Notwithstanding those established by the respective legal systems of member states.

If yes:

32.a. Please describe the activities that have been carried out.

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 6:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 1	ESTABLISH OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS, OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES, STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO GENERATE, COLLECT, ORGANIZE, ANALYZE, AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.

1. Does your country have a national drug observatory (NDO)[14] or similar technical office?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

1.a. Has the NDO, or similar technical office, been created through a legal basis or any other mechanism?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

1.a.1. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (law or decree establishing the national drug observatory or similar technical office).

2. Does the NDO or similar technical office have financial and human resources assigned to carry out its functions?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

2.a. What are the funding sources?

2.b. Please provide a list of the budgetary allocation.

[14] The NDO is in charge of conducting periodic studies and research on the drug problem and collecting data on both drug demand and drug supply. It provides factual, objective, and comparable information on drugs, drug use, and its consequences.

If no:

2.c. Which type of resources does your country require?

3. Has your country established and maintained working relationships with universities or specialized research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and other academic and research institutions?

Yes No

If yes:

3.a. Please briefly describe the relationships that have been established and maintained.

4. Has your country carried out studies on the drug problem through universities or specialized research centers, NGOs, or other academic and research institutions?

Yes No

If yes:

4.a. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (studies).

5. Has your country developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries?

Yes No

If yes:

5.a. Please describe these methodologies and/or mechanisms.

5.b. Has your country carried out studies on drug use applying the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (by its Spanish language acronym SIDUC) methodology, or a national methodology that is harmonized with SIDUC?

Yes No

If yes:

5.b.1. Please describe these studies.

5.b.2. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (studies).

5.c. Has your country utilized the CICAD standard indicators for drug information networks[15] for the collection, analysis, and reporting of national drug related data and information?

Yes No

6. Has your country carried out studies using methods non-representative of the population and/or qualitative methodologies to obtain information on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar methodologies?

Yes No

If yes:

6.a Please describe these studies.

6.b. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (studies).

[15] OAS/CICAD, 'Standardized Indicators for National Drug Information Networks in the Caribbean,' 2017. http://www.cicad.oas.org/oid/pubs/StandarizedDINIndicatorsCaribbeanENG.pdf.pdf

7. Does the NDO or similar technical office have a functioning national drug information network (DIN)[16]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

7.a. Through which means does the DIN interact?

Means	Yes	No	If yes, how often?
Meetings			
Document exchange			
Others (specify: _____)			

7.b. From the following table, please select all stakeholders participating in the national DIN:

Stakeholders	Yes	No
Universities/Academia		
Health institutions		
Drug treatment facilities		
Law enforcement		
Forensic laboratories		
Statistical and census institutions		
Private consultants		
Civil society and other social stakeholders[17]		
International organizations of cooperation		
Others. Please specify: _____		

7.c. Does the DIN publish an annual report or any other type of periodic report?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[16] The DIN should include organizations that generate information on drugs at the national or international level, such as the ministry of health, ministry of education, ministry of justice, prosecutors, national police, forensic departments, national customs, national institute of statistics, universities, private research consultants, non-governmental organizations, and other civil society organizations. Participants of the network should have periodic meetings to coordinate and exchange information.

[17] **Other social stakeholders**: local stakeholders, neighborhood referents, social movements, community organizations, neighborhood meetings, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and other civil society associations (including women's organizations).

OBJECTIVE 1

Note: Please take into account answers to questions 28.b and 28.c (Objective 3) as part of the answer to question 7.

8. Does your country have an early warning system (EWS)[18] on drugs or similar mechanism to identify NPS[19] or other emerging drug threats?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

8.a. Is the NDO or similar technical office the lead agency in the EWS?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no (Question 8.a.):

8.a.1. Please indicate which agency is the lead (including name and location).

8.b. Does the EWS share information, alerts, and reports with the Early Warning System of the Americas (by its Spanish language acronym, SATA)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Does the EWS have a mechanism to share information in real-time?[20]

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[18] The SAT is a multidisciplinary system comprised of professionals, agencies, and procedures that provide diverse sources of information to quickly identify and respond to new threats, such as new psychoactive substances (NPS), synthetic opioids, among other emerging drugs.

[19] **New psychoactive substances (NPS)**: Substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat. The term "new" does not necessarily refer to new inventions — several NPS were first synthesized 40 years ago — but to substances that have recently become available on the market. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances*. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS

[20] Examples of EWS with information sharing in real time are:
Early Warning System of the Americas (Spanish acronym SATA):
http://www.cicad.oas.org/Main/Template.asp?File=/oid/sata/default_eng.asp
UNODC Early Warning Advisory on NPS:
https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Home/NPS
EU Early Warning System:
https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/themes/new-drugs/early-warning

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. From the following table, please select all stakeholders participating in the EWS:

Stakeholders	Yes	No
Universities/Academia		
Health institutions		
Drug treatment facilities		
Law enforcement		
Forensic laboratories		
Statistical and census institutions		
Private consultants		
Civil society and other social stakeholders[21]		
International organizations of cooperation		
Others. Please specify: _____		

11. Does your NDO or similar technical office carry out trainings with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. Does your NDO or similar technical office convene meetings or other workshops where the results of studies and other data collection activities are shared with local stakeholders?

Yes ☐ No ☐

13. Has your country established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

13.a. How frequently are this (these) forum(s) held?

☐

[21] **Other social stakeholders**: local stakeholders, neighborhood referents, social movements, community organizations, neighborhood meetings, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and other civil society associations (including women's organizations).

13.b. What is (are) the title of this (these) forum(s)?

13.c. Are there reports or publications from these forums?

Yes No

If yes:

13.c.1. Please provide the corresponding means of verification (reports).

14. Does your country's NDO or similar technical office promote and disseminate best practices and the exchange of successful experiences in research among member states?

Yes No

If yes:

14.a. Please describe.

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 2	EXPAND ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON DRUG USE AND RELATED ISSUES THROUGH THE USE OF SOUND, SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES, ENSURING THAT COUNTRIES HAVE THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO DEVELOP SOUND DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES.

15. Please indicate the demand reduction studies your country has carried out and published.

Demand reduction				
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study	Please provide the corresponding means of verification (studies)
	Yes	No		
Survey of secondary school students				
National household surveys (12-64 years)				
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers				
Survey of patients in emergency rooms				
Survey of university students				
Survey of incarcerated individuals				
Studies on drug-related mortality				
Studies on drug-related morbidity				
Survey of other target populations. Please specify: _____				
Others. Please specify: _____				

16. Does your country have a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

16.a. Please indicate if the national system on treatment data includes the following modalities and interventions:

Modalities and interventions	Yes	No
Community-based service		
Screening, Brief Interventions, and Referral to Treatment		
Medication-Assisted Treatment		
Short-Term In-Patient or Residential Treatment		

Outpatient Treatment		
Long-term Residential Treatment		
Recovery Management		

16.b. Please indicate the institutions from which you collect data on patients treated.

Institution	Yes	No
Public health system		
Private institutions		
Non-governmental organizations		
Religious institutions		
Other (Please specify: _____)		

17. Has your country carried out or is currently carrying out studies to evaluate[22] treatment and prevention programs and/or interventions?

Scope	Are evaluation studies carried out?		If yes, please specify: Title of the study Assessment year Means of verification (studies)
	Yes	No	
Prevention			
Treatment			
Other (_____)			

18. Has your country carried out any process[23] or intermediate[24] outcome evaluations of prevention or treatment programs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

18.a. Please complete the following table:

[22] Evaluations include an assessment of the process, results, and impacts of such programs. This information will help to generate the evidence needed to determine the efficacy of intervention programs and support the identification of best practices.

[23] **Process evaluation:** includes documenting each step of the design of a specific intervention, to determine its efficacy, efficiency, and effectiveness. It seeks to determine whether the intervention efficiently meets its short-term goals, has successfully reached the target population, and the materials used are appropriate.

[24] **Intermediate outcome evaluation:** assesses the effectiveness of the program; that is, what the project is expected to change. The outcome may include changes in behavior, status, attitude, or certification of the beneficiaries after receiving the program's goods or services. The importance of the intermediate outcome evaluation lies in the expectation that the results will drive the final outcome (impact) of the program or project.

Program evaluated	Title of evaluation performed[25]	Year of publication of research findings	Year of program evaluation

19. Has your country conducted impact evaluations[26] of any prevention or treatment programs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

19.a. Please complete the table below:

Evaluated program	Title of impact evaluation performed	Year of publication of research findings	Year of program evaluation

20. Does your country have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation, recovery, and social integration programs and services in the public health care, and/or social protection network?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[25] **Title of evaluation performed:** Please indicate the title of the evaluations, the institutions that carried out the evaluations and bibliographical references.

[26] **Impact evaluation:** This is an assessment of the final outcomes of key actions or inputs relative to what would have occurred in the absence of an intervention. These results indicate a change in the conditions of the target population directly attributable to these actions. In some instances, it is difficult to carry out these measurements, due to the difficulty in isolating the effects of other external variables and/or because many of these effects are long term.

OBJECTIVE 2

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 3

OBJECTIVE 3	EXPAND AND ENHANCE THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED ISSUES, THROUGH THE USE OF SOUND, SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES.

21. Does your country have mechanisms or systems to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

21.a. Please indicate the name of the institution(s) participating in these mechanisms or systems.

22. What information does your country have related to supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes?

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes				
Information	**Available information**		**Year of most recent information**	**Please provide the corresponding means of verification (information)**
	Yes	**No**		
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors				
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production				
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized				
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)				
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)				
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products				
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products				
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession, and trafficking				
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking				
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled				

OBJECTIVE 3

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes				
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information	Please provide the corresponding means of verification (information)
	Yes	No		
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled				
Chemical composition of seized drugs				
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)				
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering				
Number of persons convicted of money laundering				
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials				
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials				
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances				
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances				
Others. Please specify: _____				

23. Does your country carry out periodic studies and research on the drug market for illicit drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

23.a. Please indicate which studies and research were carried out (type, title, date of completion, and means of verification).

Type of Study	Title of report	Year of publication of research findings	Please provide the corresponding means of verification (studies)

24. Does your country carry out studies and/or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use, as appropriate, of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to the international control system?

OBJECTIVE 3

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

24.a. Please indicate which studies and/or research were carried out (type, title, year of completion, and means of verification).

Type of Study	Title of report	Year of publication of research findings	Please provide the corresponding means of verification (studies/research)

25. Does your country collect data or information on drug prices, purity or concentration, and chemical profile of drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

25.a. Please provide examples of recent reports and/or publications on this topic.

Type of Study	Title of report/publication	Year of report/ publication	Please provide the corresponding means of verification (publications)

26. Does your country conduct chemical characterization and tests of purity for substances that may or may not be subject to international control?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

26.a. For identified substances that are not under international control, does your country have a mechanism through which these substances can be placed under control?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes (for Question 28.a.):

26.a.1. Please describe this mechanism.

27. Is there an agency in your country responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances?[27]

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

27.a. Please indicate the name of the agency responsible for these activities.

27.a.1. Does this agency form part of the national early warning system (EWS) on drugs or the drug information network (DIN)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

28. Does your country implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances?

Yes ☐ No ☐

[27] **New psychoactive substances (NPS):** Substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat. The term "new" does not necessarily refer to new inventions — several NPS were first synthesized 40 years ago — but to substances that have recently become available on the market. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances*. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS.

If yes:

28.a. Please indicate these training programs.

Type of Training	Targeted institutions	Year when training was last done

28.b. Does your DIN rely on standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply[28]?

Yes ☐ No ☐

28.c. Does your country implement or participate in training activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply?

Yes ☐ No ☐

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 3:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

[28] The data is official and approved by all other organizations that provide information on national drug supply. Additionally, the data is recorded in standardized formats so it is comparable at the national level and hemispheric level and can be used to determine trends.

OBJECTIVE 4

OBJECTIVE 4	PARTICIPATE IN AND STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) PROCESS, CONSIDERING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

29. Does your country carry out periodic activities to promote and/or raise awareness of the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies aimed at national institutions?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

29.a. Please list these activities to promote and/or raise awareness in the table below:

Name of the activity	Date	Participating institutions

30. Has your country promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

30.a. Please describe the promotional activities that were carried out.

31. Has your country reviewed MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states and sharing of best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

31.a. Please describe the opportunities that were identified and any activities that have been carried out based on this analysis.

OBJECTIVE 4

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 1	PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES.

1. Does the country develop and implement a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

1.a. Please provide details on the activities carried out.

2. Has your country established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

2.a. Please describe the type of existing communication channels.

3. Does your country promote the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and/or strategies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

3.a. Please describe the exchange activities carried out.

4. Does your country participate in regional coordination activities[29] to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

4.a. Please specify the activities in which your country participated.

5. Are there bilateral mechanisms in your country for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

5.a. Please indicate with which countries these mechanisms have been established.

5.b. Please indicate how frequently these mechanisms are used.

6. Has your country promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

6.a. Please provide details on the type of technology transfers carried out.

[29] Through existing information exchange inter-governmental networks, such as United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations and through diplomatic channels, among others.

OBJECTIVE 1

7. Has your country promoted information sharing among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

7.a. Please provide details on the type of information sharing carried out.

8. Does your country promote the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

8.a. Please describe the dissemination and/or exchange activities carried out.

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 1:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

OBJECTIVE 2

OBJECTIVE 2	STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, MAINTAINING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

9. Does your country's competent authorities carry out cooperation activities at the regional and international level to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

9.a. Please describe the cooperation activities carried out.

9.b. Are human rights taken into account when carrying out these activities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

9.b.1. Please describe how human rights are taken into account.

OBJECTIVE 2

10. Does your country carry out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments[30], when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

10.a. Please describe the activities carried out.

11. Has your country enacted and/or adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), legislation and/or administrative measures and actions, as appropriate, to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

11.a. Please specify the names of the legislation/administrative measures and actions and provide the corresponding means of verification.

[30] United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), amended by the 1972 Protocol, the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three Protocols: against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003); the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992), the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996), and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA) (1997); UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document: *Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem*, CICAD 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, 2016-2020; 2009 United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem; United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Organization of American States (OAS) 2013 Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala: *For a Comprehensive Policy against the World Drug Problem in the Americas*; and 2014 OAS General Assembly Resolution: *Reflections and Guidelines to Formulate and Follow-up on Comprehensive Policies to Address the World Drug Problem in the Americas*.

OBJECTIVE 2

12. Has your country ratified or acceded[31] to the following international legal instruments?

Conventions and Protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children		
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air		
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition		
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961			
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971			
	Convention against Corruption, 2003			
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997			
	Convention against Corruption, 1996			
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992			

CONTEXT OBSERVATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 2:

INSTITUTION AND OFFICIAL PROVIDING INFORMATION:

[31] **Accession:** Act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. United Nations Treaty Collection. Web link: https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/publications/THB/English.pdf.

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