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INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

CICAD

SEVENTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION
June 28, 2022
Virtual meeting, 10:00 - 14:00h (Washington D.C. time)

OEA/Ser.L/ XIV.1.71
CICAD/doc.2659/22rev.1
June 3, 2022
Original: Spanish

**2021 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE FIFTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**

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1. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) presents its Annual Report to the fifty-second regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 54.f and 91.f of the OAS Charter.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. In January 2021, the **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)** began the first year of its eighth round of evaluation. In addition, in the first half of 2021, the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), chaired by the Government of Canada, finalized the evaluation instruments for the years 2022 to 2024, also corresponding to the eighth round. The MEM Unit began the activities of the eighth evaluation round by mailing out transmission of the drug demand reduction evaluation questionnaire, entitled “Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support Measures.” The information provided by the member states in response to this questionnaire was evaluated by the Group of Government Experts (GEG) over the course of the year and at two plenary meetings, held in July and October 2021. The outcome of its work was the presentation of 33 national reports that were approved by CICAD Commissioners at their seventieth regular session in November 2021 and published in December of that year. The Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) held two meetings, in March and April 2021, to finalize the eighth round evaluation instruments for the years 2022 to 2024. Those documents were approved by the CICAD Commissioners at their seventieth regular session in November 2021.

3. In the area of drug policy design, the **Institutional Strengthening Unit** continued to carry out training and technical assistance activities at both the national and subnational levels to support member states in updating and strengthening policies. At the subnational level, the last SAVIA project was completed with the development of several local-level work plans, the implementation of a virtual course on local drug policies, and the publication of three technical documents on local drug interventions and socio-labor integration. In this same area, the first draft of the training curriculum for drug policy design was developed and the 2009 document “How to Develop a Drug Policy” was updated. Both documents will be published in 2022. In the area of alternatives to incarceration (ATI) for drug-related offenders, the Unit worked on three initiatives in Colombia, Mexico and Peru, during which training sessions and technical and interinstitutional meetings were held. In addition, the training curriculum on case care management (CCM) for offenders with problem drug use was completed and the first CCM pilot project was launched in Trinidad and Tobago. The implementation of the Gender in the Criminal Justice System initiative also continued in five member states, with the aim of contributing to the design of policies and programs on gender-aware alternatives to incarceration, and continued support was given to capacity-building and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating drug treatment courts in the member states through courses, workshops, and other activities. Also as part of ATI, the first phase of the Strengthening Therapeutic Communities and Treatment Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean with Italian Cooperation (FOCTALI, by its Spanish-language acronym) project was completed with several technical meetings and the publication of guidelines for social insertion programs for people with substance use problems and in conflict with the law for drug-related

offenses. Finally, in the area of Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development, , technical webinars were held, in addition to the virtual meeting of CICAD's Group of Experts in this area, chaired by Peru.

4. The **Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)** continued to provide technical assistance to OAS member states and their national drug observatories through online training events. Throughout 2021, the OID held eight online training webinars and two virtual roundtables on various topics related to drug information networks (DINs) and early warning systems (EWS). The OID continued its data collection and analysis activities, holding calls for quantitative and qualitative data on drug supply and conducting a survey on the impact of COVID-19 on national drug observatories. The OID held two meetings of the Technical Working Group on Drug Supply Indicators (TWGDSI), one in June and one in November 2021. The OID published three documents in 2021: (1). Characteristics of Persons Seeking Drug Treatment in the Caribbean – 2021, (2) Information Bulletin Vol. 2 Summary of Main Findings from the Emerging Threats Project: New Psychoactive Substances, Heroin, Fentanyl, and Other Opioids, and (3) the Executive Summary of the Report on Drug Supply in the Americas 2021. The Early Warning System for the Americas (known by its Spanish-language acronym SATA) continued to collect alerts on emerging drugs from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay. In 2021, SATA received alerts from El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago, which shared alerts for the first time. The OID continued its technical collaboration with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the World Health Organization (WHO) to share information and harmonize drug-related indicators.

5. In 2021 the **Demand Reduction Unit** jointly organized, with Paraguay, a side event within the framework of the sixty-fourth session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). The twenty-second meeting of the Demand Reduction Expert Group was held virtually in October 2021 and was attended by 26 member states and one permanent observer. In July, as the Regional Coordinating Center for Latin America and the Caribbean of the International Consortium of Universities for Drug Demand Reduction (ICUDDR), CICAD organized four panel sessions and two master classes that took place during the 2021 ICUDDR virtual conference. Six online courses were held in Spanish and English on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) – Monitoring and Evaluation, Family, and School. In collaboration with the School Against Drug Addiction of Antioquia, Colombia, CICAD organized two virtual training sessions on the UPC, one for professionals with 24 participants and another for trainers attended by 25 experts. In collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the virtual course “Introduction to the Science of Drug Prevention for Professionals” was organized with participants from twelve member states attending. CICAD worked with Latin American national chapters of the International Society of Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Professionals (ISSUP) on the selection, implementation, and evaluation of substance use prevention interventions. In collaboration with ISSUP Chile, CICAD prepared a report on the “Results of the Study on Prevention, Treatment, and Social Inclusion in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Chile.” CICAD conducted a training of trainers session on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) for the staff of Mexico's Juvenile Integration Centers (CIJ), in coordination with ISSUP Mexico. In March 2021, the second virtual meeting on the design and implementation of drug help hotlines was held. The Unit continued to work to strengthen cooperation with civil society organizations, such as the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT, by its Spanish-language acronym) and the Ibero-American Network of Non-Governmental Organizations Working on Drugs and Addictions (RIOD).

6. In 2021 the **Supply Reduction Unit (SRU)** carried out 26 training and technical assistance activities, one meeting of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, one meeting of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking, and one meeting of the Working Group on Aerial Drug Trafficking Control. Those activities focused on anti-drug police intelligence and drug trafficking control; control of precursor chemicals, synthetic drugs, and new psychoactive substances (NPS); control of drug trafficking by sea and at ports; and mainstreaming the gender equality perspective in the agencies responsible for combating illicit drug trafficking. Within the framework of the Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD) and the Caribbean Counterdrug Intelligence Training School (CCITS), SRU provided specialized training to 720 anti-drug investigators and analysts to improve their skills in investigating and dismantling criminal networks involved in drug trafficking. The meeting of the CICAD Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products was chaired by Chile and vice-chaired by Guatemala, while the meeting of the CICAD Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking was chaired by the Dominican Republic and vice-chaired by Peru. In addition, the Unit organized the first meeting of the Working Group on Aerial Drug Trafficking Control, which discussed the challenges faced by member states in this area, as well as initiatives, tools, and best practices for addressing them. Finally, as part of the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA), the Unit held 14 meetings and two virtual training sessions on drug trafficking control with a gender perspective.

CHAPTER I: REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

7. The sixty-ninth regular session of CICAD was held virtually on July 30, 2021, and the seventieth regular session was held virtually on November 16 to 19, 2021. The chair was held by Colombia for the 2020-2021 period, with Costa Rica as vice chair. Costa Rica was elected to chair the Commission in November 2021, and Paraguay was elected vice chair for 2021–2022.

SIXTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION

8. At the sixty-ninth regular session of CICAD, the Commission approved the draft 2020 annual report and the CICAD-related text for the omnibus resolution on multidimensional security submitted to the fifty-first regular session of the OAS General Assembly.

SEVENTIETH REGULAR SESSION

9. At its seventieth regular session, the Commission elected Costa Rica by acclamation to serve as chair of CICAD for the 2021-2022 period and Paraguay to serve as vice chair for the same term. The Commission approved the 2022 Work Plan of the CICAD Executive Secretariat. The Commission also approved the Report of the General Coordinator of the Group of Government Experts (GEG) and the thematic national evaluation reports of the eighth round of the MEM, on Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support Measures.

10. The Commission also heard panel sessions and presentations on the following topics: Strengthening Gender Equality in Police Forces and the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA); Alternatives to Incarceration

for Drug-related Offenses: Treatment under Judicial Supervision, Therapeutic Justice, Gender in the Criminal Justice System; Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking by Air; Dialogue with Civil Society: Strategic Public-Private Partnerships and the Identification of Best Practices for Integrating People with Drug Use Problems; Non-Scheduled Synthetic Drugs and Precursor Chemicals; Best Practices in Social and Labor Integration in the Americas for Offenders in Conflict with the Law: the Case Care Management Model (CCM); Strengthening Production Chains and Commercialization as Part of Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development; Formulation of National and Subnational Drug Policies with a Focus on Social Inclusion and/or Gender; and, Challenges for Evidence-based Prevention in Times of Pandemic.

11. With regard to the CICAD expert groups, the Commission approved the report of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction and the candidacy of Mexico to chair the Group of Experts for the 2021-2022 period. Similarly, it approved Panama's candidacy to serve as vice chair of the Group for the same term. The Commission approved the report of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking. The Commission also approved Peru's candidacy to chair the Group of Experts for the 2021-2022 period. Similarly, the Commission also approved the candidacy of El Salvador to serve as vice chair of the Group for the same term. The Commission approved the report of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products. The Commission also approved Guatemala's candidacy to chair the Group of Experts for the 2021-2022 period. Similarly, the Commission also approved the candidacy of Ecuador to serve as vice chair of the Group for the same term. The Commission approved the report of the Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development.

CHAPTER II: CICAD ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE 2020 HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

12. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) of the ES-CICAD published 33 national evaluation reports for the first year of the eighth round of evaluation, covering the area of drug demand reduction and titled "Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support Measures". The MEM Unit provided support to the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) in finalizing the 2022-2024 assessment tools for that round.

Publication of 33 MEM national evaluation reports in the area of drug demand reduction

13. The MEM national evaluation reports for 2021 were prepared on the basis of a questionnaire that was sent out by the MEM Unit in January and responded to by the member states in March. The information was reviewed by MEM's group of independent technical consultants and evaluated by the Group of Government Experts (GEG) between March and June and at a virtual meeting held in July, which adopted draft reports with requests for additional information from the member states. The information submitted by the countries in response to those requests was used to complete the drafting of the reports between August and September, and the process concluded with a second virtual meeting in October. The meeting produced the final drafts of 33 national evaluation reports, which were considered and approved by CICAD commissioners at their seventieth regular session in November.

14. Following the approval of the national evaluation reports in the area of drug demand reduction, the MEM Unit arranged for their publication in December.

Review of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism process by the Intergovernmental Working Group in preparation for the eighth round of evaluation

15. The Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) held two virtual meetings in March and April to discuss and agree on the contents of the evaluator manuals and area evaluation questionnaires: Measures to Control and Counteract Illicit Drug Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution and to Address their Causes and Consequences, for the 2022 evaluation; and of the Institutional Strengthening, Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation, and International Cooperation areas, for the 2023 evaluation. The Commission also agreed that, by 2024, a comprehensive evaluation of all areas would be carried out, with the updating of the evaluations from 2021 to 2023. The IWG agreed on these documents, and the final versions were sent to the CICAD Commissioners, who in turn approved them at the seventieth regular session held in November.

B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

16. Over the course of 2021, the Institutional Strengthening Unit of the ES-CICAD continued to provide technical assistance to support the development of institutional capacities for the formulation of drug policies and actions by the various governmental and non-governmental agencies working in the drugs area in the member states. The Unit also developed and conducted monitoring programs and activities through tools for the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, for the review of legislation and regulatory changes, as well as for discussions and coordination on existing and emerging policy issues.

17. The Unit developed and carried out programs and activities for coordination and technical assistance, systematization, strategic analysis, training, knowledge management, awareness-raising, and knowledge-sharing on issues related to institutional capacity within the member states through various actions. These included: supporting the formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of national and local drug policies, strategies, and action plans; social integration strategies; comprehensive and sustainable alternative development; the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of gender-sensitive alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenses; updating and reviewing regulatory frameworks and emerging issues; and collaboration with civil society.

18. The work was carried out bilaterally or through partnership arrangements with other programs and organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean, and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD), and the African Union.

Support for the formulation of public policies on drugs: national level

19. Technical support to Caribbean member states in developing their national drug policies (strategies and action plans) continued virtually on account of the pandemic.

20. The first draft of the Universal Training Curriculum on National Drug Strategies for the Americas was prepared, which will be used to train professionals from the member states in the formulation and implementation of national drug strategies and related action plans.

21. Work was carried out to update the 2009 document “How to develop a drug policy.” The final document will be published in 2022.

Support for the formulation of public policies on drugs: subnational level, “Health and Life in the Americas” (SAVIA Program)

22. Through the SAVIA Program, the Institutional Strengthening Unit continued to conduct cooperation activities with the countries in the area of decentralization and territorial management of drug policies, especially as regards capacity-building for technicians responsible for formulating comprehensive and coordinated models of territorial intervention and socio-labor integration.

23. A virtual course was developed and implemented to improve the skills of professionals responsible for formulating comprehensive and coordinated territorial intervention models in local contexts affected by the drugs problem. The course was developed through AECID’s INTERCOONECTA program and with the support of the Spanish Government’s delegation for the National Drugs Plan.

24. Three technical documents were published to support local-level drugs interventions and socio-labor integration, and work plans were developed for local drugs interventions in several countries.

Alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenses

25. Within the framework of the Gender in the Criminal Justice System project, and with close collaboration with the OAS Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM, by its Spanish language acronym), and CICAD’s Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), work was carried out on the diagnostic study reports for the five participating countries (Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica). The findings are intended to inform and support the design of appropriate interventions or adjustments to gender-sensitive alternatives to incarceration. Also available in 2022 will be a technical document on “Promising practices on alternatives to incarceration for drug-related crimes with a gender perspective,” which aims to identify regional and international practices on alternatives to incarceration for crimes of this type, with a gender perspective.

26. The Unit continued to implement the second phase of a technical assistance project to expand and consolidate therapeutic justice programs in the states of Mexico. Interinstitutional meetings and a series of training courses were held.

27. The innovative case care management (CCM) curriculum was finalized, which promotes cooperation between the justice and health systems, as well as social services, to facilitate access to treatment and social integration programs as alternatives to incarceration. The first pilot project for the creation of a CCM system in Trinidad and Tobago was launched.

28. In collaboration with the OAS Department of Public Security, the Unit led a technical working group in Colombia to develop an information tool that will assist with the enforcement of eligibility criteria for alternatives to incarceration and the imposition of fair sentences. An unofficial draft of the tool is already available.

29. The Unit provided technical support to several countries in conducting gap analyses of their drug treatment courts, and organized training activities to help 10 member states strengthen or establish capacities and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their drug treatment courts.

30. In collaboration with CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit, the Institutional Strengthening Unit led several technical meetings under the first phase of the Strengthening Therapeutic Communities and Treatment Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean with Italian Cooperation (FOCTALI, by its Spanish language acronym) project with Argentina, Chile, and Peru to discuss and define guidelines and actions to promote the social and labor integration of drug offenders in therapeutic communities and treatment centers in Latin America. The guidelines and actions were agreed upon and published.

Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development

31. Three virtual webinars were held in 2021, in addition to the meeting of the Group of Experts, chaired by Peru.

C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)

32. The mission of ES-CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) is to promote and support an information and research network for OAS member states. The OID's main partners are the national drug observatories of the national drug commissions, universities, and other international organizations. Beyond the Hemisphere, the OID collaborates actively with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), and with other international and national organizations.

Technical assistance to the National Drug Observatories

33. On December 1, 2021, the OID held the online launch of the project Strengthening the Mexican Drug Observatory.

34. The OID held a series of eight (webinars on issues related to early warning systems (EWS) in the Americas between January and November 2021.

35. The OID held two online roundtable events. On March 25, the Early Warning System (EWS) Roundtable presented the results of wastewater studies. This methodology can be used to monitor the consumption of psychoactive substances and provide support for early warning systems of

drugs. The Roundtable on Substance use among Adolescents in Puerto Rico was held June 24, 2021, for the UN International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

36. The OID held two meetings of the Technical Working Group on Drug Supply Indicators (TWGDSI) in June and September 2021. Member states participated in the workshop provided feedback on the data collection and analysis for the CICAD Report on Drug Supply in the Americas 2021.

37. The OID gathered and analyzed data on the impact of COVID-19 on national drug observatories.

38. The OID provided technical support to Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica for the gender in the criminal justice system project. The OID provided training, support for the design of survey methods and instruments, data management services, and support for a team of students from Yale University that completed their keystone project based on this gender project. CICAD's Institutional Strengthening Unit is responsible for implementing this project in collaboration with the OID.

39. The OID also provided national training for Antigua and Barbuda to support the development of their EWS, which was launched in October 2021, and for the development of a school-based drug prevalence survey.

40. In December 2021, the OID convened an informal meeting with National Drug Observatories (NDOs) in the region to review recent activities and to discuss priorities planned for the year 2022.

Publications

- Characteristics of Persons Seeking Drug Treatment in the Caribbean – 2021.
- Information Bulletin Vol. 2 Summary of Main Findings from the Emerging Threats Project: New Psychoactive Substances, Heroin, Fentanyl, and Other Opioids.
- Executive Summary of the Report on Drug Supply in the Americas 2021.

International cooperation

41. The OID participates institutionally in the World Drug Report Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna, Austria. To this end, the OID participated in the SAC meetings and collaborated with UNODC by reviewing the countries' data from the Hemisphere and reviewing chapters for the World Drug Report.

42. The OID collaborated with the UNODC Global SMART Programme by sharing information on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances (NPS) and coordinating related activities. The OID participated in the SMART Advisory Group Meeting 2021, held as a side event to the CND on April 22, 2021. As part of this collaboration, the OID and UNODC Global SMART carried

out joint training events on gathering information on synthetic drugs, NPS, and synthetic opioids on October 20-21, 2021.

43. The OID continued to participate as an institutional member of the Inter-Agency Epidemiology Working Group on Epidemiology (IAEWG) on drugs, hosted jointly by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNODC. The IAEWG discussed the need to harmonize data collection on treatment needs, demand, and treatment coverage and agreed to work together on a set of indicators to support countries in developing drug treatment information systems.

44. The OID actively collaborates with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) in the process of harmonization of indicators in the areas of drug use and treatment. This collaboration ensures that indicators are sufficiently uniform to allow the agencies to work together on mutually beneficial drug information-related activities. In 2021, the OID shared information with international partners and discussed potential joint publications.

45. The OID and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) International Program have a collaborative partnership in which the OID participates annually in the NIDA International Forum. During 2021, the OID participated in virtual events and online panels hosted by NIDA, including presentations to international researchers and the Humphrey Fellows, young researchers who carry out practicums with NIDA.

D. DEMAND REDUCTION

46. The ES-CICAD Demand Reduction Unit (DRU) promotes the formulation of lines of action and strategic public policies, in accordance with the Hemispheric Drug Strategy's 2021-2025 Plan of Action. The Unit assists member states in developing and promoting sustainable policies, strategies, and evidence-based plans and programs to promote healthy lifestyles, as well as for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of people with drug use problems.

Sixty-fourth session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

47. On April 12, 2021, during the 64th session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the ES/CICAD, through CICAD/DRU, jointly organized with the National Anti-Drug Secretariat of Paraguay (SENAD, by its Spanish-language acronym) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, the side event "From Pandemic to Prevention: The way to further demand reduction in the Americas." It focused on efforts and best practices currently in place in the Americas and around the world to address demand reduction policies, actions, and strategies, taking into account the COVID-19 pandemic.

Global training on prevention and treatment

48. Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the OAS and the International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP), CICAD collaborated with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide a three-month global training course on prevention and

treatment. CICAD supervised the selection process of the 30 participants, who came from 14 Latin American member states.

Advanced Certification Program in Media-Based Prevention

49. In collaboration with the National Secretariat for the Attention and Prevention of Drugs (SENAPRED, by its Portuguese-language acronym) of the Brazilian Ministry of Citizenship, three Brazilian prevention experts successfully completed the advanced certification program in media-based prevention organized by Claremont Graduate University. This six-month online course concluded in June 2021; and the Brazilian team prepared a proposal for a national media campaign to prevent substance use.

Online course on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC)

50. DRU worked on the development of six online courses, in Spanish and English, on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) – Monitoring and Evaluation, Family, and School.

51. Two virtual trainings were conducted on the UPC – Introduction to the Science of Prevention: one for professionals attended by 24 participants, and another for 25 trainers from government agencies and civil society, in collaboration with the School Against Drug Addiction of Antioquia, Colombia, and the Ministry of Justice of Colombia.

52. In collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), DRU organized the virtual course “Introduction to the Science of Drug Prevention for Professionals,” which was taught on the AECID virtual classroom platform over a period of five weeks. The course’s main objective was to highlight different aspects of prevention science and their practical application. It was designed to provide participants with the knowledge base and skills necessary to undertake evidence-based prevention programs at the community level.

53. DRU offered a virtual training of trainers session on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) to the staff of Mexico’s Juvenile Integration Centers (CIJ), in collaboration with the Mexico chapter of the International Society of Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Professionals (ISSUP). This course is designed to provide participants with sufficient knowledge to replicate the training using UPC materials.

Global Dialogue

54. The Global Dialogue Program, an initiative jointly launched by CICAD, the African Union, and the Colombo Plan, organized a webinar titled “Supporting Families in Recovery: Comprehensive Approaches in the Context of COVID-19.” This initiative brought together international drug demand reduction experts to share successful experiences in strengthening programs and exchanging best practices among the African, Asian, Latin American, and Caribbean regions. Fifty-eight countries participated in the event.

55. DRU collaborated with the South African National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence (SANCA) in coordinating the 2021 Addictions Conference, which took place on July 20 and 21. At the conference, DRU presented two panel sessions on the following topics: “Quality in the

Treatment of Substance Use Disorders in the Americas” and “Training in the Treatment of Substance Use Disorders in Latin America during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Transition to Virtual Sessions.”

56. DRU, in conjunction with the African Union Commission and the Colombo Plan, organized a webinar on “Adolescent Substance Use: Risk and Protective Factors” as part of the Global Dialogue between Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Cooperation with the International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP)

57. DRU worked closely with the Latin American national chapters in the selection, implementation, and evaluation of substance use prevention interventions. Five chapters presented proposals on community, workplace, media, and school-based prevention. Fifteen interviews were conducted with ISSUP Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru to begin the adaptation of the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR). CICAD also designed the interview guide and the final manual with the evaluation of each intervention. The chapters will present their interventions during the ISSUP Conference in Abu Dhabi in 2022.

58. DRU, in collaboration with ISSUP Chile, produced a report titled “Results of the Study on Prevention, Treatment, and Social Inclusion in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Chile.” A webinar was organized in February 2021 to present the results of the study.

Cooperation with the Government of Israel

59. DRU, in collaboration with Israel’s National Authority for Community Security, organized a webinar on “Gender-Specific Treatment Programs for Substance Use: Israel’s Approach to Addressing Women’s Specific Treatment Needs.” The objective was to share Israel’s experience in developing a rehabilitation network for women suffering from drug dependence, including the need to provide women involved in prostitution with access to community-based rehabilitation and treatment centers.

Group of Experts on Demand Reduction

60. The twenty-second meeting of the CICAD Group of Experts on Demand Reduction, a two-day virtual meeting chaired by Paraguay with Mexico as vice chair, was held on October 19 and 20, 2021. It was attended by 25 member states and one permanent observer. The meeting addressed the challenges currently facing the region in relation to drug demand reduction issues, the development and implementation of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation strategies and, in particular, the impact of mental health and drug use in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the seventieth regular session of CICAD, held virtually in November 2021, Mexico and Panama were elected as chair and vice chair, respectively, of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction for the 2022–2023 period.

Drug helplines

61. On March 10, 2021, DRU held the “Second Virtual Meeting on the Design and Implementation of Drug Helplines,” in order to further the valuable exchange of experiences in this

area and promote horizontal cooperation for those countries that lack helplines or wish to improve their existing services. Twenty-two member states participated in the meeting.

Cooperation with civil society in drug demand reduction

62. DRU attended the XXIII Seminar on Drugs and Cooperation organized by the Ibero-American Network of Non-Governmental Organizations Working on Drugs and Addictions (RIOD) in May 2021, and the webinar “Drugs, Public Policy, and Therapeutic Communities in the Post-Pandemic,” organized by the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC) and the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) in April 2021. RIOD and FLACT attended the twenty-second meeting of the CICAD Group of Experts on Demand Reduction held in October 2021, and the seventieth regular session of CICAD held virtually in November.

Regional Coordination Center of the International Consortium of Universities for Drug Demand Reduction (ICUDDR)

63. In July 2021, as the ICUDDR Regional Coordination Center for Latin America and the Caribbean, DRU organized four panel sessions and two master classes at the ICUDDR 2021 Virtual Conference. The following universities and educational service providers from our member states presented their work at the conference: the National Autonomous University of Mexico, the School Against Drug Addiction of Colombia, Chile’s Central University, Cayetano Heredia University of Peru, and Paraguay’s Intercontinental Technological University and Norberto Bobbio School of Government and Public Policy.

Online academic sessions and clinics

64. In 2021, DRU coordinated with the School of Psychology of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) to deliver 10 online academic sessions and clinics to Spanish-speaking health professionals in the Americas. On average, 300 people connected to each session.

UTC for health professionals

65. In 2021, 1,050 participants from 13 countries enrolled in the “UTC for health professionals” online course. Of the total, 387 graduated and obtained a document endorsed by the UNAM School of Psychology.

E. SUPPLY REDUCTION

66. The mission of ES-CICAD’s Supply Reduction Unit (SRU) is to strengthen the member states’ capacity to counter the illicit production, trafficking, and sale of drugs, and to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used in their manufacture.

67. In that context, during 2021 the Unit organized 26 training and technical assistance activities, one meeting of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, one meeting of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, and one meeting of the Working Group on Aerial Drug Trafficking Control.

Counter-drug police intelligence training

68. In 2021, as part of the annual programming of the Regional School for Counter-drug Intelligence of the American Community (ERCAIAD, by its Spanish-language acronym), and considering the impossibility of conducting face-to-face training due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Unit adapted its portfolio of activities and offered six regional anti-drug training courses in virtual format for 650 law enforcement officers from Latin American OAS member states. These courses took place in March, April, May, September, and October through ERCAIAD's secure online training platform.

69. In addition, in November, SRU held a course on Strategic Intelligence and Anti-Drug Forecasting at the School's headquarters in Bogotá, Colombia, for 18 participants from Spanish-speaking OAS member states.

70. Through the Caribbean Counterdrug Intelligence Training School (CCITS), SRU offered two regional courses on counterdrug investigations and police intelligence management, in collaboration with the Regional Security System (RSS) and the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS). These training efforts were conducted through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) online training system in October and November and were attended by 52 counter-narcotics officers from all English-speaking Caribbean member states.

Control of chemical precursors, synthetic drugs, and new psychoactive substances

71. The meeting of the CICAD Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products took place virtually in October 2021. Chaired by Chile and vice chaired by Guatemala, the meeting was attended by more than 70 experts from 24 OAS member states, one permanent observer, and two international organizations.

72. At the meeting, the member states discussed the main trends observed during the COVID-19 pandemic with the use of precursor chemicals in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, along with the strategies they are implementing to address this problem. In addition, innovative tools and reference materials were presented for the countries to use in strengthening their regulatory and control frameworks for precursor chemicals.

73. The Unit also strengthened CICAD's collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) by developing a series of online training courses that promote appropriate access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, preventing their diversion for illicit purposes. These courses will be available in all the OAS official languages through the INCB online platform. The ES-CICAD collaborated with Colombia in the organization of the 'International Forum on New Realities of Synthetic Drugs in the Hemisphere: Towards a Prospective Analysis' held on November 3, 2021.

Maritime anti-drug cooperation and maritime/port drug trafficking control

74. In coordination with the Dominican Republic, chair of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking for the 2021 term, SRU held a virtual meeting in February on the control of

maritime narco trafficking in the context of the pandemic, which was attended by more than 200 participants from 31 OAS member states, 4 permanent observers, and 4 international organizations.

75. The virtual meeting discussed new trends, threats, and best practices for countering illicit drug trafficking by sea in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also offered a venue for participants to exchange experiences in order to discuss coordinated responses to this scourge.

76. In September 2021, the meeting of the CICAD Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking was held, with the Dominican Republic and Peru as chair and vice chair, respectively. The meeting was attended by 119 experts from 26 OAS member states, one permanent observer, and representatives of three international organizations.

77. At the meeting, the member states discussed river-borne drug trafficking trends in the Americas; the Orion Multilateral Maritime Drug Interdiction Operation; the importance of the Agreement on Cooperation in Suppressing Illicit Maritime and Air Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in the Caribbean (Treaty of San José, 2003); and issues relating to maritime security and the control of drug trafficking routes in the Caribbean Basin.

Aerial drug trafficking control

78. In June SRU organized the first meeting of the Working Group on Aerial Drug Trafficking Control, which was attended by 86 participants from 29 member states and six international organizations. The Working Group discussed various aspects of airborne drug trafficking in the Americas—including the challenges posed by the use of clandestine airstrips—as well as the initiatives, tools, and best practices that existed to counter this threat and strengthen interagency and regional operational cooperation in this area.

Strengthening gender equality in national agencies responsible for combating illicit drug trafficking

79. In 2021, SRU began implementing the second phase of the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA).

80. In June, the Unit organized two regional courses on anti-drug intelligence and police investigations: the first was aimed at 34 female police officers from nine Caribbean member states, and the second at 60 participants from 14 Latin American member states.

81. In addition, 14 virtual technical assistance meetings were held for 12 OAS member states to raise awareness of the importance of gender equality in anti-drug agencies.

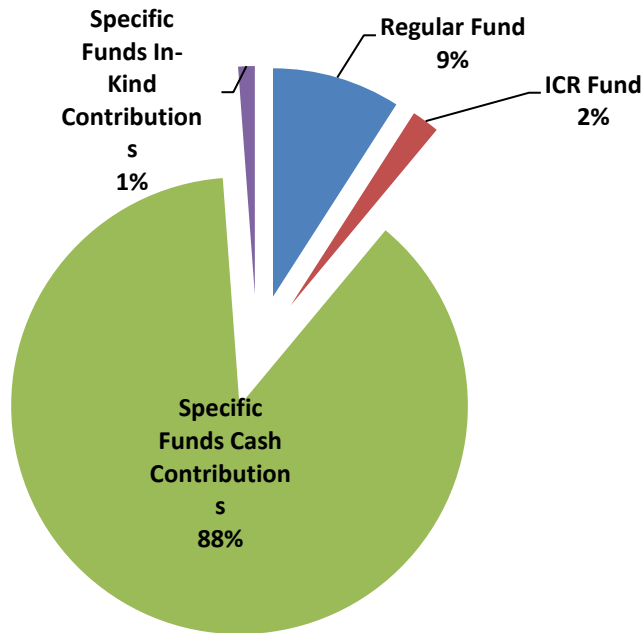
CHAPTER III FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS¹

A. EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (ES-CICAD) 2021 BUDGET

To fulfill its mandates, the OAS Regular Fund, the ICR Fund, and Specific Funds finance ES-CICAD through cash and in-kind contributions. During 2021, ES-CICAD received the total amount of \$11,426,260 composed of:

- \$10,030,035² in cash contributions and \$133,825 in in-kind contributions, which represents a 12% increase from cash and in-kind contributions received in 2020; and
- \$1,038,200³ from the OAS Regular Fund and \$224,200⁴ from the OAS ICR Fund, which represents a 6.5% increase from OAS Regular and ICR Funds received in 2020.

Figure 1 Percentage Share of Contributions



¹ Preliminary and unaudited figures in USD

² Specific Funds - 2021 Statement of Changes in Fund Balance
https://www.oas.org/saf/DFAMS/2021/12/SF_SOC_20211231_EN.pdf

³ 2021 Regular Fund Program-Budget – Modified Appropriation as of December 31, 2021,
https://www.oas.org/saf/DFAMS/2021/12/RF_BER_20211231_SP_EN.pdf

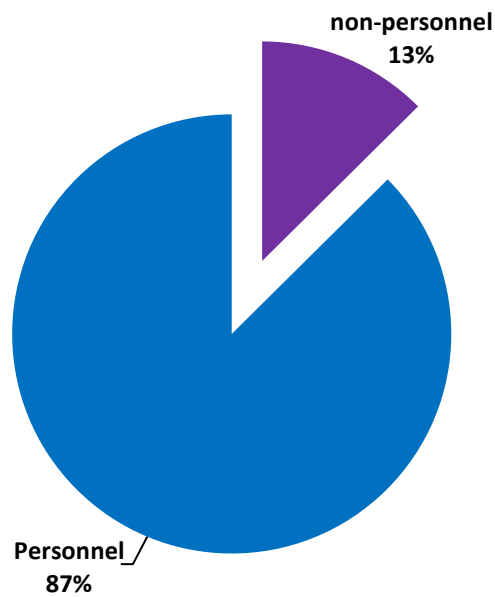
⁴ 2021 Fund for Indirect Cost Recovery (FICR) – Modified Appropriation as of December 31, 2021,
https://www.oas.org/saf/DFAMS/2021/12/SR_SOC_ICR_20211231_EN.pdf

B. OAS REGULAR FUND

The *modified appropriation* 2021 budget for ES-CICAD e amounted to \$1,038,200, with a total of \$991,000 executed⁵ as follows:

1. Personnel: \$907,700.
2. Non-Personnel: \$83,200.
 - The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM): \$31,000
 - The operational costs of the Office of the Executive Secretariat: \$21,364
 - Two statutory regular sessions: \$30,836

Figure 2 OAS regular fund distribution



⁵ The amount does not include commitments (obligations totaling \$5,200) as of Dec 31, 2021

C. FUND FOR INDIRECT COST RECOVERY - FICR

The *modified appropriation* 2021 budget was \$224,200, with \$128,100 executed as follows:

1. Personnel: \$46,700.
2. Non-Personnel: \$81,400
 - The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM): \$81,400

D. SPECIFIC FUNDS

The total contributions received from specific funds (cash and in-kind) was \$10,163,860.

The following tables show in detail the cash and in-kind contributions received during 2021.

Table 1 Cash Contributions (In U.S.\$)

Donor	Amount
Canada	\$2,079,893 ⁶
Italy	\$ 112,746
Mexico	\$ 195,000
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 20,000
United States	\$ 7,622,396
Total cash contribution	\$10,030,035

⁶. Currency Conversion: FIFO (“first in-first out”) methodology applied, including the ICR calculation.

Table 2 Cash Contribution by Donor-ES-CICAD Units (In U.S.\$)

Donor	CICAD Unit	Amount
Canada: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	Institutional Strengthening Unit	\$1,040,497
	Supply Reduction Unit	\$ 576,023
	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs	\$ 463,374
Italy Permanent Observer Mission to the OAS	Institutional Strengthening Unit	\$ 112,746
Mexico: Fiscalía General de la Republica- FGR	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit	\$ 95,000
Mexico: Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores	Executive Secretariat - General Fund	\$ 100,000
Trinidad and Tobago Office of the Minister of National Security	Institutional Strengthening Unit	\$ 5,000
	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs	\$ 5,000
	Demand Reduction Unit	\$ 5,000
	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit	\$ 5,000
United States of America: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the U.S. Department of State	Demand Reduction Unit	\$2,534,814
	Inter-American Observatory on Drugs	\$2,554,297
	Executive Secretariat - General Fund	\$ 125,000
	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Unit	\$ 500,000
	Supply Reduction Unit	\$1,213,506
	Institutional Strengthening Unit	\$ 694,779

Table 3 In-kind Contribution⁷ (In U.S.\$)

Donor	Amount
Chile	\$ 5,000
Colombia	\$ 42,000
Dominican Republic	\$ 5,000
Mexico	\$ 2,500
Regional Security System (RSS)	\$ 15,000
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	\$ 40,300
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 24,025
Total in-kind contribution	\$133,825

Table 4 In-kind Contribution by Donor-ES-CICAD Units (In U.S.\$)

Donor	Activity	Amount
Chile	Supply Reduction Unit: Police of Investigations - Technical support for CICAD's Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products held online in October 2021.	\$ 5,000
Colombia	Supply Reduction Unit: Colombian National Police - Technical and logistical support for ERCAIAD regional seminars on counterdrug police intelligence analysis and investigations for Latin-American member states held online in March, April, May, June, September, and October 2021.	\$35,000
	Supply Reduction Unit: Colombian National Police - Technical and logistical support for ERCAIAD regional seminar on strategic, operational, and prospective counterdrug intelligence for Latin-American member states held in Bogota, Colombia in November 2021.	\$ 7,000
Dominican Republic	Supply Reduction Unit: Navy of the Dominican Republic - Technical support for CICAD's Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking held online in September 2021.	\$ 5,000

⁷ The in-kind contributions included in this report reference the goods and/or services granted by member states, permanent missions, other countries, and institutions for the implementation of CICAD programs and projects.

Mexico	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Meetings/visits by CICAD staff to Mexico City held in the month of December under the Therapeutic Justice Program. Meeting coordination/support and office supplies. Assistance with reviewing and editing program documents. Coordination of virtual events throughout the year, including sending invitations, hosting events on WebEx, and providing materials in digital format to participants.	\$ 2,500
Regional Security System (RSS)	Supply Reduction Unit: Regional Security System (RSS) – Technical and logistical support for the regional courses on the control of drug trafficking and counterdrug investigations for Caribbean member states held online in June and October 2021.	\$15,000
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Online course (40 hours) held in April. Moodle creation platform, logistic support, payment of four facilitators, certificates (creation and delivery), and evaluation forms	\$15,500
	Demand Reduction Unit - Moodle creation platform/Logistic support/payment of one facilitator during September and October 2021 for the Online training on Institutional strengthening of comprehensive evidence-based drug policies and strategies in the Latin American region	\$12,400
	Demand Reduction Unit - Moodle creation platform/Logistic support/payment of one facilitator during October and November 2021 for the Online training on UTC for healthcare professionals	\$12,400
Trinidad and Tobago	Institutional Strengthening Unit: Technical Assistance co-sponsorship from Trinidad and Tobago. Support for the development of the Case Care Management database development, video production and logistical supports on the hybrid events in 2021.	\$24,025