



OAS | CICAD



**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

**SIXTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION
April 25-27, 2018
Mexico City, Mexico**

**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.63
CICAD/doc.2366/18.Rev1.corr1
24 April, 2018
Original: Spanish**

**2017 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICAN STATES AT ITS FORTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION**

**2017 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AT
ITS FORTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER I: REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION	3
SIXTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION	3
SIXTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION	3
CHAPTER II: CICAD ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY	5
A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)	5
B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	6
C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)	8
D. DEMAND REDUCTION	11
E. SUPPLY REDUCTION	13
CHAPTER III. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS	15

**2017 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AT
ITS FORTY-EIGHT REGULAR SESSION**

1. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), pursuant to the provisions of Articles 54.f and 91.f of the OAS Charter. The report follows the order of the chapters of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy approved in 2010.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG) of the **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**, which was convened by the CICAD Commission during its sixtieth regular session, reviewed and updated the operational documents for the Seventh Evaluation Round of the MEM under the chairmanship of Chile. These documents were then approved at the sixty-second regular session of CICAD.

3. The **Institutional Strengthening Unit** contributed to the development of institutional capacities in the area of drugs, facilitating the design, execution, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, plans and strategies, and developing tools to support member states in the debate on existing and emerging issues (such as alternative development, attention to the causes and social and economic consequences of the world drug problem, decentralization of policies, alternatives to incarceration, and social integration strategies). The Health and Life in the Americas program (SAVIA) continued to develop cooperation, technical assistance, training and exchange activities in the area of decentralization and territorial management of policies. Similarly, various initiatives for drug-related offenders continued to be implemented, including the Drug Treatment Courts model that is currently being explored, implemented, or expanded in 14 member states. Likewise, a monitoring and evaluation system was developed and information was collected in situ on the processes of implementation of the DTC. The Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development, under the presidency of Peru, and, as of December of 2017, Ecuador, met and executed different activities contained in the work plan. Within the sessions of CICAD 61 and 62, parallel side events were organized with Civil Society.

4. The **Inter-American Drug Observatory (OID)** has provided support to several member state countries of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the development and coordination of different epidemiological studies, including Caribbean countries and the III Andean Epidemiological Study in the University population in the Andean Community (CAN). In 2017, the OID launched an online data collection system, which will allow the observatory to collect scientific data from the countries more efficiently. The OID has also begun, at a national level, to support member states in the establishment of an early warning system (EWS); these EWS, once completed, will allow countries to respond to the changing drug situation more rapidly. Finally, considerable advancements have been made in the study regarding heroin, opioids, and new psychoactive substances (NPS).

5. **Demand Reduction Unit:** In coordination with national drug commissions, Ministries of Health and Education, universities and civil society service providers, 818 professionals from sixteen Mexican Federal entities received certification in 2017 under the PROCCER Model. In addition, 599 service providers from the remaining Latin American countries received training. In the Caribbean, CICAD cooperated with the national drug councils of the thirteen participating countries (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Granada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) to train and certify 574 drug abuse prevention and treatment professionals. In addition, together with the School of Psychology of the Mexican National Autonomous University (UNAM), development of the multimedia training materials of the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) for health professionals was completed in 2017, and 824 professionals from five member states received training as part of the pilot phase. The Consortium of Universities in OAS Member States was also created. The Demand Reduction Unit worked with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to develop the conceptual framework and joint programmatic areas of work to strengthen the national health care systems by professionalizing the human resources working in drug use prevention and treatment.

6. In 2017, **the Supply Reduction Unit** conducted fourteen training activities for 450 officers on counter-drug police investigations; control and interdiction of drug production and trafficking; maritime narcotrafficking; control of trafficking in and diversion of chemical substances, and production, identification and use of synthetic drugs, including New Psychoactive Substances (NSP). Under the counterdrug intelligence-training program, ERCAIAD organized seven courses on strategic and prospective counterdrug intelligence, and technical assistance was provided to three countries to build counterdrug intelligence capabilities in specialized agencies. It also coordinated the First Regional Seminar on Legal and Operational Maritime Narcotrafficking Interdiction.

CHAPTER I: REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

7. The Commission held its sixty-first regular session in Washington, D.C. on April 24 to 26, 2017, and its sixty-second regular session in Washington, D.C., on December 13-15, 2017. The Chair for the 2016-2017 term of office was The Bahamas, in the person of Dr. Carl Francis Smith, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Security, while Mexico served as Vice Chair. Mexico took the Chair during the sixty-second regular session, in the person of Dr. Alberto Elías Beltrán, Deputy Attorney General for Law and International Affairs of the Office of the Attorney General, while Argentina held the Vice Chair.

SIXTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION

8. During the sixty-first regular session of CICAD Commissioners approved the draft annual report of CICAD 2016, as well as the draft resolution paragraphs for the forty-seventh regular session of the OAS General Assembly, and the Work Plan of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD for 2017.

9. Additionally, the Commission approved the report of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction and the report of the Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

10. The Commission also heard panels and presentations on the following topics: Regional Implementation of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) 2016 Recommendations; The public health impacts of the opioid crisis and policy responses; The provision of drug treatment services: Challenges and solutions; Specialized Training for Drug Control Intelligence in the Hemisphere; Problem-solving courts for juvenile drug-related offenders; Training of Professionals Within the Public Health System in Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment; Early Warning Systems (EWS): Importance of Taking Action at a National Level; Strengthening Coordination and Promoting Cooperation among Supply Reduction Agencies in the Hemisphere; and Transforming National Drug Policies into Local Level Policies.

SIXTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION

11. At its sixty-second regular session, the Commission adopted the proposal by Mexico to form a working group on implementation of the operational recommendations of UNGASS 2016. Regarding the MEM, the Chair of the Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG), in the person of Álvaro Ahumada, Advisor of the National Service for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA) of Chile, presented its Report, which was adopted by the Commission. Additionally, the Commission adopted the proposed evaluation instrument and other documents of the evaluation process for the seventh round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

12. The Commission also heard panels and presentations on the following: UNGASS 2016 and implementation of recommendations; New trends and emerging challenges in the international control of chemical precursors, synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances; Access to opiates and other controlled substances for medicinal purposes; Science-based evidence and information for the preparation of drug policy; Control, legislation, and regulation of access to

cannabis; Comprehensive prevention programs to address the drug problem; and Alternatives to incarceration and proportionality of sentences.

13. Regarding the experts group that fall under CICAD, the Commission adopted the reports of the Experts Group on Demand Reduction, presented by Chile, as Chair of the Group; the Experts Group on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development, presented by Peru, as Chair of the Group, and elected Ecuador as the new Chair of this Experts Group for the period 2018-2019. Additionally, the Commission elected the United States of America and Colombia to serve as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively, of the Experts Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, for the period 2018-2019. The Commission adopted the report of the Experts Group on Money Laundering Control (GELAVEX, by its Spanish language acronym) for the period 2016-2017, its strategic plan 2018-2020, the work plan for 2017-2018, and the Group's recommendations to CICAD. Bolivia and Colombia were elected to serve as the Chair and Vice Chair of the GELAVEX, respectively, for the period 2018-2019.

CHAPTER II: CICAD ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) (Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 8 and 52)

14. The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) completed development of the evaluation instruments for the Seventh Round of the MEM, which will measure the extent to which all OAS member states have met the objectives of the Plan of Action 2016-2020 of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy. The Seventh Round will also evaluate the progress that countries have made during the most recent evaluation rounds. The objectives address institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation. The following activities were conducted in 2017 with the support of the MEM Unit of the Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD):

Meetings of thematic subgroups of the Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG)

15. In 2017, the IWG held ten face-to-face and on-line meetings of thematic subgroups and three meetings of sub-coordinators of the thematic subgroups, in order to develop the questionnaire and the evaluator's manual for the Seventh Round of the MEM. The thematic subgroups correspond to the thematic areas of the Plan of Action 2016-2020 of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy.

Plenary meetings of the Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG)

16. Three plenary meetings, both on-line and face-to-face, were held in 2017 for the IWG delegates in order to review and agree on the texts produced by the thematic subgroups, and to discuss and agree on the text of the MEM procedures, the schedule of activities for the Seventh Round, and the guidelines for drafting the introductory document.

Approval of the operational documents for the Seventh Evaluation Round of the MEM

17. The evaluation instrument for the Seventh Round of the MEM and its four operational documents that had been produced at the final plenary session of the IWG were considered by the CICAD Commission at its sixty-second regular session, and were approved unanimously.

B. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 9 to 13, 22, 23, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52)

18. The Institutional Strengthening Unit (ISU) continued to contribute to the development of institutional capacities of the different governmental agencies and non-governmental entities that work in the area of drugs in member states, providing tools for the design, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, review of legislation and regulatory changes, discussion and coordination of policies on existing and emerging issues. Likewise, it continued to support local initiatives and horizontal and inter-institutional cooperation, including cooperation with civil society to find comprehensive and balanced responses to the challenges of the drug problem.

19. ISU promoted technical assistance activities, training, strategic analysis, systematization, knowledge management, awareness raising, and coordination of activities, including the support to knowledge sharing regarding institutional capacity related matters among member states by organizing expert panels at CICAD Regular Sessions, and coordinating the Civil Society side events in cooperation with CICAD's Chair during 2017.

Support the development of Public Policies on Drugs: National level

20. This program continues to provide technical assistance to member states for the creation and strengthening of institutional and political components, providing support in the design, execution, monitoring and evaluation of public policies on drugs. ES/CICAD supports the professional development of the competent authorities and state institutions, especially the National Drug Commissions (NDC), as well as fostering collaboration with civil society. As a response to the request of some Caribbean member states (such as St. Kitts and Nevis), the organization of a regional workshop on design, implementation and evaluation of drug strategies was negotiated with the CARICOM Secretariat for the first quarter of 2018.

Support the development of Public Policies on Drugs: Subnational (Health and Life in the Americas - SAVIA Program-)

21. During 2017, ISU continued to develop, through the SAVIA program, cooperation activities, technical assistance, training and exchange in the area of decentralization and territorial management of drug policies, aimed at beneficiary countries of each project, with the support of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and in collaboration with the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (DGPNSD) of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Inclusion (MSSSI) of Spain. These activities consisted mainly of:

22. Developed, disseminated, and promoted the application of approaches, methodologies, tools and good practices of territorial management of drug policy by national authorities and local governments for the design and implementation of comprehensive plans and strategies at the local level. Organized regional workshops and training sessions and technical exchange, together with the OID, in Guatemala (CF La Antigua, AECID), Guayaquil, Quito, San Salvador, Tegucigalpa and Santo Domingo, in collaboration with the respective National Drug Authorities, Associations of Municipalities, City Halls and the Foundation for Municipal Development of Central America and the Caribbean (DEMUCA), among other local actors. In total, more than 350 civil servants participated.

23. Regarding training, the fifth edition of the Virtual Training Course, "Key Aspects of Public Management for the reduction of drug demand" was completed in Peru, organized by the Virtual Training Platform of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA).

Contribution to the political debate: alternatives to incarceration

24. Within the scope of developing policies and strategies on drugs aimed at finding alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenders, several initiatives have been developed in close cooperation with the judiciaries and executive branches of participating member states. This included the development of guidelines and tools, organizing of policy fora, negotiation of monitoring and evaluation strategies (M&E), and the provision of training and technical assistance, bilaterally, or through partnerships with other programs and organizations (CARICOM, COPOLAD, AECID, Canada (ACCBP program) and the United States (INL).

25. During 2017, as part of the Project funded by ACCBP Canada, ES/CICAD partnered with the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) to conduct a process evaluation of the implementation of the DTC Program in six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean currently in the implementation phase (involving 70 operators, graduates, and 13 courts). During 2017, a monitoring and evaluation system was developed including survey design (online and in print), to identify the processes implemented in the legal and health areas in the DTC. Within this process, all participating member states were convened to establish a work schedule for 2017 and 2018. In addition, and with the support of ACCBP Canada, Spanish AECID, and US/INL, nine countries in Latin America and the Caribbean participated in a workshop in Guatemala to plan the M&E process and develop indicators approved between countries to generate a reference framework and a standard evaluation of the Program within the Region.

26. In late 2017, ES-CICAD committed to support the Government of Mexico in the expansion of the Mexican Therapeutic Justice model in all Mexican federative entities, a collaboration that represents the second phase of a project that began in 2013. Program activities for that year included initiating a first round of contacts with representatives of the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP), the National Commission against Addictions (CONADIC), the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), and the Embassy of the United States in Mexico to design a schedule of activities and roadmap.

Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (GEDAIS)

27. The Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (GEDAIS), under the Presidency of Peru, contributed to a comprehensive debate to create a reference framework to expand Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (DAIS) in the Americas. OAS member states worked on a common understanding on lessons learned from promising experiences and methodologies that allow other countries to develop capacities to implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs adapted to their own realities. Experts made an initial joint attempt at establishing indicators for measurement, concluding that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are directly related to the expanded concept of alternative development. A systematization methodology was also developed and presented by Colombia, which will help with the identification, documentation and transfer of experiences and key lessons drawn from a project or an initiative, to promote, learning and replication of improved projects and practices, as well as their potential socialization in similar sociocultural and geographical contexts. In October 2017, of twenty-six (26) experts in the field of alternative development,

territorial development, integration and social development attended the meeting of the Group of Experts held at the Training Center of Spanish Cooperation in Antigua, Guatemala.

Incorporation of Civil Society in the policy and initiatives dialogue

28. ES/CICAD continued the organization of side events with Civil Society parallel to the Regular Sessions of CICAD. The April 2017 in Washington D.C. on the occasion of the 61st Period of Ordinary Sessions of CICAD convened a group of experts working in governments, academia and representatives of civil society, to discuss the indicators used to measure progress in drug policy, as well as its impact on the health, safety, development and human rights of individuals and communities, taking into account a gender perspective, as well as the institutional capacity of countries to measure the effectiveness of their drug policies.

29. On the occasion of the 62nd Regular Session of CICAD held in Washington D.C., the side event: "Harm Reduction. Good practices, areas of opportunity and new conceptual approaches following the operational recommendations of UNGASS 2016", discussions were held on the commitment of the international community to adopt more humane drug policies that are based on evidence, and are respectful of public health and human rights approaches. To contribute to the fulfillment of the UNGASS recommendations, civil society organizations and academic institutions present shared their knowledge and practical experience on harm reduction strategies.

C. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID) (Hemispheric Drug Strategy of 2010, Principle 12)

30. The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) of the Executive Secretariat (ES/CICAD) has the objective to promote and support a drug information and research network for the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS). The main partners of the OID are the National Drug Observatories (NDO's) of the National Commissions on Drugs (NCD's), as well as universities and other international organizations. Outside the hemisphere, the Observatory actively collaborates with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), among other agencies.

Publications

31. The OID has published a document on Standardized Indicators for National Drug Information Networks in the Caribbean. This document is available in English, and dictates the set of basic indicators that should be used by the Drug Information Networks (DIN's) at the National Observatories on Drugs in the Caribbean area. The OID is currently preparing a version aimed at Latin America. The Indicators for National Drug Information Network in Latin America is expected to be published in 2018.

Support to the National Observatories on Drugs

32. The OID has launched an epidemiological information collection system that will gather consumption data in Member State countries. A pilot of the system has been successfully tested in Spanish-speaking countries; the next step will be the implementation of the system in English-speaking countries.

33. The OID has begun, at a national level, to establish an early warning system (EWS). The EWS's will collect alerts from the different Member States and place/shared the information in a single place.

34. In order to strengthen the National Observatories and the SIDUC project; the OID has provided technical assistance in the development of a Drug Information Network in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.

35. The OID provided technical assistance in the preparation of technical reports on national studies in high school students in Colombia and in El Salvador; in Panama, the study focused on the general population.

36. The OID provided the technical work in the statistical analysis and in the writing of the technical reports for the university studies carried out in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. This work was part of a collaborative exercise between the OID and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

37. During 2017, the OID provided technical and financial assistance to countries in the Caribbean for the elaboration of epidemiological studies on drugs. Guyana, Jamaica and the Bahamas have received financial and technical support from the OID when conducting its household surveys. The survey reports in Guyana and Jamaica were published in 2017.

Support for the Drug Information Networks (DIN's) in the Caribbean

38. In order to continue providing technical assistance to the Caribbean Member States in the development of Drug Information Networks, the OID elaborated a document of Standardized Indicators for the Caribbean DIN's; the document comes with a manual that explains the process of gathering information. This document was published in 2017, and it was launched during a training seminar in September in Trinidad and Tobago.

39. Treatment Center Information Project: The OID provided financial and technical support, and regional leadership to carry out the multi-national study. In 2017, eleven Caribbean countries continued to provide data on a biannual basis for their regional analysis. A regional analysis of the Caribbean data will be launch in 2018.

40. The OID, together with the government of Trinidad and Tobago, and the CARICOM Secretariat, organized a regional training for drug observatories in the Caribbean. In this event it was discussed and presented the results from recent research initiatives, the Standardized Indicators for the DIN's and the treatment data system of the OID's for the Caribbean countries. The representatives agreed to implement the standard indicators developed by OID/CICAD in the coming months.

41. Project information on Strengthening Prevention and Treatment Response Capacity for Smokable Cocaine in the Southern Cone: The processing and analysis of the baseline data is complete. A preliminary report was prepared with four months of follow-up data. The final report, which includes both the four-month follow-up data and the 12 month data, is expected to be complete in June 2018.

International Cooperation

42. The OID actively participates in a technical collaboration with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the World Health Organization (WHO) in the process of harmonization of indicators in the field of drug treatment. The aim of this collaboration is to ensure that the drug treatment indicators are sufficiently uniform to allow the agencies to work together on mutually beneficial activities in the field of drug information.

43. 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. In the 2017 Forum, the OID participated in research symposiums and presentations on the strengthening of networks. The main focuses of those presentations were the variety and quality of research on drug abuse in the world.

44. The OID participates institutionally in the World Drug Report Scientific Advisory Committee from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), located in Vienna, Austria. In this sense, during 2017, the OID has participated in meetings of the Scientific Committee and has collaborated with UNODC by reviewing the data of the countries from the hemisphere.

45. The OID is actively collaborating with the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policy (COPOLAD). During 2017 the OID collaborated in a substantive way in the work plan of the COPOLAD, as well as conduct training modules, which were led by OID officials during the annual meeting of the National Observatories on Drugs held in Lisbon, November 27, 2017. In addition, the OID has participated in activities to support the DIN's in the preparation of national reports on drugs, the identification of new drugs, the development of EWS's, and identification of scales to measure problematic consumption.

Actions with the SMART Global Program (Synthetic Drug Monitoring: Analysis, Reports and Trends) - Latin America

46. The OID has continued to collaborate with the Global SMART Program, sharing information on synthetic drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) from Latin American countries. The OID continues to collect this type of information from the Member States and to share with UNODC, as well as other international organizations.

47. In addition, OID is providing technical support and seeking new funds to install the Early Warning Systems (EWS) on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in the Member States. The OID also seek to install a Hemispheric EWS, which will operate directly from the OID Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

48. The OID expects to continue with the monitoring of NPS drugs and to keep providing technical assistance for member states regarding this subject. The OID will keep doing its work independently, but always looking for cooperation with organizations both, regional and multiregional.

D. DEMAND REDUCTION

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 14-26)

49. The Demand Reduction Unit of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD promotes the development of strategic lines of action and public policies, in accordance with the Plan of Action 2016-2020 of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy, and helps member states develop and promote sustainable, evidence-based strategies, plans and programs to promote healthy lifestyles and the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of people with drug use problems.

Expert Group on Demand Reduction

50. The XVII meeting of the Demand Reduction Expert Group was held in Miami, Florida in March 2017. The meeting was chaired by the Government of Brazil, which presented the final results of the products developed during the Brazilian chairmanship: Practical guide to implementation and systematization of strategies for screening and brief intervention in a community setting and primary health care; and Protocol for long-term monitoring and relapse prevention that can be used in brief intervention models for people presenting with problem use of psychoactive substances. The Group of Experts also supported the development of the Manual for Health Care Planning developed by PAHO/WHO in consultation with the national plans, strategies and regulations on drugs and public health of the countries of the Americas.

51. The XVIII meeting of the Demand Reduction Expert Group was held in Santiago, Chile in August 2017, under the chairmanship of the Government of Chile. The Group decided to develop three products: Recommendations for dealing with trauma in the treatment of problem drug use, with emphasis on the treatment of trauma in women, adults and children; Recommendations on working with adolescents on selective and indicated prevention, and Recommendations on evaluation of therapeutic outcomes using treatment indicators. These documents are being drafted at the present time.

Collaboration and cooperation with PAHO, WHO and UNODC

52. In an effort to improve outcomes in public health, social care and social security, ES/CICAD is cooperating with WHO, PAHO, UNODC and other strategic partners to develop specialized training materials for professionals in the public health system. This initiative began as part of a joint project of CICAD, PAHO and the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic (COMISCA) on the functions and competencies of health care personnel who are in contact with people with substance use problems.

Human Resources Training and Certification Program (PROCCER)

53. As part of the execution of PROCCER in twenty-three OAS member states, more than 250 service providers from governmental and non-governmental organizations in the Dominican Republic received training in 2017, in an initiative coordinated with the *National Drug Council* (CND) and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (UASD). An Inter-Agency Committee was established to define the regulatory framework for certification by the State of the human resources trained through the Program. In Panama, in coordination with the *National Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug-related Crimes* (CONAPRED) and with the academic support of the *University of Panama* (UP) and the *Specialized University of the Americas* (UDELAS), training was given to 349 service providers, with significant participation by personnel of the Public Ministry and of the prison system. Under the PROCCER-Mexico project, certification by the State of the human resources trained

through the program was completed with the certification of 818 professionals in sixteen Mexican Federal entities. The certification was completed in coordination with the *National Commission against the Addictions (CONADIC)*, the *National Council for Standardization and Certification of Employment Competencies (CONOCER)*, and the *Secretariat for Public Education (SEP)*. In the Caribbean, 574 professionals were trained and certified, with the cooperation of the National Drug Councils, and an evaluation was conducted by the University of the West Indies (UWI) of the implementation of PROCER in Saint Lucia.

Specialized training and certification program for treatment service providers working with high-risk adolescents (PROCER-Adolescents)

54. Under the agreement with the Jamaican National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) on execution of the PROCER-Caribbean training and certification program, a refresher workshop was held on interventions with adolescents. Forty-four drug prevention and treatment service providers received training, and thirty-six of them were certified. The PROCER Caribbean Advisory Council stressed the importance of developing a module on marijuana and including it in the training module, given the high rate of marijuana use among young people in the Caribbean.

International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP)

55. During the annual meeting of ISSUP, CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit coordinated a regional capacity-building workshop for national health care systems, through a training project for health professionals. Participating were representatives of nine national drug agencies (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay); six Ministries of Health (Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), and eight universities (Chile, Guatemala (2), Mexico, Panama, Paraguay (2) and Peru). Also during the meeting, CICAD coordinated a training event for Latin American prevention specialists based on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC), as well as training for specialists in interventions for adolescents in the Caribbean using the Treatment Curriculum for Adolescents.

Consortium of Universities of OAS member states (ICUDDR/WH)

56. Memoranda of Understanding were signed in 2017 between the Executive Secretariat of CICAD and six universities in the hemisphere: the Galileo and Da Vinci Universities in Guatemala; the Metropolitan University of Asunción and the Nuestra Señora de la Asunción University in Paraguay; the Cayetano Heredia University of Peru, and the University of Chile. A work plan will be developed as the basis of the Consortium's work, to define the various academic activities that the Universities and CICAD will conduct together.

Development of training curricula and implementation of specialized training in drug dependence under the special jurisdiction for juvenile criminal responsibility in Panama

57. In 2017 the Demand Reduction Unit began to conduct technical assistance activities as part of a consultancy for the *Office of Integral Security of the Ministry of Public Security of Panama*, the purpose of which was to help provide technical training for the professional and non-professional staff of juvenile detention centers. An assessment of training needs in the area of drugs for personnel in the six centers currently operating began in December 2017.

Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) for health professionals

58. In 2017, together with the School of Psychology of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), a multiplatform training in the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) was conducted for health professionals, which involved three modes of training: face-to-face, on-line, and combined. The platform was examined by experts and international organizations (such as PAHO and UNODC) in a peer review process. A pilot training was then conducted in the three different modalities for 824 health professionals from Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay. The outcomes of the pilot implementation showed improvements in the participants' knowledge, skills and attitudes about treating people with drug use problems.

E. SUPPLY REDUCTION

(Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, Guidelines 27-45)

59. The work of the Supply Reduction Unit of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD is designed to provide assistance to member states in building their capacities to reduce the production, distribution and supply of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical products used in the production of these substances. The ES/CICAD also offers advice on strengthening legislation, regulations and other measures to control the chemical substances generally associated with the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical products that may cause addiction.

60. A total of 450 law enforcement and customs officers and other participants were trained at events organized in 2017; a total of fourteen courses, seminars, workshops and meetings. These events were organized in cooperation with various government agencies and other international and regional organizations. Technical assistance was provided in the following three areas of specialized training:

Drug Trafficking Control

Counterdrug Intelligence--American Community Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School (ERCAIAD)

61. Seven training events were held at ERCAIAD headquarters in Bogotá, Colombia, under the operational management of the Colombian National Police (PNC). The courses focused on strategic and prospective counterdrug police intelligence. In addition to these initiatives, the ES/CICAD organized three three-week technical assistance missions in the form of assessments of investigative and analytic capacity. Activities were also carried out to enhance counterdrug intelligence capacity in specialized agencies of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay.

Counterdrug law enforcement

62. A course on investigations of drug dealing was organized for personnel of the Counterdrug Bureau of the Peruvian National Police (DIRANDRO-PNP), in cooperation with the Intelligence Directorate of the Colombian National Police (DIPOL-PNC).

Control of Chemical Substances, Synthetic Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products

63. The diversion of chemical precursors and the production of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, including New Psychoactive Substances (NSP), are growing problems worldwide. The situation is

changing rapidly and therefore presents CICAD member states with new challenges. Regulatory authorities and counterdrug officials need to be fully aware of these changes, such as the new chemical substances and processes used in the illegal production of these substances, the ways in which they are diverted, and the new drugs that are being produced illegally.

Diversion of chemical substances, illicit production of drugs and new psychoactive substances (NSP)

64. A two-phase training program was conducted in Colombia (Northern Region – Southern Region), in cooperation with the Chemical Precursor Diversion Control Unit of the Colombian National Police. More than 125 investigators and ground interdiction personnel were trained in topics such as interdiction and identification of chemical precursors used in the manufacture of cocaine and heroin.

Maritime Narcotrafficking and Interdiction and Border Control

65. Drug traffickers move illicit drugs, chemical precursors and related contraband by sea using clandestine transportation points and international borders (maritime ports, airports and land borders). The ES/CICAD has a program that helps build member states' capacity to respond to these challenges.

Control of Maritime Narcotrafficking

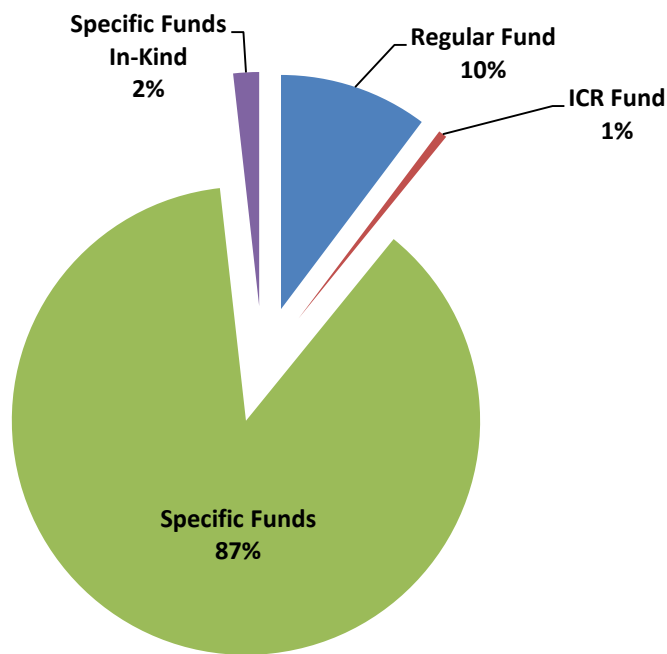
66. In 2017, ES/CICAD conducted the First Regional Seminar on Legal and Operational Maritime Narcotrafficking Interdiction in Cartagena, Colombia, attended by thirty naval officers and counterdrug prosecutors from the region. The purpose was to identify good practices in dealing with the challenges and difficulties in legal and operational procedures in the region during counterdrug maritime interdiction operations.

CHAPTER III. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

A. CICAD BUDGET 2017 (in USD)

To fulfill its mandates, CICAD is financed by the OAS Regular Fund, the ICR Fund, and by Specific Funds through cash and in-kind contributions. During 2017, CICAD received \$13,505,941, composed of \$13,265,731 in cash contributions and \$240,210 in in-kind contributions, which represents a 407.17% (\$10,188,942) increase from contributions received in 2016 (\$3,317,000).

Figure 1 percentage share of contributions



CICAD received OAS Regular Fund (\$1,386,400) and ICR Fund (\$80,800), representing a total of 11%, and Specific Funds cash and in-kind contributions (\$12,038,741) representing a total of 89% of budget.

The following tables show in detail the cash and in-kind contributions received during 2017.

Table 1 cash contributions (in USD)

Donor	Amount
Canada	626,331
Chile	25,000
Mexico	175,000
Panama	31,839
Spain	194,776
Trinidad and Tobago	20,000
United Nations	82,000
United States	10,643,585
Total cash contributions	11,798,531

Table 2 in-kind contributions (in USD)¹

Donor	Amount
CARICOM	44,060
Chile	19,400
Colombia	56,000
Costa Rica	1,714
Ecuador	3,720
Jamaica	2,048
Panama	24,278
Spain	78,510
Trinidad & Tobago	10,480
Total in-kind contributions	240,210

¹ The in-kind contributions included in this report reference the goods or services granted by member states, permanent missions, other countries and institutions for the implementation of CICAD programs and projects. The local in-kind contributions from member state counterparts for the implementation of projects in their own national territory are not included here within.

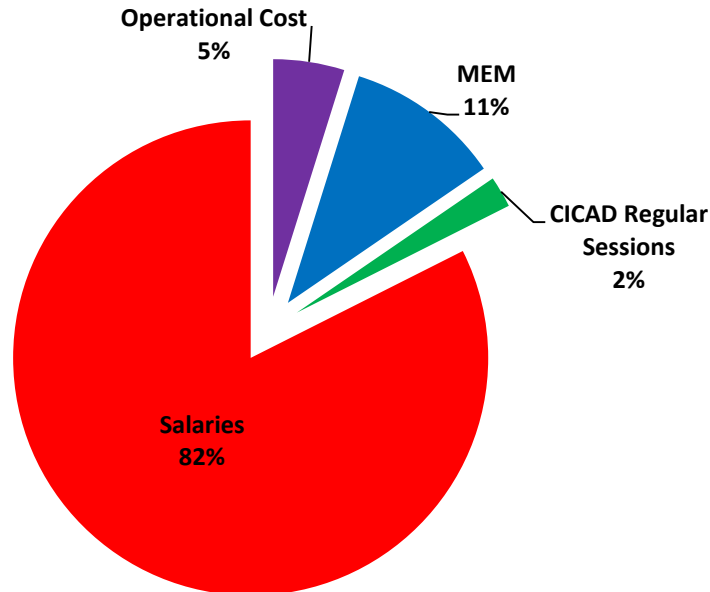
B. OAS REGULAR FUND (in USD)

The 2017 budget for CICAD was \$1,386,400, of which \$1,348,900 was executed². The contribution financed:

- Six staff positions \$1,111,900;
- The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) \$143,000;
- The operational costs of the Office of the Executive Secretariat \$65,000;
- Co-financed the two statutory Commission meetings \$29,000.

The following graphic shows the budgetary allocations of the OAS Regular Fund to CICAD:

Figure 2 OAS regular fund distribution



C. FUND FOR INDIRECT COST RECOVERY - ICR (in USD)

The 2017 budget was \$80,800 of which \$80,600 was executed³. The contribution financed:

² The amount does not include commitments totaling \$36,600 (six staff positions \$1,200; MEM \$5,260; operational costs of the Office of the Executive Secretariat \$6,840; two statutory Commission meetings \$23,300).

³ The amount does not include commitments totaling \$200

- One staff position \$80,600.

D. SPECIFIC FUNDS (in USD)

The total contributions received from specific funds (cash and in-kind) was \$12,038,741.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS - \$11,798,531

Donor	Project Name	Amount
Canada: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	Courts Drug-related Offenses	\$626,331
Chile: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	Voluntary contribution for the General Fund	\$25,000
Mexico: Procuraduría General de la República (PGR)	Voluntary contribution for the General Fund	\$175,000
Panama: Procuraduría General de la Nación	SIDUC IA Uniform Drug Use Data System	\$12,500
	Drug Demand Reduction	\$19,339
	Total	\$31,839
Spain: OAS Spain Fund	Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA)	\$194,776
Trinidad and Tobago: Ministry of National Security	Courts Drug-related Offenses	\$5,000
	SIDUC Caribbean II	\$5,000
	MEM - Drafting of Hemispheric Evaluation Reports	\$5,000
	Technical Administrative-Support	\$5,000
	Total	\$20,000
United Nations: Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODC)	SIDUC Latin America	\$7,000
	SIDUC IA Uniform Drug Use Data System	\$75,000
	Total	\$82,000
United States of America: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the U.S. Department of State	DTCs Expansion/Establishment Mexico	\$8,599,500
	Data on Emerging Drug Issues	\$799,000
	Caribbean SIDUC (Phase 2)	\$126,000
	Courts Drug-related Offenses. Case Mang	\$344,085
	MEM - Drafting of Hemispheric Evaluation Reports	\$300,000
	General Fund	\$100,000
	Chemical Control Systems	\$201,172
	Control & Interdiction Intelligence	\$173,828
	Total	\$10,643,585

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS - \$240,210

Contributor	Activity	Amount
CARICOM	<u>SIDUC Caribe</u> : To support the development of drug information networks in Caribbean member states. This regional seminar was convened in Port of Spain on Sep. 20 - 22	\$41,060
	<u>SIDUC Caribe</u> : Translation, reproduction and dissemination of the manual "Standardized Indicators for Drug Information Networks in the Caribbean."	\$3,000
	Total	\$44,060
Chile	XVIII Demand Reduction Expert Group – Chile as Chair of the Group of Experts	\$19,400
Colombia	<u>Counterdrug Intelligence</u> : Technical and logistical support for ERCAIAD Regional Courses and Workshops on Counterdrug Intelligence held in Bogota during March, June and December 2017, May 2017 in Paraguay, August 2017 in Argentina and November 2017 in Chile	\$50,000
	<u>Maritime Narcotrafficking and Border, Port and Airport Drug Control Interdiction</u> : Technical and Logistical support for the Regional Pilot Seminar on Maritime Narcotrafficking Interdiction Cooperation held in Cartagena in October 2017	\$6,000
	Total	\$56,000
Costa Rica	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism/CICAD in Coordination with the Costa Rican Institute on Drugs hosted the Inter-Governmental Working Group/ Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (IWG/MEM) Coordinator's Meeting for the review of the Seventh Evaluation Round documents	\$1,714
Ecuador	<u>Local Drug Management</u> : Technical assistance workshops and <i>workshop on Municipal Tools and Strategies for comprehensive drug management</i> (SAVIA/OID), held in Guayaquil and Quito. Expenses covered by SETED, AME, Gobernación de Guayas and other institutions, in internal transfers, banners, stationery and other co-financing expenses. July 2017	\$3,720
Jamaica	<u>Alternatives to Incarceration</u> : Monitoring and Evaluation Workshops of Drug Treatment Courts (DNA). July-December 2017.	\$1,500
	ISSUP 2017 - Training of Trainers for Adolescent Intervention	\$548
	Total	\$2,048
Panama	PROCCER – National Executive Secretariat (CONAPRED)	\$24,278

Contributor	Activity	Amount
Spain (AECID / Training Centers):	<u>SAVIA Program</u> : Workshop on <i>Planning and municipal management on drugs and social integration</i> (La Antigua). Accommodation, meals and transportation costs of Latin American participants, use of rooms, equipment, recording and other logistical expenses of the event, Mar. 2017.	\$19,203
	<u>Alternative Development</u> : <i>Meeting of the Expert Group on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development</i> (La Antigua). Accommodation, meals and transportation costs of Latin American participants, use of rooms, equipment and other logistical expenses of the conference, October 2017.	\$18,038
	<u>Alternatives to Incarceration</u> : <i>Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Drug Treatment Courts</i> (La Antigua). Accommodation costs, meals and transfers of participants, use of rooms, equipment and other expenses of organizing the activity, December 2017.	\$18,769
	<u>Demand Reduction</u> : Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting and Public Health in Cartagena, Colombia. Accommodation costs, food and transportation, meeting rooms and other miscellaneous costs. June 2017.	\$22,500
	Total	\$78,510
Trinidad & Tobago	<u>SIDUC Caribe</u> : Support the development of drug information networks in Caribbean member states. This regional seminar was convened in Port of Spain on Sep 20 - 22, 2017	\$5,000
	<u>ISSUP 2017</u> : Training of Trainers for Adolescent Intervention	\$548
	<u>PROCCER</u> : Adolescents Refresher Training Programme 2017	\$4,932
	Total	\$10,480