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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD) TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION AT ITS THIRTY-FIRST REGULAR
SESSION**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2000, despite increased hemispheric cooperation, the trend in the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continued to rise in the Western Hemisphere. Production of illicit coca, poppy and cannabis remained generally stable, while the production and availability of synthetic drugs increased. Trafficking of narcotics, weapons and precursor chemicals continued apace, and the criminal organizations involved grew in strength and number. Money laundering continues to be one of the drug related crimes that affects the entire hemisphere. It weakens the states' institutional capacity to address organized crime by strengthening the criminal organization's power to promote corruption. Hemispheric countries have acknowledged the magnitude of the drug problem, and as a consequence have begun to strengthen their anti-drug actions and national policies, as well as cooperation at the regional level, as exhibited by the adoption and implementation of the multilateral evaluation mechanism (MEM).

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) promotes and facilitates multilateral cooperation to control the use, production and trafficking of illicit drugs in the Western Hemisphere. CICAD activities in 2000 progressed toward full execution of the ***Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere*** by supporting the implementation of national plans, providing training, technical assistance and information exchange in demand reduction, supply reduction, institution building, alternative development, legal development and research programs in member states. The top CICAD priority is strengthening multilateral cooperation in all areas of the hemisphere's drug-related problems.

The multilateral evaluation mechanism (MEM), based on the principle of shared responsibility in addressing the drug problem, was conceived as a tool to evaluate the government's efforts in combating such problems. The first round of evaluation was held during the year 2000, with its main objective to develop a diagnosis of the hemisphere's situation and establish it as the basis for future evaluations. A group of experts from 34 member states prepared national and hemispheric reports using 61 previously agreed upon indicators, and presented them to the Commission in December 2000. The reports were approved through resolution CICAD 001/00, which defined the multilateral evaluation mechanism as an annual and permanent process. The Commission also decided to convene the intergovernmental working group (IWG) in order to carry out an analysis of the adjustments necessary for the mechanism, including its methodology and calendar. These reports will be presented to the presidents during the Third Summit of the Americas.

CICAD's demand reduction programs assist and train those who provide and manage prevention programs and deliver treatment services in member states, examine trends in

drug use and related phenomena. As a result, CICAD supported projects in: drug abuse prevention along Central America's Atlantic Coast, for street children in the Americas, among women and the family in the region, and drug involvement among youth gangs.

CICAD provided demand reduction training for nursing students, those providing services to youth at risk, and prevention training for youth and parents, in addition to working on standards of care in drug treatment. CICAD supported the University of the West Indies Caribbean certificate program in addiction studies and provided fellowships for university courses related to demand reduction, started to develop an on-line M.A. program in addiction studies.

CICAD's supply reduction programs provided training for member states in drug control, chemical control and anti-drug intelligence activities. In addition, CICAD sponsored projects in the management of maritime cooperation and port security, customs co-operation and conducted several studies of maritime drug trafficking. An initiative with a number of member states began in 2000, to establish a regional canine training program. CICAD provided technical and communication support to members through the Inter-American Drug Control Telecommunications Network (RETCOD).

CICAD's alternative development activities introduced new licit crops and alternative development methods in coca and cannabis growing regions in Peru, as well as areas under illicit cultivation in the Caribbean. CICAD also supported agricultural research for biological control of the coca plant for use in Colombia. The Generalized Land-Use Evaluation and Management Tool (GLEAM) utilized satellite imagery in a pilot development project in Peru, and later expanded to Bolivia. The project identified areas currently under illicit crop cultivation and the possible licit crops that could be grown there. A separate initiative in coca-growing regions in Peru provided technical assistance, training and diagnostic information to local farmers unions and associations, in return for commitments not to return to illicit coca cultivation.

CICAD worked in the areas of strengthening arms, chemical and money laundering controls, through legislative models, in this hemisphere and with other international bodies. The Legal Development section reestablished the legal cooperation and development efforts in the Central America, and provided training in a variety of related fora. The CICAD Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering developed a training project to prevent money laundering in financial institutions throughout the hemisphere, followed up by participating in an Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Meeting in South America, and presented results to the Commission in October, 2000.

CICAD provided technical and material support to the Central American national drug control commissions in designing, preparing and updating national anti-drug plans and programs, through its institution building effort. CICAD also continued a program to improve the communication capacity among national drug commissions, through secure, fast and economic Internet applications.

The newly-formed Inter-American Observatory on Drugs consolidated a number of data collection and analysis efforts, namely CICDAT for reporting the supply and control of illicit drugs, and SIDUC (Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System) for drug use surveys. The Observatory undertook new and difficult research areas such as: cooperating in the development of a method of estimating the social and economic costs of drug use, the use of alternatives to incarceration, such as drug courts, and the displacement of illicit crops, goods and activities across hemispheric borders. Through the Observatory, CICAD also cooperated in simplifying demand reduction reporting requirements to the United Nations. The Observatory houses two information technology research projects, as well as the CICAD and regional observatory web pages, which disseminate CICAD publications, project and other information.

CICAD cooperated with numerous inter-American, international organizations and Permanent Observer countries in 2000. The United Nations, Inter-American Children's Institute, Pan American Health Organization, Caribbean Community, European Union and other organizations cooperated with CICAD in all areas to control the use, production and trafficking of illicit drugs. Permanent Observer countries provided technical and financial assistance, including: France, Israel, Japan, Korea and Spain. Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and the United Kingdom routinely participate in CICAD events. Also, Johns Hopkins, Georgetown and Florida International Universities cooperated with CICAD and its member states on various efforts in 2000.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD) TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION AT ITS THIRTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the thirty-first 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 broad headings of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere.

CHAPTER I. THE CICAD PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

In April 1998 in Santiago, Chile, at the Second Summit of the Americas, the Heads of State and of Government proposed the creation of a multilateral evaluation mechanism which would make periodic recommendations to member states on improving their capacity to control drug trafficking and abuse and enhance multilateral cooperation on the matter. In the Plan of Action, they declared that their countries would:

“Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, and will strengthen this alliance based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the States, reciprocity, shared responsibility and an integrated, balanced approach in conformity with their domestic laws;

This mandate guided the twenty-third regular session of CICAD (May 1998), which formed an Intergovernmental Working Group on the MEM (IWG-MEM). The Group met six times in 1998 and 1999 and negotiated the design of the Mechanism. This process was completed in September 1999 in Canada and put into its first application by decision of the Commission in October 1999 (CICAD/doc.1033/99).

2000 MEM

The first round of evaluations was conducted in 2000; all thirty-four member states provided data in response to a standard questionnaire, and presented a document prepared by its government on the status of the country's drug problem, its achievements and difficulties, and areas in which cooperation should be strengthened.

The indicators on the questionnaire were divided into five main categories: National Plans and Strategies, Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Reduction of Drug Production, Law Enforcement Measures, and the economic and social Costs of the Drug Problem. These indicators served as the tools for measuring national and hemispheric efforts and results to combat illicit drug use, production and trafficking. They provided feedback on how nations meet their anti-drug goals, such as: the development of anti-drug strategies and national plans, drug seizure operations, the creation of prevention and rehabilitation programs, reductions in illicit crop production, diversion of precursor chemicals, prevention of money laundering and arms trafficking, among others.

A Governmental Experts' Group (GEG) made up of experts from all member states used the results of the questionnaire, and the report presented by each government to carry out

evaluations of each country. The GEG met four times in 2000, and submitted drafts of the final evaluations to the Commission for consideration and approval at its first special session held in December 2000. (The reports are published as document /00). The GEG also presented recommendations on how to strengthen cooperation and the capacity of member states to address the drug problem as well as to stimulate technical assistance and training programs as part of overall anti-drug efforts.

This first evaluation all CICAD member states established baseline measures using 61 indicators. The results and recommendations will be presented to the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, Canada in April 2001.

B. DEMAND REDUCTION

Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse means discouraging and preventing initial use of drugs, as well as treating the negative health and social consequences of abuse through treatment, rehabilitation and after-care programs. For several years, CICAD's Demand Reduction Program has given priority to the education and training of a professional cadre of individuals who manage prevention programs and deliver treatment services in the member states. In 2000, the Executive Secretariat also provided technical assistance in the development and follow-up of drug abuse prevention and treatment projects in Peru, under the Consultative Group mechanism; began to provide support for the Consultative Group process in Ecuador, and started a new project on transnational gangs to examine the drug and violence nexus among youth and young adults and provide regional anti-gang training seminars.

As evidenced by recent research (see CICAD's *Statistical Summary* for 2000) and key informants, drug use is rising in many member states, and new drugs and combinations of drugs are appearing in areas previously unaffected. Drug abuse prevention and treatment programs are therefore becoming of higher priority, and CICAD's demand reduction program helps support national governments and well-established and qualified civil society organizations that provide local community-level services in prevention and treatment.

- **Expert Group on Demand Reduction**

In accordance with the decision of the twenty-seventh regular session of CICAD, the CICAD Expert Group on Demand Reduction met in Santiago, Chile on October 3-6, 2000, under the chairmanship of Mr. Claudio Molina of Chile, and considered the problem of emerging drugs, particularly synthetics or designer drugs, and the threat posed by heroin in some member states. The experts also examined novel approaches to the financing of community-based drug abuse prevention programs, and again stressed the importance of quality standards of care in drug treatment. The final report of the meeting is published as document CICAD/doc.--/00.

- **Drug Abuse Prevention for Central America's Atlantic Coast Region**

The drug abuse prevention initiative for Central America's Atlantic Coast entered its fourth year in 2000. This CICAD project supports Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama in preventing drug abuse in the linguistically and culturally diverse Caribbean/Atlantic Coast. Specially designed software to help in the monitoring and evaluation of the program components is being used by all participants. A two-month training course was held on drug abuse prevention in a multi-ethnic and multicultural settings, at the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (URACCAN).

Local coordinating committees, formed with CICAD in each participating country, continue to coordinate prevention activities between members of the community, the health and education sectors, and National and Local Anti-Drug Commissions.

- **The Impact of Drugs on Women and the Family**

The concerns addressed by this project are both the use of drugs by women, and the impact that drug use in society at large has on women and their families. The project supports prevention programs and research on the effects of drug abuse on women and the family in OAS member states. It is designed to raise particular awareness of the problems of substance abuse by pregnant women, violence against women by their drug- and alcohol-abusing partners, and the difficulties faced by women seeking drug treatment.

CICAD began this project in the context of the *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women* ("Convention of Belém do Pará") of 1994. In May 2000, the Executive Secretariat participated in **the Southern Node Seminars on Women and Drugs and the Family and Drugs** organized by Fundación Proyecto Cambio of Argentina and the Ibero-American Network of NGOs working in Drug-Dependence (RIOD), under the auspices of the Argentine Secretariat of Programming for the Prevention of Drug Addiction (SEDRONAR). CICAD provided financial support for the production and publication of the official proceedings of the meeting.

- **Nursing Education in Latin America: A Pilot Project to establish a Drug Demand Reduction and Health Promotion Curriculum**

This pilot program, developed to introduce drug abuse prevention and health promotion issues into the undergraduate nursing school curriculum, began in 1997 with a three-year grant from the Government of Japan. In 1999 - 2000, the Governments of Canada and the United States also made financial contributions. The first phase of the project covers the nursing schools of the University of Carabobo (Venezuela), the National University of Colombia in Santafé de Bogotá (Colombia), and the University of Córdoba (Argentina), which began to teach the new curriculum in 2000. In July 1999, three more universities joined the project: the University of San Andrés in La Paz (Bolivia); the University of Guayaquil (Ecuador), and the Cayetano Heredia University in Lima (Peru).

The long-term goal is to ensure that nurses, as the largest segment of the health care workforce, are educated to play an active role in health promotion, drug abuse prevention, and social reinsertion of former drug addicts into their communities.

The six pioneering nursing schools have published technical reports and scientific papers in national and international journals, and have presented posters and papers on project activities and research findings to local, national, and international conferences. The nursing students and faculty have started outreach prevention and health promotion programs in their local communities, and have conducted research projects on attitudes towards drugs in the university as a whole.

By 2005, the first three nursing schools will graduate nursing professionals trained to work with health promotion, drug use abuse prevention, and social reinsertion programs. By 2010, it is anticipated that 6,000 nurses trained through this program will be working in the health care sector. In order to measure the contribution that these nursing professionals will make to

reducing the demand for drugs, the participating schools of nursing are preparing a method for long-term tracking of their graduates' careers. The Pan American Health Organization and Georgetown University in Washington D.C. have provided technical support for this project.

- **Drug abuse prevention program for street and working children**

This project supports institutions working on behalf of street children in the Americas, in the area of substance abuse prevention and treatment. A training program for educators of street children has been carried out since 1995, with the support of the United States Government, and from 1995 through 2000, more than six hundred professionals in the Andean region have received training in drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation.

In 2000, CICAD focused these efforts in Central America. As part of its Hurricane Mitch relief effort, the U.S. State Department provided CICAD with financial support to expand the street children program to include El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Approximately one hundred and fifty professionals Central American attended training courses held in Colombia in 1999 - 2000. In May 2000, national workshops examined the substance abuse situation among street children and a Central American training course was given on methodologies for intervention with high-risk youth with substance abuse problems. The course, held in Honduras on July 3-7, 2000, was attended by fifty-five Central American professionals working with high-risk youth. Follow-up activities include both national and regional training and direct technical assistance.

- **In-Service Training for Youth at Risk**

This project has helped to improve in-service training and social rehabilitation programs offered by the Working Child Program (PMT) in Quito (Ecuador), and by the QHARURU Project in La Paz (Bolivia), to provide former street children with a competitive edge in the job market. From 1996 to 2000, 500 urban youth have been the direct beneficiaries of this project. Market studies have been performed and databases have been set up in La Paz and El Alto (Bolivia) and Quito and Guayaquil (Ecuador). Micro-enterprises, and work training programs to provide the young people with information on job opportunities have been set up. Basic educational curricula have been enhanced to assure that all the participants receive a solid educational foundation. Micro-enterprise strategies have been reformulated and workshops on strategic thinking and management have been held. Research on the role that employment opportunities play as protective factors in substance abuse prevention has been carried out. The Executive Secretariat has documented these experiences, to share the lessons learned with other institutions.

- **Caribbean Regional Certificate Programme in Addictions Studies at the University of the West Indies**

CICAD continued its support for the Caribbean Regional Certificate programme in Addictions Studies offered by the University of the West Indies. The program is being delivered in eight UWI centers (Barbados, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago).

UNDCP funding for the first four years of the project ended in December 1999, and although the project received outstanding evaluations, no additional external funds were available. Thus, in order to continue the program, albeit on a small scale, CICAD and the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health of Canada (formerly the Addiction Research Foundation) decided to use the

balance of the UNDCP funds, supplemented by a CICAD contribution of US\$27,000, to develop curriculum packages and training videos on counselling skills, pharmacology and drug abuse, prevention programming theories, models and techniques, and addictions interventions. These materials will be available by early 2001.

Future activities include cooperation with the OAS Division for Development of Human Resources to seek out and award fellowships for on-line or distance education university courses on the addictions.

- **Caribbean Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Training**

Since 1993, CICAD has been organizing and cosponsoring, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of State, a series of courses on drug abuse prevention and treatment throughout the English-speaking Caribbean. Nineteen courses have been held, and approximately 900 professionals have been trained. Course content includes counselling skills and techniques, pharmacology, stages of addiction, relapse prevention, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS, and substance abuse and domestic violence.

In 2000, CICAD sponsored a Practicum Course in conjunction with the University of the West Indies Caribbean Regional Certificate Programme in Grenada, July 3-14, 2000. This two-week advanced-level course provided hands on practical training for forty-five Caribbean professionals who have completed the UWI course. CICAD hopes to continue working with UWI to offer these training activities on an annual basis.

- **Youth and Parent Encounters for Drug Abuse Prevention**

For the last ten years CICAD has organized training workshops in conjunction with the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN). The workshops employ methods of non-formal education for drug abuse prevention for youth leaders and their families, which has been amply tested in over forty communities in seventeen countries of Latin America. This participatory approach has resulted in the creation of sustainable prevention activities designed and implemented by the participants themselves in their own communities.

In 1998, given the desire on the part of Governments for prevention innovations in the English-speaking Caribbean, CICAD sponsored the translation and cultural adaptation of the IIN methodology, in consultation with professionals from the English-speaking Caribbean. In 2000, CICAD and IIN organized:

- 1) The 2nd Regional Meeting on Youth-Oriented Policies for Drug Abuse Prevention, held in Suriname in February 2000, for professionals from Caribbean National Drug Commissions, and the Ministries of Education, Health and Welfare. They created a regional network of institutional and program managers to help develop drug abuse prevention programs at the community level.
- 2) The Second Training Workshop for Drug Abuse Prevention Professionals was held for prevention professionals from thirteen Caribbean countries in Suriname in February 2000. Each country has developed a plan of prevention activities for 2000.

This project published the following materials in 2000:

- Guide for the Diagnosis, Referral and Treatment of Domestic Violence in the Context of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (English)

- Yellow Pages for Drug Abuse Prevention in the Caribbean OAS Member States (English)
- Regional Manual on Participatory Education for Drug Abuse Prevention for Community Leaders (English)
- Regional Manual on Participatory Education for Drug Abuse Prevention (Dutch)

- **Combating Transnational Drug-related Gangs and Violence**

In 2000, CICAD began a project to understand and reduce drug-related gangs and violence in member states. Two seminars were held, focusing on the problems in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. The Central American event, held in El Salvador in December 2000, was attended by representatives from the host country, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. A Caribbean Basin seminar in Miami in October included Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and the United States.

The Central American seminar provided participants with anti-gang training, while the Caribbean Basin event provided an opportunity for an exchange among Caribbean, Central American and North American countries experiencing gang problems. Both events sought to develop multilateral and cooperative strategies in combating transnational gangs. The project was funded by and carried out with the assistance of the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. CICAD will seek to continue the project for 2001, focusing on the problems of transnational gangs along common borders.

- **Fellowships in Demand Reduction**

CICAD continued to participate in the OAS Fellowship Program to develop technical expertise in the area of drug abuse prevention and treatment, and in 2000, increased to sixty-three the number of fellowships offered for professionals from the region. The posting of the fellowship announcements on CICAD's Web page, and the support of the National Drug Commissions resulted in more applications than in previous years, from more highly-qualified candidates.

Fellowships were again awarded for addiction studies at the Complutense University in Madrid, Spain. In previous years, the course offered had been a nine-month diploma course; in 2000, with the support of the Spanish Government, the full two-year M.A. course was offered. The Spanish Government, the OAS Department of Fellowships, and CICAD all provided support for these fellowships. For the second year in a row, two universities in Peru offered short graduate-level courses for CICAD fellows: the Cayetano Heredia University gave a two-month course for ten international students on the psychology of addictions and drug abuse prevention. The Federico Villarreal University, also in Lima, offered a two-month course on prevention and therapeutic intervention, and youth and family violence. Both of these courses gave credit towards a graduate degree.

Fellowships provided by the Government of Israel and the OAS Fellowships Program were also awarded for an English-language course on drug abuse prevention at the Aharon Ofri International Training Center in Israel. This course was first given in 1998, and received a very positive evaluation from participants, who were mainly from the Caribbean region.

- **On-line M.A. in Addictions Studies**

The Spanish National Drug Plan Office and CICAD began a new endeavor early in 2000, to cooperate with a number of Spanish and Latin American universities that already offer a post-graduate degree in addictions studies, to form a network and develop an on-line M.A. The goal of the network is to help improve the quality of graduate education in the addictions, provide for the exchange of information and faculty among the participating universities, update their curricula, promote cooperative research on drugs, and enable students to transfer credits from one participating university to another.

The universities are also planning an on-line M.A. in addictions studies that would be recognized by all the universities of the network. In addition to the technological challenges, they are addressing how to develop a common curriculum. The program is expected to be operational by the academic year 2001-2002. It is estimated that some 12,000 new professionals will have been trained through this program and will be working in the field by 2010.

As of September 2000, the participating universities were the Universities of Barcelona, Deusto, Santiago de Compostela and Alicante, in Spain, and the Cayetano Heredia and Federico Villarreal Universities in Peru, the Simón Rodríguez in Venezuela, the University of Costa Rica and the Luis Amigó in Colombia. Other universities are being considered for membership.

- **Standards of Care in Drug Abuse Treatment**

CICAD continues to help member states develop and put into practice standards of care in drug treatment. This initiative, underway in CICAD since 1997, is designed to help governments develop a consensus in the national health care community around the desirability of establishing standards of care, and then to implement practices and guidelines. A long-term objective, recommended by CICAD's Expert Group on Demand Reduction (March 1998), is to develop systems of accreditation for treatment providers.

During 2000, CICAD organized and financed a workshop on the establishment of Minimum Standards of Care in El Salvador, and a follow-up visit by CICAD's consultant in September 2000 helped consolidate the gains. A manual documenting the different experiences of each country in the implementation and adaptation of legislation was published by the Executive Secretariat in October 2000 (Spanish language only). The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has provided expertise and support for this project.

- **Association of Non-Governmental Organizations working in Prevention (RIOD)**

Together with the Spanish National Drug Plan office, CICAD cosponsored a workshop in June 2000 in Antigua, Guatemala, of the Ibero-American Network of NGOs working in the Addictions (RIOD). Participants, who were from some of the largest prevention and treatment NGOs in Latin America and Spain, defined a set of ***Criteria for Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Programs***. This document sets out the basic standards that an NGO member of RIOD must meet, to guarantee that their methods and approach will be well-managed, ethical, and based on sound technical and scientific principles.

This cooperation offers NGOs the possibility of working with experts from the Spanish Government, and represents an opportunity for member states' NGOs to apply for funding from the Spanish Government, working with a Spanish NGO as the project counterpart. At its twenty-

eighth regular session, CICAD stressed the importance of collaboration between governments and civil society organizations in carrying out the demand reduction sections of each member state's National Drug Strategy.

- **Support for the Consultative Group process in Peru and Ecuador**

As part of its support for Peru's Consultative Group process on drugs, the Executive Secretariat provided technical assistance on the development of the demand reduction project portfolio. CICAD also financed the development of a software that enables the National Drug Commission of Peru, CONTRADROGAS, to track, administratively and financially, those projects funded under the Consultative Group mechanism, and thus provide reports for each donor. Training in the use of the software was provided to the Peruvian project executing agencies and to the staff of CONTRADROGAS.

The Executive Secretariat also provided support in 2000 to the National Drug Commissions of Ecuador and Paraguay in their preparations for a Consultative Group process.

- **Demand Reduction 2001**

In 2001, CICAD's Demand Reduction Program will expand its undergraduate and graduate courses in drug abuse prevention and treatment for health care professionals, teachers, social workers and gang prevention officers, with a major emphasis on the on-line M.A. program in Latin America, through the OAS Virtual University. Technical cooperation will be offered in the development of national demand reduction strategies and projects to member states that are engaged in a Consultative Group process.

C. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND APPLICATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

- **Drug Control Training**

The Twelfth Inter-American Drug Enforcement Workshop was held at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa, Canada in 2000. This collaboration between CICAD and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is a two-week training program in drug control delivered to mid-level counter-narcotics officers and was attended by officers from thirty-three countries. Presentations were given by representatives from Colombia (National Police), Peru, the United States (Drug Enforcement Administration), CICAD and the RCMP. A combination of lecture and participatory work was used, including practical exercises and demonstrations. Topics covered in the workshop included international anti-drug cooperation from a Canadian and a South American perspective, community involvement, comparative law, drug identification, officer safety in clandestine labs, professional conduct, managing informants, criminal intelligence, undercover operations, money laundering, security in the judicial process, and a "high risk entry" techniques.

- **Chemical Control Training**

Responding to the needs identified during the Caribbean Chemical Control Project (see p. 25), the Executive Secretariat carried out the following series of training courses in chemical control.

Courses organized for administrators and enforcement officials:

March 20-24 (St. Lucia) - (50) from Saint Lucia
 August 8-11 (Dominican Republic) - (35) from the Dominican Republic

October 17-19 (St. Lucia) - Course in chemical control for national administrators (20) from Antigua, The Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad.

Courses in chemical control for enforcement officials:

November 28-30 (Barbados) – (18) from Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Suriname.

December 6-8 (Jamaica) – (12) from The Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

Canada, Colombia, Spain and the United States provided instructors for these training courses, which covered the national and international frameworks for control, drug production, officer safety, national control systems and mechanisms, diversion of chemicals (routes, methods, investigation), relationship with the private sector (chemical industry) and clandestine laboratories. CICAD trained over 125 officers in 2000 in the Chemical Control Training program.

- **Chemical Control Software**

Acting on the recommendations of the CICAD Expert Group on Chemicals (1997) and requests received from member states, the Executive Secretariat explored the feasibility of developing computer software to facilitate national chemical control. The Secretariat determined that several examples of software were available. The Ministry of Industry of Peru (MITINCI) offered to share the software that they had developed for this purpose.

In June 2000, officials of MITINCI presented the software to representatives of Argentina, Brasil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Peru and the Dominican Republic as well as the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP). The software was well received and participants expressed interest in using it. MITINCI committed to modifying the current version of the software further to comments received from those present. Following a brief training session, the software was installed in Colombia with other countries to follow once individual modifications have been completed for them.

- **Study of Maritime Drug Trafficking**

In June 2000, the Secretariat conducted a maritime drug trafficking study in Peru within the framework of its Maritime Cooperation Strategy in the Southeastern Pacific. The pilot study focused on drug trafficking activities around coastal areas and waters, including port facilities. It also examined systems, resources, procedures, and capacity to monitor and interdict drug trafficking within the ports and adjacent to the coastline. A final report published in September 2000 made a series of recommendations to the Government of Peru for consideration in its development of a new national maritime counterdrug strategy. A second study was completed in cooperation with the Government of Chile, and in 2001, a third study will focus on Ecuador. The goal of the project is to promote multinational coordination and cooperation.

- **Maritime Cooperation and Port Security Project**

There is an increasing recognition of the role of the private sector in facilitating drug control. This is particularly important in the case of commercial companies active in airports and

maritime ports. Governmental port authorities have traditionally been responsible for the administration of maritime ports the trend is toward private sector companies assuming these responsibilities.

Working in cooperation with the US Embassy Narcotics Affairs Sections (NAS) in Peru and Colombia, CICAD organized a workshop in port security for the management and employees of the private port authority in Matarani, Peru. Participants included Peru's National Police, Customs, Attorney General's Office, the National Port Authority, Colombia's National Police, the Port of Cartagena, Colombia, and the US Drug Enforcement Administration, as well as representatives from the private sector. The primary objective of the program was to offer the Port of Matarani as an on-site drug trafficking risk assessment and training based on the experience of Colombia's National Port Program, specifically the private port of Cartagena.

- **Customs Cooperation Project**

In 2000 the Executive Secretariat promoted cooperation among officials and agencies through its Customs Cooperation project. By identifying, developing and implementing projects that promote communication, this program enhances the technical expertise of agents through training activities, while at the same time promoting network development. With the support of international organizations such as the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the *Centre Interministeriel de Formation Anti-Drogue* (CIFAD), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC), CICAD continues to expand the project with the establishment of a sub-regional training program.

- **Telecommunications Network for Precursor Chemicals (RETCOD)**

In order to provide a means for the rapid and reliable exchange of information among law enforcement officials controlling illicit drugs and the movement of chemicals along common borders, CICAD has continued to develop the Inter-American Drug Control Telecommunications Network (RETCOD). This computer and high frequency (HF) radio-based network permits direct encrypted communication of both voice and data, enabling participants to share information and intelligence in a secure fashion.

The network is now in its fourth year of operation and is fully active in seven countries and twenty-three participating agencies, with contributions from the Governments of France and the United States. Participating organizations include National Anti-Drug Police, National Anti-Drug Councils, Customs officials and officials from the Armed Forces/Air Interdiction. In 2000, an additional ten computers were deployed, bringing the total number of installed terminals to seventy-six. These are found in the principal cities and remote areas of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

The radio component of the RETCOD network continues to expand as well. Remote HF stations were installed with police officials at four sites in Peru. HF base stations were also installed at anti-drug police headquarters in Brasilia, Brazil and Lima, Peru. These radios, when interfaced with a computer, allow e-mail exchange even in isolated areas where telephone lines and Internet Service Providers are not always available.

Based upon the successes seen in the first three years of operations, the number of requests for this project by agencies and member states has continued to rise. In February 2000 the First International RETCOD Evaluation Meeting was held in Lima, Peru. Delegates from each of the participating countries attended the meeting, as well as representatives from countries

interested in joining the network, such as Argentina, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and the United States. Based upon the recommendations made at the meeting, RETCOD will more than double in size during 2001-2002.

In order to accommodate the technical necessities of network users, on September 18-October 6, 2000, CICAD hosted the International Training Seminar on HF Radio Programming and RETCOD System Maintenance with the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) of the U.S. Embassy in Quito, Ecuador. Representatives from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru attended the course.

- **Caribbean Chemical Control**

The needs assessment phase of the project on the control of chemicals in eleven Caribbean countries funded by the European Commission was completed in March 2000.

The Chemical Control Project is designed to improve coordination and communication among agencies involved in chemical control; provide software, training and equipment to those agencies; provide technical assistance to the administrative agencies in accordance with international conventions and offer legal assistance for formulating regulations and bilateral agreements to improve the efficiency of the system.

The countries participating in the project are Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Consultations were held with the principal authorities responsible for the control of chemical substances and precursors to determine the current status of chemical control in each country. Based on these consultations, individual country reports as well as a regional report were prepared. These reports considered issues such as the legislative and administrative base for chemical control, implementation of the foregoing, coordination mechanisms, central coordination body, enforcement and interdiction activities, etc., mechanisms for collaborating among agencies, communication and training needs. Once completed, final reports were distributed to participating countries, and serve as the basis for future CICAD technical support.

Further to the findings of the needs assessment, CICAD organized training sessions in chemical control for administrative and enforcement officers in the Dominican Republic and St. Lucia. Two training courses for enforcement officers in participating countries were also organized in Barbados and Jamaica while a program for national chemical control administrators was held in Saint Lucia.

In addition to the foregoing, CICAD is working with the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) on a project concerning legal development. Within the framework of this project, assistance will be offered to countries further to the needs assessment to draft or update national chemical control legislation and regulations.

- **Regional Andean Community Anti-Drug Intelligence School**

The first six-week training program of the Regional Andean Community Anti-Drug Intelligence School (ERCAID) was inaugurated on June 12, 2000 in Lima, Peru. The Executive Board of Directors coordinated the planning for this first course. The Board includes representatives from each of the countries in the Andean Community for Anti-drug Intelligence (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD. The current chair of the board is Colonel Rodrigo Hereida Amores of the Ecuadorian National Police.

Thirty-six intelligence analysts from member states attended this first course. The program covered technical techniques, tactical, strategic, financial and chemical precursor intelligence. It also included two special sessions on intelligence issues related to money laundering control and chemical control. Canada, France, Peru and Spain provided instructors and presenters for the course. A second eight-week course was held in October 2000 for an additional twenty-five intelligence analysts, with two additional courses projected for 2001.

- **Supply Reduction 2001**

In 2001, the Supply Reduction and Control Section will continue with current priority activities, focusing particular attention on developing regional facilities and dealing with emerging trends such as the spread of synthetic drugs.

D. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

- **Introduction of New Varieties and Improvement of Production of Alternative Development Products**

The Executive Secretariat, with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), international research institutions and the private sector, has designed a program to reduce the production of illicit crops by rehabilitating of the existing agricultural production of cacao and banana/plantain. The program is based on the introduction of new disease resistant high-yield varieties of clonal planting material, bio-control research, extension and technology transfer.

During 2000, CICAD, in cooperation with the Peruvian National Drug Control Agency (CONTRADROGAS) and the Peruvian National Agricultural Health Services (SENASA) initiated the production and field tests of natural bio-control agents for cacao diseases (*moniliasis roreri*, *crinipellis pernicioso* and *phytophthora palmivora*). The objective of this initiative was to introduce new resistant varieties while at the same time rehabilitating those that demonstrated promise. Initial field tests were conducted in Peru's primary cacao-growing regions of the Apurimac River Valley. The results from these first trials have been very positive and have shown a marked decrease in the spread of *moniliasis*. As a result, SENASA has requested CICAD to expand the field trials to other cacao regions of Peru for further evaluation. If subsequent tests also prove positive, work will begin to mass-produce the control agent that will be disseminated to farmers for use.

In Colombia, during the first half of 2000, CICAD cooperated with USDA to sponsor an academic exchange of two Colombian scientists from the Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation (CORPOICA) to the Bio-control Plant Disease Laboratory at the Agricultural Research Service Station in Beltsville, Maryland. This portion of the academic exchange program focused on the isolation, screening, fermentation, formulation and application of bio-control agents as well as training on tissue culture and propagation of cacao techniques. The second phase of this program will continue at Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion y Ensenanza (CATIE), Costa Rica during the first quarter of 2001. As a result of the success acquired at this technology transfer program, CICAD in collaboration with the National Alternative Development Program of Colombia (PLANTE) and CORPOICA will be supporting activities oriented to the biological control of cacao diseases in PLANTE program areas in

Colombia. During the third quarter of 2000, CICAD provided support to PLANTE through the provision of an international expert to assist in marketing and project formulation.

During the third quarter of 2000, CICAD initiated its alternative development activities in the Caribbean. This approach is non-traditional insofar as it does not solely focus on current illicit production areas, but rather on areas that have a potential for illicit crop cultivation or areas that provide the labor force for such activities. The Caribbean Organic Banana and Integrated Pest Management project will be focused on Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and The Commonwealth of Dominica. The project is designed to establish and validate appropriate methods and technologies for integrated management of the major pests and diseases of bananas. This information will be used to design baseline data to enable farmers to make informed choices with regard to organic production and to assist with overcoming technological barriers to organic conversion and certification.

- **Promotion of Alternative Development**

The first portion of the CICAD-US Department of State-Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs funded research station in Tarapoto, San Martin, Peru, was completed during the second quarter of 2000. This objective of the station is to support national and local efforts in the promotion of licit crops in coca-growing regions of Peru. In addition to research, the Tarapoto research station has carried out numerous extension courses and workshops on a variety of agricultural themes and products of interest to local farmers. The station also serves as a center where local farmers can receive diagnostic information as well technical advice on agricultural issues. Several cooperative work projects have been signed with local farmers' unions and associations for specific technical assistance in return for commitments not to return to illicit coca cultivation. Although cacao is a priority crop for CICAD, activities to support banana, coffee, rice, cotton, plantain and a variety of tropical citrus crops have also been incorporated in the work program of the research station.

- **Generalized Land-Use Evaluation and Management Tool (GLEAM)**

As a result of CICAD's pilot project in the Aguaytia region of Peru an expanded version of the GLEAM project was initiated in Peru's Upper Huallaga Valley during the first quarter of 2000. It covers approximately 1.3 million hectares and was delivered to the Peruvian Government in the fourth quarter of 2000. The GLEAM tool maps existing land-use activities, both legal and illegal, through rapid data acquisition (air-borne and satellite), assimilation, assessment and integration via a geographic information system (GIS) and a computerized image analysis system (IA). It provides the means to enable the government to formulate, design, implement, and evaluate a wide range of development oriented activities. The GLEAM tool was developed with the full participation of the Government of Peru, which hopes to utilize GLEAM in all aspects of project management as well as in negotiations with potential donors and the international financial community.

During the third quarter of 2000, the Executive Secretariat met with officials from the Bolivian Vice Ministry for Alternative Development to conclude arrangements for the expansion of the GLEAM tool to Bolivia. Although the concept is similar to the Peruvian initiative, the project in Bolivia is designed to take into account the specific circumstances of that country. The project focuses on the Yungas region, and beginning in September 2000, assists the Bolivian Government in the design and formulation of alternative development activities.

- **Alternative Development 2001**

The Alternative Development unit plans to continue cooperation with member states regarding the reduction of illicit crops through the established alternative development programs. In June 2001, the third meeting of the Andean Committee on Alternative Development will be held in the city of Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

E. LEGAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Control of Arms and Explosives**

On May 23- 24, 2000 the Executive Secretariat held a seminar in coordination with the Latin America and Caribbean Office of the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development (UNLIREC), at the Centre Interministeriel de Formation Anti-Drogue (CIFAD) in Martinique, French West Indies. The seminar promoted adoption, in accordance with domestic legislation, of the CICAD Model Regulations for Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Representatives from the pertinent ministries of countries of the Caribbean and Central America as well as representatives from Mexico, Canada and the U.S. attended this seminar.

The Executive Secretariat also made presentations to a seminar entitled "International Firearms Trafficking Seminar" sponsored by the U.S. State and Treasury Departments in Miami, Florida on September 19, and to a workshop on Small Arms Policies in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean sponsored by the UNLIREC held in Brasilia, Brazil in November 2000.

The Legal Development section prepared training seminars for application of its Model Regulations in seminars designed for front-line employees in Customs Departments and others responsible for the importation of firearms in various countries, to be held during 2001.

- **Precursor Chemical Control**

The Legal Development section took a lead role in the development of proposals and procedures for coordinating controls over the movement of chemicals into Panama including measures for application in the Free Zone.

The section is also assisting in the development of a Caribbean regional project for precursor chemical control in collaboration with UNDCP and has provided technical assistance to the Government of Venezuela by means of an analysis of a draft law on this subject.

- **Center for Legal Cooperation and Development in Central America (CEDEJU)**

The Executive Secretariat re-established the CEDEJU project in Central America, which involves Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. During 2000, the Secretariat met three times with the Project's other supervisory committee counterparts, UNDCP and the Central American Anti-Drug Commission (CCP). The meetings were held, in Panama, January 12 - 14, in San Jose, Costa Rica, on February 22 - 25 and again in Panama on March 29 and 30. In Panama the Supervisory Committee considered the work plan of the project, addressed the implementation of project operations and dealt with the recruitment of a project director.

The Legal Development section also proposed fundamental revisions to the original work plan and developed the training program that constitutes the nucleus of the project. The training is directed at judges and prosecutors on legal issues related to drug trafficking and related offenses such as money laundering, essential chemical and firearms trafficking control. In 2000 four such seminars were held, in San Salvador, El Salvador, April 10-14 on the international aspects of these offenses; in Mexico City on June 12 - 16 on judicial cooperation; in Montelimar, Nicaragua, August 14-18 on Control Measures for Drug Trafficking; and, in San Pedro Sula, Honduras on October 30 - November 3 on money laundering control. To conclude the training, a round table conference involving the same judges and prosecutors who received the training and legislators is proposed to take place in 2001 to provide an opportunity for the trainees to endeavor to advance the legislative agendas of the countries in relation to the drug trafficking problem.

The section also developed and presented course modules and case studies for each of the four training seminars.

- **Criminal Justice Protection**

The Section underwrote a needs assessment of criminal justice protection in five Caribbean islands carried out by representatives of the CARICOM Secretariat and the U.S. Marshal's Office June 12 to 16. Programmatic discussions are under review.

- **Technical Cooperation and Assistance**

In response to a request from the Government of Ecuador, the Secretariat provided technical assistance and suggestions on proposed legislation relating to drug and money laundering control.

- **Participation in Meetings, Conferences and Seminars**

The Legal Development Section was an active participant in the following international and regional meetings and conferences (See too sections of this report on Control of Arms and Explosives, and Money Laundering.):

In the organization, planning and coordination of two seminars together with Spain's National Anti-Drug Plan (Plan Nacional Sobre Drogas). The first, held in Antigua, Guatemala on May 29 - June 2 on money laundering and investigative techniques in the context of international judicial cooperation and the second in Cartagena, Colombia, November 13 -17 on asset seizure, forfeiture and sharing.

At a seminar hosted by UNDCP and the Government of the Dominican Republic for prosecutors held in that country April 26 to 30, an official of the Section gave a presentation on the direction of an investigation into money laundering and the preparation of the case for the courts. He gave a second presentation of three cases for analysis and discussion by the participants. Another Section officer made a presentation on CICAD's Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) to the IVth Hemispheric Congress on Money Laundering held in Panama City, Panama, August 17-19.

- **Legal Development 2001**

Legal development will continue to provide legal advice to the Executive Secretariat and to compile relevant drug control and related legislation as a source of information to the Secretariat and the Member states of the Commission. In terms of firearms control, the section will hold three seminars for front-line officials on the administration of CICAD's firearms model regulations throughout the year for the following sub-regions: Canada/Caribbean; U.S./Mexico; and Central and South America. It will continue to participate in the Caribbean region project on chemical control and be involved in the organization and administration of the Central American Legal Development (CEDEJU) project and the operations of the Permanent Central American Anti-Drug Commission (CCP).

F. MONEY LAUNDERING CONTROL

- **CICAD Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering**

The CICAD Group of Experts held its thirteenth meeting from July 11 to 13, 2000 in Washington D.C. In keeping with the Work Plan approved by CICAD at its twenty-sixth regular session held in Montevideo, Uruguay from October 5 to 7, 1999 (CICAD/doc.1039/99 rev.1), the Group discussed and made recommendations on the following topics: Financial Intelligence Units; training activities (see below); the Plan of Action of Buenos Aires; and the establishment in South America of a group with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) characteristics. The Group also heard reports on money laundering typologies focusing on the black market exchange of currencies, the use of front companies, the use of several people in a single exchange transaction, the transfer or deposit of currencies ("smurfing"), and the use of underground banks. The also considered the OAS General Assembly resolution on the Group's report on the feasibility of an inter-American convention on money laundering [AG/RES. 1730 (XXX-O/00)].

The Group of Experts considered its current mode of operation and identified several topics for its 2001-2002 Work Plan, published as CICAD/doc.1077/00, and announced Peru's offer to host the Group's next meeting.

The conclusions and recommendations from the meeting of the Group of Experts were approved by the Commission at its twenty-eighth regular session held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad on October 24 - 26, 2000.

- **Project to Prevent Money Laundering in Financial Institutions**

In keeping with the schedule set for the execution of the pilot project to train bankers and regulators, the courses were held between April and December 2000 covering Colombia, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Ecuador and Bolivia, respectively. As a result of this project, which was co-financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), CICAD and the participating countries, 370 persons received training. According to the responses to the evaluation questionnaire completed by attendees, satisfaction was high; 99% of the students found the materials provided to be adequate, and 100% felt that the presentations were sufficiently clear.

At the request of the participating countries, CICAD and the IDB, which hold the property rights to the materials, allowed for them to be duplicated. They will be replicated by those course attendees who become instructors. Steps were also taken with the private sector to sell the

project materials, for use by private banks in their training courses and as a means of raising funds to make the project sustainable.

The Secretariat has already taken steps with the IDB to continue the program in those countries in the Hemisphere that were not part of the previous phase and that do not benefit from the Caribbean training program to fight laundering.

- **Other Training Projects in Money Laundering Control**

Regarding the other areas of training identified by the CICAD Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering, i.e. judges and prosecutors and Financial Information or Intelligence Units, the Secretariat completed the design of separate projects, which have been presented to donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, so they may begin operating as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the above, CICAD and the Government of Spain, through the National Drug Plan and the Spanish International Cooperation Agency, held the first two modules of a course for judges and prosecutors – the CICAD/National Drug Plan of Spain seminar on money laundering and investigative techniques in the framework of international legal cooperation. These first two modules are part of a series of four and focus on specific areas such as international legal cooperation; investigative techniques; precautionary measures; and the seizure, forfeiture, and surrender of goods. The course targets judges and prosecutors in Spanish-speaking countries in Central and South America. Thirty-five people participated as instructors or students.

- **Seminars**

There was active participation in several international and regional conferences and meetings on controlling money laundering. A Legal Development representative gave presentations in the plenary sessions of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) meetings held from January 31 to February 2; June 20 to 22; and October 4 to 6 and in the group coordinating international organizations and the specialized working group on Latin America and the Caribbean. One Secretariat staffer also attended the plenary meetings of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) held in Port-of-Spain (Trinidad), from March 21 to 22, as well as the meeting of the Council in October 2000. Presentations were made at a workshop sponsored by the Andean Commission of Jurists, the Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas, and the Embassy of the United States of America in Peru in Lima, Peru on July 24; and at the IV Hemispheric Congress to Prevent Money Laundering, held in Panama on August 18. Presentations were given at Global Alert Media's First Annual Latin American Conference on Money Laundering, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina on October 19 and 20, 2000 and the seminar on the fight against the laundering of illicit drug trafficking proceeds in the Andean region, held in Lima, Peru, in November.

- **Establishment of a South American FATF**

In keeping with the request made by the CICAD Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering and at the invitation of the Governments of Argentina and Brazil, which are heading up the process of establishing this body, the Secretariat attended the Technical Meeting to discuss the establishment of the regional group. The instrument of incorporation or memorandum of understanding was discussed, in which CICAD appears as an advisory member.

The Secretariat participated in the establishment of the Group, in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in December 2000, where the articles of incorporation were signed.

- **Money Laundering Control 2001**

In 2001, the Money Laundering Unit will convene a meeting of the Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering, in Lima, Peru, in July 2001. Also, the third and fourth modules of the joint National Drug Plan of Spain and CICAD course on the control and investigation of money laundering will be held in Antigua, Guatemala, May 21-25 and October 22-26, respectively. The Unit will also provide technical support to the *Pro Tempore* Secretariat of GAFISUD and the Government of Peru.

G. INSTITUTION BUILDING

In 2000, CICAD's Institution-Building Program directed its efforts at promoting the preparation of National Drug Control Plans and strengthening national drug control commissions in the member states.

- **Design and preparation/updating of National Anti-drug Plans**

The objective of the project is to provide technical support to national drug control commissions for designing and preparing/updating National Anti-drug Plans. This objective is highlighted in the Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas and the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere of 1996.

The project was initially designed (August 1998) to benefit Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Later, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela expressed interest in participating in this key program, which plays a central role in the MEM.

For this project, representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations participate in workshops and examine their various spheres of action: prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation, investigation and prosecution of violations, and statistical analysis. The representatives analyze the different lines of action, evaluate the strengths, elements that must be improved, priorities for the future and set policies, objectives, and projects to be included in the National Plan. In the final phase of the project, a working group is formed to analyze the results of the workshop and select the topics that must be included when drafting the National Anti-drug Plan.

Workshops were held in the following member states:

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, January 24-28, 2000, with the participation of thirty-two representatives from ten governmental and non-governmental organizations. The working group met on several other occasions to produce a first draft, which was reviewed by the Executive Secretariat. Comments were sent to Kingstown.

Nicaragua, May 10-14, 2000, with the participation of 40 representatives from 19 institutions. A final version of the plan was produced in August.

Trinidad and Tobago, May 22-25, 2000, with the participation of 45 representatives from 35 governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Here, the workshop was to update the plan, since Trinidad and Tobago already has a plan that is in effect until 2002.

Paraguay, June 19-24, 2000, with the participation of 58 representatives from 31 institutions. The final project was presented to the corresponding authorities for approval in December.

Antigua and Barbuda, June 19-23, 2000, with the participation of 29 representatives from 26 governmental and nongovernmental organizations. The group on standardization decided to meet once a week to complete the first draft of the plan.

Peru, December 18-19, 2000, with the participation of 70 representatives from different thematic areas. The project is being drafted for submission to CONTRADROGAS.

Initial visits were made to Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, and Venezuela and workshops are expected to be held during 2001. CICAD is planning to implement the project in the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, and Suriname in 2001.

CICAD's Institution-Building Program has revised the project work plan, in keeping with the institutional capacity of each country. With the increased number of participating countries and the extension of the project timeframe, the Executive Secretariat is requesting a budget increase to carry out these plans.

Technical assistance is currently being given to the Central American Permanent Commission to Eradicate the Production, Trafficking, Use, and Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (CCP) to prepare a Subregional Anti-drug Plan for Central America.

- **Communications via the Internet for the National Drug Control Commissions**

In October 1995, CICAD authorized the Executive Secretariat to implement a program to improve the capacity of the national drug control commissions to communicate amongst themselves and maximize the use of existing telecommunications facilities in the hemisphere. This activity gives the national commissions secure, fast, and economic computer applications and equipment, such as e-mail and a web site.

The Internet connections will be renewed for twelve more months (2000/2001). By strengthening member states' telecommunications systems, the multilateral communication needed for the success of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is being provided.

- **Strengthening the National Drug Control Commissions in Central America**

The CICAD project to strengthen the national drug control commissions in Central America was made possible by financial support from the Government of Spain. The purpose of this project, launched in August 1999, is to provide technical assistance to strengthen the Drug Commissions in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, by assisting those countries to set up their statistical and information system/national drug observatory.

This project includes the following activities:

- Support for the establishment of national drug observatories: delivery of computer and office equipment to each national Executive Secretariat, its statistical and information center, and those government agencies that are part of the national drug information system.

- Training the national personnel who will be responsible for managing the national observatories, operate the new equipment, and use the statistical and information systems.
- Meetings and workshops on organizational development.

For project implementation, a Spanish specialist has joined the CICAD Executive Secretariat full time.

The project is being implemented gradually in the different countries. To date, training and equipment needs have been identified for the Commissions of the six countries involved, their statistical, information, and documentation centers, and the offices in the national drug observatory. In Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama, the equipment has been delivered. In Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras the procurement process will be completed shortly.

In October 2000, the training plan was launched, which included a regional training workshop for officials responsible for the national drug observatories (Antigua, Guatemala, October 2000); institutional visits to the National Drug Plan of Spain, and the holding of six national workshops for the officials responsible for information in the member institutions of the national drug observatories.

The Spanish Government confirmed that its financial contribution to the project will be extended until 2001. This extension will include the Dominican Republic in the project and involves an additional contribution for training in the rest of the countries.

- **Institution Building 2001**

For 2001, this section plans to continue technical cooperation on the development of national anti-drug plans. It will also contribute to the institutional building of national drug commissions.

H. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS

At its twenty-sixth regular session, the Commission approved a proposal by the Executive Secretariat to create the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, subject to a more detailed work plan to be presented to the twenty-seventh regular session. At that session, held May 1 – 3, 2000 in Washington, DC, the Commission confirmed the creation of the Observatory.

As a result, two formerly separate units of the Executive Secretariat, namely, the Inter-American Data Bank, and the Inter-American Drug Information System (IADIS), were reorganized and merged into the Observatory. A Regional Web page was developed, and a research arm added. Two additional members have been added to the Observatory staff.

The Observatory covers both statistical and non-statistical information related to the drug problem. It gives high priority to the use of new information technologies, and is geared primarily to supporting National Drug Commissions and their implementation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

- **Statistics in 2000**

In the statistics area, the Observatory's goal is to improve the collection and analysis of drug-related data in the member states, promote the use of standardized data systems, and provide for scientific and technical training and the exchange of experiences among statisticians and

researchers working on the drug problem. The Observatory provides technical, material and financial support for the development and strengthening of national drug statistics and information systems, including customized forms, questionnaires and software developed by CICAD for the systematic gathering, analysis and reporting of drug-related statistics: CICDAT, for reporting statistics on the supply and control of illicit drugs, and SIDUC, the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System, for surveys on drug use.

In 2000, in order to help member states improve their capacity to collect and analyze drug-related statistical information and to prepare the groundwork for the statistical needs of the MEM, the Observatory has:

- Held national training seminars on drug statistics systems in five countries: Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela.
- Substantially improved the software for statistics on drug supply control (CICDAT), and consulted the prototype with representatives of member states at a meeting held in Mexico in November 2001.
- Prepared a database on statistical surveys of drug use.
- Revised and adjusted the SIDUC questionnaires and methodology for surveys of drug use, and consulted the revisions with the SIDUC Advisory Group at a meeting held in Panama in September 2000; the revised system will be consulted with all member states in a meeting in the Dominican Republic in February 2000.
- Completed the PACARDO drug abuse research program in Central America in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University. This project, built on CICAD's existing drug epidemiology research infrastructure, explored high concentrations or "clusters" of drug use among high school students (age 12-17) in seven member states: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. The U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) funded the research. The findings were examined by the research teams at a seminar held in Washington, DC in August 2000, and upon further analysis, will be published. Application has been made for a second grant to expand this research in 2001.
- Provided eight countries with funding to conduct epidemiological surveillance of drug use in emergency rooms and drug treatment centers.
- Published the seventh annual ***Statistical Report on Drugs for 2000***
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding between CICAD and the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), with headquarters in Lisbon, Portugal.

- **Estimating the Social and Economic Costs of Drug Abuse**

Governments, policy-makers and research agencies have shown a growing interest in examining the economic and social impact of drugs. In 1992, the Canadian government carried out an extensive project to estimate the impact of drug abuse on the economy. In November 1998, CICAD, with the support of the Canadian and Chilean governments, held a seminar in Santiago, Chile on the methodology used to calculate estimates of the economic costs of drugs in the public sector. This seminar helped the participants determine the best approaches to carrying out cost studies in their country, identify realistically obtainable data and to determine the most appropriate theoretical model for their country. In May 2000, CICAD provided financial support to the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA) to organize the Third International Symposium on the Economic Costs of Substance Abuse, which brought together in Banff, Canada researchers from throughout the world to address issues pertaining to cost research on an international level. It is anticipated that CICAD will continue to support this endeavor, given the recommendations of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism.

- **Cooperation in the revision of the UN Annual Reports Questionnaire**

The Observatory cooperated with UNDCP's statistics section on the revision and simplification of the demand reduction portion of the Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ). The Executive Secretariat participated in a technical expert group meeting held in January 2000 at EMCDDA. The report of that meeting, the "Lisbon Consensus", was approved by the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in March 2000. The Secretariat subsequently participated in a meeting of regional drug epidemiology networks to identify obstacles to reporting data on the six agreed-on core indicators; and recommend a design for the ARQ reporting form that would be capable of being used worldwide. A representative of UNDCP made a presentation on the matter to the Commission at its twenty-eighth regular session.

- **Research on displacement**

At the twenty-seventh regular session in May 2000, delegates from Argentina and Venezuela requested the inclusion of "displacement" as a thematic area in the following regular session. During the XXVIII regular session the Executive Secretary presented a proposal to initiate a study on the subject of displacement within the context of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs. The Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to launch a study on those aspects of displacement, in cooperation with the governments, which are related to the drug problem. The initial aim was to define of the terms of reference for the study and the scope of the problem. The participating countries named a group of national coordinators for this purpose. A scheduled meeting of national coordinators represents the first step in the assessment the displacement phenomenon and how it is presenting itself in the hemisphere.

- **Alternatives to incarceration/drug courts**

Responding to a request from the twenty-sixth regular session of CICAD in November 1999, the Observatory prepared an overview of the alternatives to prison for drug dependent offenders and minor drug offenses. A paper was presented to the Commission at the twenty-seventh regular session in May 2000 (CICAD/doc.1043/00). Experts from the International Association of Drug Court Professionals (IADCP) and the Venezuelan delegate to CICAD also presented the various alternatives to incarceration currently utilized in Canada, the United States and Venezuela.

The paper and presentations highlighted the key features of alternatives to incarceration. They include providing a course of treatment for drug dependent criminal offenders, coordinating criminal justice, health and social service sectors and involving community support systems. The Observatory's findings noted that alternatives to incarceration and drug courts exist globally and are determined by each country's criminal legislation. The Observatory continues working in this area, preparing funding proposals in response to the member states expressed continued interest in these alternatives.

- **CICAD ON THE WEB**

In 1996, the Executive Secretariat of CICAD constructed a website www.cicad.oas.org that described the Commission's Statute and its Regulations. Since that time the website, frequently updated, has been greatly expanded to report on new projects, and keep the member states up to date on developments with the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism.

- **The Observatory's Regional Web Page**

During CICAD's twenty-seventh regular session in May 2000, the Observatory demonstrated a prototype of its regional drug information web page, which can be accessed at <http://www.cicad.oas.org/oid>. The Regional Web page is designed to be a collaborative effort among national observatories on drugs and the Inter-American Observatory, to provide links to virtual libraries, national congresses, universities, media sources, regional/international organizations, and national drug commissions. It is tailored to meet the information needs of member states in executing both the MEM and *the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere*. Technical assistance was provided in 2000 to the National Drug Commissions of Ecuador and Peru in the design of their own web pages.

- **Support for National Drug Commissions in the Development of Information Technology and National Information Systems**

CICAD's information and documentation strategy for the XXI Century gives high priority to the use of new technologies. Thus, in executing the project on on-line information management financed by the European Commission, the Observatory concentrated on developing formats for managing information on the Web, and on working with national drug commissions to provide the tools to help them build national drug information systems.

A workshop ***Building a National Information Grid Alliance*** was held in Kingston, Jamaica on July 6-8, 2000, attended by some sixty participants from various Jamaican government Ministries and from non-governmental institutions, as well as participants from other Caribbean countries. Jamaica has requested follow-up support in moving forward with the development of its national information grid. Similar workshops were held in 2000 in Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, Suriname, and St. Kitts and Nevis.

- **Development of a Multilateral Program between the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) and the OAS: Information Technology Research to Solve Global Problems**

CICAD's cooperation that began in 1999 with the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) continued and expanded in 2000. Two CICAD/NSF workshops held in 1999 in Orlando, Florida and Manzanillo, Mexico resulted in the conceptual model and pilot project ***Americas Multilateral Information Grid Alliance (AMIGA)***. This project was approved by the Commission at its twenty-sixth regular session in Montevideo, Uruguay, October 1999. In 2000, two workshops were held in Argentina and Chile in May/June 2000, which brought together over eighty scientists and researchers from the United States, Argentina and Chile. Both opened the possibility that CICAD can work with scientists from all three countries to initiate and/or to join research projects in advanced information technologies with concrete applications in facilitating and automating the dissemination, collection and classification of drug-related data and information.

Two cooperation projects were developed within the framework of AMIGA. The first project, with the Government of Colombia, is a pilot project in multilingual translation that will develop automated machine translation between Spanish and Siona, a language spoken by some indigenous groups the Colombian states of Putumayo and Caquetá, as well as in the Amazon territories of Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Brazil. This project is now underway.

A second cooperative endeavor between CICAD and NSF financed the travel and per diem of two Western Hemisphere researchers to a workshop organized by Sandia Laboratories in San Diego, California on July 27-28, 2000. The workshop, entitled ***Data Mining of Multidimensional Sources of Data for Discovery of Global Public Health Incidents and Events (Natural and Man-made in Origin)***, examined indicators for predicting medical and social epidemics, and a potential application to forecasting outbreaks of consumption for specific drugs.

CHAPTER II. COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTER-AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND WITH PERMANENT OBSERVER COUNTRIES

CICAD works in cooperation with a number of inter-American and international organizations as well as with Permanent Observer countries to avoid duplication of efforts.

- **United Nations System**

Regular planning and programming meetings are held with the United Nations International Drug Control Program/Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNDCP/ODCCP) on subjects of shared interest including demand reduction, money laundering, firearms and others. UNDCP representatives attend all of CICAD's regular meetings, and CICAD participates as an observer at the meetings of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

- **Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN)**

Over the last decade, CICAD and the IIN have jointly carried out drug abuse prevention training projects in various Latin American countries and, in 1999, the organizations expanded the program to the Caribbean, where it continued in 2000.

- **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)**

Since CICAD was established, it has had a good working relationship with PAHO, which has led to co-financing arrangements for various projects related to demand reduction. In 2000, CICAD again drew on PAHO's expertise for the Nursing School Training Program in the Andean countries, and on the project to help countries establish standards of care in drug abuse treatment.

- **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**

CICAD is working directly with the CARICOM Secretariat programs in the area of witness protection and potentially in other areas of legal development and control.

- **European Community**

The Commission of the European Community is supporting CICAD's Inter-Regional Training and Capacity-building Program in Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment for the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America. In 2000, CICAD sponsored a two-month course entitled Drug Abuse Prevention and the Promotion of Healthy Options for Youth in Multi-ethnic and Pluri-cultural Settings at the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (URACCAN), as described on p. 8.

- **European Union (EU)/European Commission**

Building on a long history of inter-institutional cooperation, CICAD has established working relationships with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) which was established by the European Community in response to an increasing drug problem. The European Commission financed three CICAD projects in 2000, one on demand reduction, one on chemical control and a third on on-line manage of drug-related information.

- **Other International Organizations**

CICAD maintains strong working relationships with the World Customs Organization, the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) on cooperation in maritime affairs, and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

- **Permanent Observer Countries**

The governments of France, Israel, Japan, Korea and Spain have provided valuable financial and technical assistance to various CICAD programs. Other Permanent Observers, such as the European Union, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and the United Kingdom, have participated regularly in CICAD meetings.

- **Other Cooperation Partners**

A number of universities cooperated with CICAD and its member states in 2000: the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD on the PACARDO research project on drug use in Central America; Georgetown University, on the Nursing School project; and Florida International University in Miami, on the Combating Transnational Drug-related Gangs and Violence project.

CHAPTER III. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

A. CURRENT BUDGETARY SITUATION OF CICAD

The funding for CICAD activities for 2000 includes cash contributions, both from the OAS Regular Fund and from external donors, and special and in-kind contributions received during this year. The cash contributions include the balance of the US Government (INL) pledge for 1999 (INL/USFY99) that was received at the beginning of 2000, as well as funds received from different sources for the year 2000. The following table shows details of all contributions:

Cash Contributions* (Table i.)		
	United States*:	
	INL-USFY99	2,181,000
	INL-2000-Special contribution	500,000
	INL-USFY2000	125,000
	USDA	200,000
	OAS Regular Fund	1,826,800
	Canada	478,494
	Spain	441,111
	Inter-American Development Bank	355,300
	Mexico	150,000
	France	72,727
	European Union	67,193
	Colombia	50,000
	Argentina	30,000
	Johns Hopkins University	10,000
	Peru	8,000
	Dominican Republic	3,000
	Suriname	1,500
	El Salvador	1,000
	Antigua & Barbuda	1,000
	Interest **	135,895
	Sub-Total	US\$6,638,020
Special and In-Kind Contributions		
	United States (DOD)	300,000
	United States (NSF)	4,000
	Canada	50,000
	Spain ***	75,600
	Dominican Republic	12,000
	Peru	29,000
	Chile	7,000
	St. Lucia	7,000
	Sub-Total	US\$484,600
	TOTAL:	US\$7,122,620

* Many of these funds and/or accounts are multi-year

** Interest was credited to CICAD accounts after a deduction of one-third to cover costs incurred by the General Secretariat of the OAS for administrative support to CICAD

*** As per estimate from the OAS Fellowships Department.

OAS Regular Fund:

In 2000, CICAD received a total of **US\$1,826,800** from the OAS Regular Fund. Of this total approximately 80% (**US\$1,429,000**) is directed towards salaries of CICAD staff. The balance is used to support the negotiation phase of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) **US\$106,600**; the organization of two statutory meetings of the Commission, **US\$66,800**, and non-discretionary operating expenses of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD, **US\$223,500**.

B. FUNDS REQUESTED AND RECEIVED**1. United States Contribution:**

During 2000 CICAD worked with the balance of the U.S. contribution for fiscal year 1999 (**USFY99**) of **US\$2,181,000** that was received during the first quarter of 2000. This amount was distributed according to the pledge, as follows:

- **INL-FY99, US\$1,255,000:** Supply Reduction \$606,500; Demand Reduction \$346,000; Institution Building \$82,000; Support to drug Consultative Groups \$50,000; complement Leadership Conference \$30,500; Money Laundering Control \$69,000; Legal Development \$71,000.
- **INL (FY99) US\$775,000** balance of contribution to Alternative Development projects.
- **INL (FY99) US\$76,000** for Demand Reduction (Caribbean Prevention Project).
- **INL (FY99) US\$75,000** reimbursement for Leadership conference held in November 1999.

The US/INL also made the following special contributions within its FY2000 budget:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| • MEM | US\$400,000 |
| • MEM Solidarity Fund | US\$100,000 |
| • Symposium on the social and economic cost of substance abuse, held in Canada in May 2000. | US\$ 25,000 |
| • Drug-related Gangs and Violence | <u>US\$100,000</u> |
| | US\$625,000 |

In addition to the US\$625,000 above, the INL contribution to CICAD of **US\$3,855,913** for fiscal year 2000 (USFY2000), was received in its entirety between October and December 2000.

- **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: US\$200,000** for Alternative Development projects, received in August 2000.

2. Canadian Contribution:

The Canadian contribution received this year, through August 31, 2000, was **US\$478,494**, from the following sources:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| • Foreign Affairs-Canada | US\$411,303 | (CA\$600,000) |
| • Solicitor General | <u>US\$ 67,191</u> | (CA\$100,000) |
| | US\$478,494 | |

This contribution was distributed among the following areas:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| • MEM | US\$247,369 |
| • Supply reduction | US\$147,258 |
| • Demand reduction | US\$ 46,705 |
| • Institution building | <u>US\$ 37,162</u> |
| | US\$478,494 |

3. Government of Spain:

During 2000 CICAD received US\$441,111 from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), as follows:

•	CICDAT (received in February 2000)	US\$175,000
•	Strengthening of the National Drug Control Commissions in Central America (last installment)	US\$250,000
•	Intelligence School	<u>US\$ 16,111</u>
		US\$441,111

4. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB):

During 2000 CICAD received US\$355,300 from the IDB under the following agreements:

•	ATN-NT-5909 Ensuring the Integrity of Financial Markets	US\$280,300
•	ATN-SF-6928 Support for the Creation and Organization of Financial Intelligence Units – FIU”	<u>US\$ 75,000</u>
		US\$355,300

5. European Union:

In August 2000, CICAD received US\$67,193 from the European Union for a training program on drug abuse prevention in the Caribbean, Central and South America.

6. Government of Mexico:

During 2000 Mexico contributed a total of US\$150,000 for the following programs:

•	MEM	US\$100,000
•	CICAD General Fund	<u>US\$ 50,000</u>
		US\$150,000

7. Government of France:

During 2000 France made another contribution to the RETCOD project in the amount of US\$72,727.

8. Government of Colombia:

In April 2000, Colombia made a contribution of US\$50,000 to the MEM.

9. Government of Argentina:

In May 2000, Argentina made a contribution of US\$30,000 to the MEM.

10. Government of Antigua & Barbuda:

Contribution of US\$1,000 to the MEM-Solidarity Fund.

11. Government of Suriname:

Contribution of US\$1,500 to the MEM-Solidarity Fund.

12. Government of El Salvador:

Contribution of US\$1,000 to the MEM.

13. Government of Peru:

Contribution of US\$8,000 to CICAD General Fund.

14. Government of the Dominican Republic:

Contribution of US\$3,000 to CICAD General Fund.

15. General Fund:

The carry-over amount of this fund into 2000 was **US\$48,920**. As mentioned in numbers (6), (13) and (14) above, as of August 31 2000, CICAD has received a total of **US\$61,000** from the Governments of Mexico (US\$50,000), Peru (US\$8,000), and the Dominican Republic (US\$3,000).

16. Johns Hopkins University: The remaining balance of **US\$10,000** per contract agreement and grant for the Research on drug use among adolescents in Central America, was received at the end of October 2000.

17. In-kind and special contributions

- **Government of Canada.** During July 2000, CICAD and the RCMP co-sponsored the Twelfth Inter-American Workshop for Law Enforcement Officers. The RCMP provided lodging and meals for 32 participants as well as professional and logistical support. The estimated Canadian contribution is calculated at approximately **US\$50,000**.
- **Government of the U.S. (1)** The Department of Defense (DoD) supported the RETCOD project in the amount of **US\$300,000** (USFY2000: June 2000-June 2001). Assistance was provided directly to participating countries through the design, establishment and continued expansion of an HF communications network that provides users in western Brazil, southeast Colombia and northern Peru with the capability to monitor chemical shipments and plan operational activities. The network uses computers and low-maintenance radios. Expansion to Ecuador and Panama is expected for the year 2001.

(2) The National Science Foundation (NSF) contributed **US\$4,000** through Sandia Laboratories, for the participation of two specialists in information technology in health at the workshop on "Datamining of multidimensional sources of data for discovery of global public health incidents and events (natural and man-made in origin)", held in July in San Diego, California.
- **Government of Spain.** Twelve scholarships (October 2000-June 2001) for graduate studies on all aspects of drug abuse at the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, through the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation/Ibero-American Institute for Cooperation. The approximate monthly cost per student is **\$700** (based on an estimate from the OAS Fellowships Department) for a period of nine months. Therefore, the estimated Spanish contribution is approximately **US\$75,600**.
- **Government of Peru. (1)** Provided all the logistics and services related to the First Intelligence Analysis Course of the Andean Community Regional School for Antidrug Intelligence, held during June-July, 2000. The approximate value was **US\$10,000**.

(2) Ten scholarships on family intervention on drug dependency addictive behavior: risk factors, evaluation and intervention strategies, held June 1 through July 28, 2000, at the Universidad Federico Villarreal, Lima. Approximate value of teachers, equipment, laboratories, library, field-work and coordination, **US\$9,000**.

(3) Ten scholarships on comprehensive intervention in demand reduction (prevention, orientation- counseling and treatment, held May 28- July 31, 2000, at the *Universidad Cayetano Heredia*, Lima. Approximate value of teachers, equipment, laboratories, library, field-work and coordination, **US\$10,000**.
- **Government of the Dominican Republic.** Provided all logistical and venue facilities as well as language services, for the Chemical Control Training Seminar for Dominican authorities, held in August 2000. The approximate value was **US\$12,000**.

- **Government of St. Lucia.** Provided all logistical and venue facilities for the Chemical Control Training Seminar for St. Lucian authorities, held in March 2000. The approximate value was **US\$7,000.**
- **Government of Chile:** Provided logistical support and meeting site for the third meeting of CICAD's Expert Group on Demand Reduction (October 2000), for an approximate value of **US\$7,000.**

C. RESULT OF EFFORTS TO OBTAIN EXTERNAL FINANCING

Since more than 70% of CICAD's funding is derived from external financing, the Commission's Executive Secretariat draws up detailed project proposals related to CICAD's policies and mandates, which are then presented to possible donors for their consideration.

Cash Contributions to CICAD – External Funds						
Y e a r	Y e a r	Y e a r	Y e a r	Y e a r	Y e a r	Y e a r
1 9 9 6	1 9 9 7	1 9 9 8	1 9 9 9	2 0 0 0	2 0 0 1	2 0 0 1
\$ 1 , 2 2 6 , 8 7 6	\$ 2 , 2 0 5 , 0 0 0	\$ 2 , 5 2 7 , 7 3 0	\$ 5 , 8 2 8 , 4 4 0	\$ 4 , 8 1 1 , 2 2 0	\$ 3 , 5 4 0 , 2 5 5	*

(*) As detailed above.

D. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE YEAR 2001:

- Between October and December 2000, a total of **US\$3,855,913** was received from the Government of the United States/INL as its contribution for fiscal year 2000 (USFY2000). These funds will be used during 2001. Additionally, the INL has offered funding for CICAD's alternative development programs in the Andean region.
- The Government of Canada is planning its assistance to CICAD for the year 2001.

- The Government of Spain (Spanish National Drug Plan) has offered a contribution of approximately US\$200,000.
- The United Kingdom may offer a contribution.
- Contributions are being sought from Japan, France, and the European Union.

CHAPTER IV. DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) has made important progress in its work over the past year. Despite these successes, there are several areas where CICAD requires the support or approval of the General Assembly to strengthen its action so that it may continue to move towards achieving its goals.

CICAD therefore recommends to the General Assembly that it:

1. Urge those member states that have not done so to adopt and ratify the pertinent UN and inter-American conventions on drugs, as well as other related international instruments in this area, particularly those concerning the fight against corruption and transnational organized crime; further urge member states to take all necessary domestic measures for the full observance of such conventions in their respective territories, and request CICAD and other international organizations could provide technical assistance, at the countries' request, to ensure the proper implementation of this recommendation.
2. Recommend to member states that they strengthen their institutional structures for purposes of dealing with this problem in all of its manifestations by allocating the necessary resources for their effective management; further recommend to those countries without adequate institutional anti-drug structures that they make every effort to ensure that they are established, and request CICAD to prioritize technical assistance in helping countries that request support in this area, including holding a regional seminar to promote the modernization of the abovementioned structures.
3. Recommend to member states that they promote training of government officials, through CICAD and other competent international agencies, to develop national strategies and the general legal and regulatory frameworks of countries lacking these instruments, as well as to strengthen anti-drug capacities in specific areas, based on the needs of each country.
4. Invite member states to promote the signature of bilateral anti-drug and mutual legal assistance agreements between countries in the region, including the exchange of expertise and information, among other mechanisms, to build confidence between the operative authorities of member countries, and request CICAD to provide technical assistance to those countries that request such support.
5. Recommend to member states that they develop integrated systems for gathering data and documentary information on all aspects of the drug problem, and request CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs to support the member states in this effort, as well as exchanging information with national equivalents and drug observatories of other regions.
6. Urge member states to conduct more in-depth standardized comparable epidemiological research, and that to that end, request CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs to step up efforts to support countries needing assistance to carry out such studies.

7. Request member states and CICAD to promote bilateral and multilateral exchanges of expertise, information, personnel and, in some cases, financial resources for demand reduction, and recommend that greater emphasis be given at national and international levels to demand reduction activities, beginning with greater resource allocation in each country and, depending on their specific situations, diverting resources from other areas.
8. Recommend that member states seek resources and funding to strengthen and improve the infrastructure for the delivery of treatment and rehabilitation services in countries where systems or institutions for such services delivery are lacking or nonexistent, and request CICAD to assist countries in the proposal development process for accessing such funding.
9. Recommend to member states and to CICAD that they identify domestically or through the international community, effective research-based treatment protocols or modalities that can be adopted by countries and adapted locally in response to the local cultural issues and needs of target populations.
10. Recommend to member states and to CICAD that all such funded programs adhere to such quality standards as the World Health Organization's "Minimum Standards of Care for Treatment".
11. Request CICAD to intensify its joint efforts with the Inter-American Development Bank to obtain financial resources from the international donor community, through Consultative Groups supporting anti-drug efforts, for alternative development and demand reduction programs.
12. Recommend to member states that they develop systems to monitor and estimate areas under cultivation in the countries affected by illicit crops, in order to prevent their expansion.
13. Urge member states, Permanent Observer countries, and international trade institutions to seek to maintain and, as appropriate, consider strengthening and developing trade preference systems that support regional alternative development programs, such as the Andean Trade Preference Act, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the special provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences of the European Union (EU) for the Andean and Central American countries, and the EU-Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific (Lomé) Agreement.
14. Urge member states to strengthen, directly or through CICAD, ties with the United Nations and European governments and those of other regions to strengthen cooperation against drug trafficking and related offenses, particularly regarding the diversion of and trafficking in controlled chemical substances and money laundering.
15. Recommend that member states support cooperation to improve the application of the pre-export notification mechanism of controlled chemical substances, by the exporting and importing countries of the region.
16. Request CICAD to strengthen programs to support the updating of legislation in member states related to the prevention of money laundering so as to have homogeneous instruments and regulations in the region.
17. Recommend to those member states that have not yet done so that they establish units with financial intelligence functions, with the support of CICAD and international agencies specialized in this area, and request that the CICAD/ IDB training efforts be expanded.

18. Request member states to adopt and strengthen information exchange and international cooperation mechanisms on money laundering, control of chemicals, and legal assistance.
19. Recommend that member states strengthen advanced training for members of the judicial branch and Public Prosecutor's Office and other bodies responsible for dealing with drug-related offenses.
20. Urge member states to expedite the process of ratification and accession to the 1997 Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) and support the activities initiated by the Consultative Committee established by that juridical international instrument.
21. Recommend to member states that they increase interagency and international law enforcement operational coordination and cooperation.
22. Request that CICAD develop a long-term strategy that includes a three-year program to establish a basic and homogeneous mechanism to estimate the social, human, and economic costs of the drug problem in the Americas, and that it support the countries with the necessary technical assistance.
23. Endorse CICAD's recommendation that the assistance be sought so that those member states requiring it may implement the above recommendations; and urge the international community, and the financial institutions in particular, to provide member states and CICAD with the financial resources necessary to implement comprehensive demand reduction and alternative development programs, because of their critical importance within drug abuse control efforts.

APPENDIX A

ORIGINS, LEGAL BASES, STRUCTURE, MEMBERS, AND PURPOSES

ORIGINS

The General Assembly, based on resolution AG/RES.699 (XIV-0/84), convened the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs to review all aspects of the drug problem. The Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1986, concluded with the unanimous approval of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein.

That same year, the General Assembly established the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), through resolution AG/RES.813 (XVI-0/86), and approved its Statute. By AG/RES.814 (XIV-0/86), it approved the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro, and by resolution AG/RES.841 (XVI-0/86) it authorized the Permanent Council to approve the Statute of the Specific Fund for the Inter-American Program of the Action of Rio de Janeiro to finance CICAD activities under the Program. The Permanent Council approved that Statute on September 9, 1987 in its resolution CP/RES.482 (709/87).

LEGAL BASES

CICAD is a technically autonomous entity of the Organization of American States and it performs its functions under the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro and in accordance with the mandates of the General Assembly of the Organization. In October 1996, the Commission adopted amendments to its Statute, which were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution AG/RES.1457 (XXVII-0/97) in June 1997. In November 1997, the Commission adopted amendments to its Regulations, pursuant to Article 31 of the amended Statute.

STRUCTURE AND MEMBERS

Under Article 3 of the amended Statute, the Commission is composed of all the member states of the Organization that are elected, at their request, by the General Assembly. Each member state must designate a principal representative, and may also appoint alternate representatives and advisors, as it deems appropriate. CICAD comprises thirty-four member states.

PURPOSES

The Commission's objectives are to expand and strengthen the capacity of member states to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and prevent the abuse of licit drugs, and to combat effectively the illicit production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Commission also promotes regional initiatives and activities in the fields of research, exchange of information, specialized training, and technical assistance.

The Commission is guided by the principles and objectives of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro; the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, which CICAD adopted in October 1996 and the General Assembly endorsed in resolution AG/RES.1458 (XXI-0/97); and the Plan of Action approved at the Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile in April 1998, and endorsed in resolution AG/RES.1654 (XXIX-0/99) deciding on the establishment of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

**MANDATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
THIRTIETH REGULAR SESSION**

**A. Annual Report of CICAD to the General Assembly 1999
AG/RES.1730 (XXX-0/00)**

Having examined the 1999 annual report of CICAD, the General Assembly resolves:

1. To express its approval of the establishment of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) through resolution 1/99 (XXVI-O/99), adopted by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) at its twenty-sixth regular session, held in Montevideo, Uruguay on October 5-7, 1999.
2. To express its full support for the first evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, whose Governmental Experts Group (GEG) held its first meeting on April 10-14, 2000.
3. To urge member states to support the funding of the MEM through voluntary contributions and provide their firm political support to the process.
4. To take note of the cooperative projects and programs, fellowships, training, information exchange and research carried out in 1999 by the CICAD Executive Secretariat, in accordance with its work plan, funded through voluntary contributions from member states, permanent observers to the OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank, international organizations, and public and private institutions.
5. To urge the Executive Secretariat to redouble its efforts to increase the amount of contributions and diversify sources of funding.
6. Also to urge the OAS member states and permanent observers, the Inter-American Development Bank, international organizations, and public and private institutions to continue to support the CICAD work program.
7. To endorse the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the CICAD Group of Experts on Money Laundering Control (CICAD/doc.1024/99) on the advisability of an inter-American convention in this area, and to transmit those conclusions and recommendations to the Permanent Council.
8. To welcome the establishment of the CICAD Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, whose objective, *inter alia*, will be to assist member states with the collection of statistics and to promote interdisciplinary research in this area.
9. To encourage member states to take into account CICAD model regulations and enact legislation concerning Laundering Offenses Connected to Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Offenses; its Model Regulations to Control Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; and its Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition.

10. To urge the international community, and the financial institutions in particular, to contribute financial resources to implement comprehensive demand reduction and alternative development programs in member states requesting such resources from CICAD, because of their crucial importance for a comprehensive and balanced approach to drug abuse control.

11. To recognize the contribution made by specialized trade preference systems, such as the Andean Trade Preference Act, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the special provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences of the European Union (EU) for the Andean and Central American countries, and the EU- Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific (Lomé) Agreement, and to urge the member states and permanent observers to seek to maintain trade opportunities that support regional alternative development programs.

12. To invite CICAD to continue its collaboration with the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials so as to promote its full application.

13. To underscore the importance of collaboration and coordination between the CICAD Executive Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of the OECD, and other international organizations having competence in this area.

14. To endorse the observations and recommendations made by the Permanent Council on the CICAD Annual Report (CP/ACTA 1228/00) and to transmit them to CICAD for its due consideration.

APPENDIX B**CICAD RESOLUTION 001/00
THE MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM
(Revised version)****THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION,**

RECALLING that in order to bring about the full implementation of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and with the intention of strengthening mutual confidence, dialogue and hemispheric cooperation and on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the States, reciprocity, shared responsibility and an integrated, balanced approach in conformity with their domestic laws, the governments agreed in the Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas to develop, within the framework of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD-OAS), a singular and objective process of multilateral governmental evaluation in order to monitor the progress of their individual and collective efforts in the Hemisphere and of all the countries participating in the Summit, in dealing with the diverse manifestations of the problem;

RECALLING FURTHER that CICAD complied with that mandate through resolution 001/99, in which it approved the establishment of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism;

BEARING IN MIND that the objectives of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism include strengthening mutual confidence, dialogue and hemispheric cooperation in order to deal with the drug problem with greater efficacy; achieving full implementation of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere; supporting the States in executing their national plans, helping to strengthen their ability to deal with the problem and promoting implementation of programs for technical assistance, training, and exchanging experience based on the needs of each State; and strengthening multilateral cooperation as a way to ensure the objective evaluation of States' efforts to tackle the drug problem;

ACKNOWLEDGING the work carried out by the Intergovernmental Working Group, which designed the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, and by the Governmental Experts Group, which conducted the first evaluation round; and

HAVING EXAMINED the national evaluation reports and the report on the hemispheric situation regarding the drug problem, including the recommendations contained in those documents,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the national evaluation reports 1999-2000 of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism.
2. To approve the Hemispheric Report 1999-2000 of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism.
3. To urge member states to adopt, as soon as possible, the pertinent steps to implement the recommendations contained in their respective national reports and in the Hemispheric Report.
4. To instruct the Executive Secretariat of the Commission to support member states in implementing the recommendations contained in the national reports and Hemispheric Report

1999-2000 of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, and to make the pertinent adjustments to their respective annual work plans where necessary.

5. To request that donor states and international organizations provide technical and financial assistance to member states and to the Executive Secretariat of the Commission to support the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

6. To decide that the multilateral evaluation process be carried out each year on an ongoing basis.

7. To instruct the Executive Secretariat, bearing in mind the experience gained in the first multilateral evaluation exercise, to prepare a revised version of the questionnaire of indicators, which must be submitted to the member states for consideration by February 15, 2001, as well as a proposed work calendar for the second round of the multilateral evaluation.

8. To invite member states to comment on that proposal by March 15, 2001 and to submit their comments to the Executive Secretariat so they may be presented to the Intergovernmental Working Group.

9. To reconvene the Intergovernmental Working Group so that it may, prior to the twenty-ninth regular session of the Commission, analyze the adjustments necessary to the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, including its methodology and work calendar, taking into consideration the material referred to in preceding numeral 8 provided by the Executive Secretariat.

10. To request that the Intergovernmental Working Group present its conclusions for consideration at the twenty-ninth regular session of the Commission, to be held in May 2001 at the headquarters of the Organization.

11. To acknowledge the work of the Governmental Experts Group, which conducted the first multilateral evaluation exercise, as well as the support lent by the Executive Secretariat in this endeavor.

12. To provide that the Chair of the Commission, with the assistance of the Executive Secretariat, adopt the pertinent measures to see that this resolution and the National Reports and the Hemispheric Report 1999-2000 of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism are brought to the attention of the Third Summit of the Americas, to be held in Quebec City, Canada, in April 2001.

13. To transmit this resolution to the General Assembly of the Organization.

APPENDIX C

2000 CICAD CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2000	Reunión	Lugar
Enero		
4 - 9	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	Trinidad & Tobago
9 - 13	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	Antigua & Barbuda
13 - 18	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	St. Kitts
18 - 25	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	República Dominicana
24 - 29	Taller para la Elaboración del Plan Nacional Antidrogas	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Febrero		
1 - 3	Primera Reunión de la Junta Directiva de la Escuela Regional Andina de Inteligencia Antidrogas	Lima, Perú
6 - 11	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	Barbados
16 - 17	Reunión de Participantes RETCOD	Lima, Perú
11 - 18	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	Jamaica
17 - 19	Segunda Reunión Regional sobre Prevención del Abuso de Drogas y Políticas de orientación del Niño (CICAD/IIN)	Suriname
18 - 24	Proyecto para el Control de Precusores Químicos en el Caribe	Bahamas
21 - 24	Segundo Seminario de Capacitación sobre Participación Educativa en Prevención de Drogas	Suriname
22	Reunión del Comité de Supervisión de CEDEJU	San José, Costa Rica
28 - 29	2da Conferencia de Políticas de Drogas en Europa	Bruselas, Bélgica
28 - 29	Segunda Reunión de la Junta Directiva de la Escuela Regional Andina de Inteligencia Antidrogas	Lima, Perú
Marzo		
1 - 3	Tercera Reunión de Ministros de Justicia de las Américas	Costa Rica

4 – 11	Reunión Contradrogas	Miami
6 – 9	Taller “Normas Mínimas para el Tratamiento de Farmacodependiente” (CICAD)	San Salvador, El Salvador
6 – 10	Seminario I – UCD 200	Miami
13	Inauguración del Laboratorio de Fitopatología del Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales ICT/CICAD	Tarapoto, Perú
21 - 24	Seminario Nacional sobre Químicos	St. Lucia

Abril

5 - 6	Reunión Maestría On-Line en Reducción de la Demanda	Madrid, España
10 - 14	Reunión del Grupo de Expertos Gubernamentales sobre el Mecanismo de Evaluación Multilateral (MEM)	Washington, D.C.

Mayo

1 – 3	Vigesimo Séptimo período ordinario de sesiones de la CICAD	Washington, D.C.
10 - 14	Taller de elaboración del Plan Nacional Antidrogas en Nicaragua	Managua, Nicaragua
11 - 12	Seminario sobre el Sistema Estadístico Uniforme	Quito, Ecuador
9 – 12	Seminario Interamericano sobre Seguridad Portuaria	Cartagena, Colombia
22 - 26	Taller de Modernización del Plan Nacional Antidrogas en Trinidad y Tobago	Puerto España, Trinidad & Tobago
23 – 24	Segundo Seminario OEA/CICAD – UNLiREC para promover la adopción del Reglamento Modelo sobre el Tráfico Ilegal de Armas. En colaboración con Centro de Capacitación de Anti-Drogas de Francia (CIFAD)	Martinique
22 - 25	Investigación Colaborativa en el Area de Ciencias Computacionales e Ingeniería Organizado por la Fundación Nacional de la Ciencia de los Estados Unidos y el Observatorio Interamericano sobre Drogas de la CICAD	La Plata, Argentina
25 - 28	Investigación colaborativa en el Area de Ciencias Computacionales e Ingeniería Organizado por la Fundación Nacional de la Ciencia de los Estados Unidos y el Observatorio Interamericano sobre Drogas de la CICAD	Viña del Mar, Chile
29 – Jun. 2	Blanqueo de Capitales y Técnicas de Investigación en el Marco de la Cooperación Jurídica Internacional – CICAD/Plan Nacional sobre Drogas de España	Antigua, Guatemala

31 – Jun. 2 Tercer Simposio Internacional sobre costos Económicos y Sociales del abuso de Sustancias Alberta, Canadá

Junio

7 - 9	Capacitación de Seguridad Portuaria para el Puerto de Matarani	Perú
12	Primer curso de la Escuela Regional de la Comunidad Andina de Inteligencia sobre Drogas	Lima, Perú
12 - 16	Segundo Taller de capacitación de Jueces y Fiscales del Plan de Trabajo 2000 – Cooperación Judicial en Asuntos Penales Relacionados con las Drogas y el Crimen Organizado – CICAD/PNUFID	Ciudad de México, México
12 - 30	GEG/MEM – Primera sesión	Washington, D.C.
12 - 23	Estudio Piloto en Perú: Estrategia Marítima en Sureste Pacífico	Perú
13 – 15	Seminario Nacional sobre Concientización en Seguridad Antidrogas en Aeropuertos (Sector Privado)	Lima, Perú
19 - 24	Taller para la Elaboración del Plan Nacional Antidrogas	Antigua
19 - 24	Taller para la Elaboración del Plan Nacional Antidrogas	Paraguay
26 - 27	Reunión de Evaluación de Software para el Control de Sustancias Químicas utilizadas en la fabricación ilícita de estupefacientes y sustancias psicotrópicas	Lima, Perú

Julio

3 - 7	Taller Centroamericano de Capacitación sobre Metodologías de Menores en Alto Riesgo, Usuarios iniciales de intervención con Sustancias Psicoactivas	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
3 - 14	Capacitación en Metodologías de Tratamiento conjuntamente con el Programa de Certificación en las Adicciones de la Universidad de West Indies	Grenada W.I.
6 - 8	Construyendo una Alianza de Redes Nacionales de Información Organizado por el Consejo Nacional contra el Abuso de Drogas de Jamaica y el Observatorio Interamericano sobre Drogas de la CICAD	Kingston, Jamaica
10	Actividades de CICAD en el Control de Drogas en Latinoamérica y el Caribe, y el papel de la enfermería: Perspectivas y obstáculos	Washington, D.C.
10 - 11	Sistema Estadístico Uniforme – Seminario Nacional de Capacitación sobre Sistemas de Información Estadística	Caracas, Venezuela
10 - 14	Taller para reformar la Ley de Sustancias Estupefacientes y Psicotrópicas	Ecuador

11 - 13	Grupo de Expertos de la CICAD para el Control del Lavado de Activos	Washington, D.C.
13 - 14	Sistema Estadístico Uniforme – Seminario Nacional de Capacitación sobre Sistemas de Información Estadística	Lima, Perú
17 - 21	II Seminario UCD 2000	Miami
19 - 23	II Asamblea General de la Conferencia Parlamentaria de las Américas	Río Grande, Puerto Rico
20 - 25	Reunión para el Proyecto de Investigación de Cooperativas en conjunto con la Universidad de Johns Hopkins, Centroamérica y la República Dominicana	Washington, D.C.
21	Clausura del Primer Curso de Escuela Regional de la Comunidad Andina de Inteligencia sobre Drogas	Lima, Perú
24 – Aug. 4	CICAD/RCMP Antidrug Law Enforcement Training Seminar Seminario de Adiestramiento Policial Antidrogas CICAD/RCMP	Ottawa, Canada
	Sistema Estadístico Uniforme - Seminario Nacional de Capacitación sobre Sistemas de Información Estadística	Lima, Perú
	Reunión General de representantes de las Naciones Unidas y de la Organización de Estados Americanos	Washington, DC

Agosto

14 - 18	Tercer Taller del Plan de trabajo 2000 de capacitación de CEDEJU para jueces y fiscales o procuradores en materia de control de la narcoactividad	Managua, Nicaragua
Por determinar	Sistema Estadístico Uniforme – Seminario Nacional de Capacitación sobre Sistemas de Información Estadística	Santiago, Chile
Por determinar	Sistema Estadístico Uniforme – Seminario Nacional de Capacitación sobre Sistemas de Información Estadística	El Salvador, San Salvador

Septiembre

11 - 15	GEG/MEM – Segunda Sesión	Washington, D.C.
19	Seminario del Tráfico Interancional de Armas de Fuego (E.E.U.U.- Departamento de Estado, Aduanas y Despacho de Alcohol, Tabaco y Armas de Fuego)	Miami, Florida
26 - 28	Reunión Técnica para Evaluación SIDUC y presentación PACARDO	Panamá

Octubre

3 - 6	Comisión de Drogas Narcóticas, Reunión de Directores Nacionales de Agencias de Imposición de Leyes contra las Drogas, América Latina y el Caribe	Ottawa, Canada
3 - 6	Grupo de Expertos de la CICAD sobre Reducción de la Demanda	Santiago, Chile
9 - 12	Combatiendo Pandillas y Violencia Transnacional relacionada con las Drogas	Miami
19 - 20	Primera Conferencia Anual Latinoamericana sobre Lavado de Dinero	Buenos Aires, Argentina
23 - 27	Cuarto Taller de CEDEJU para Jueces y Fiscales	Panamá, Panama
24 - 27	Vigésimo Octavo período ordinario de sesiones de la CICAD Twenty-eighth regular session of CICAD	Puerto España, Trinidad y Tobago
30 Oct. - 3 Nov.	Cuarto Taller del CEDEJU	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Noviembre		
1 - 17	Junta Internacional del Control de Narcóticos de la ONU, 69ª reunión	Vienna, Austria
13 - 17	Continuación del Segundo Módulo de Entrenamiento para Jueces (CICAD y Plan Nacional Anti-Drogas Español)	Cartagena, Colombia
13 - 22	GEG/MEM - Actualización de Informes	Washington, D.C.
22 - 26	Reunión Técnica de Evaluación del CICDAT, nuevo software y ajustes con relación al MEM	Ciudad de México, México
Diciembre		
4 - 6	Mesa Redonda de CEDEJU para Jueces, Fiscales y Legisladores	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
5 - 7	CFATF Conferencia en Servicios Financieros Internacionales	Puerto España, Trinidad & Tobago
11 - 15	Reunión Extraordinaria de la CICAD para aprobar informes MEM	Washington, D.C.