

MEMEM

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Hemispheric Report

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

Fifth Evaluation Round



Organization of
American States

2011



OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.49
CICAD/doc.1862/11 rev.1

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

**Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
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Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

HEMISPHERIC REPORT FIFTH EVALUATION ROUND

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ISBN 978-0-8270-5635-0



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INTRODUCTION

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is an instrument designed to measure the progress of actions taken by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to combat the global drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), as an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM, as a diagnostic tool, has evolved to become an instrument which promotes cooperation to support member states in effectively addressing the drug problem. It catalyzes hemispheric cooperation, promotes dialogue among government authorities, and precisely channels assistance to areas requiring greater attention. It has become one of the primary achievements in implementing hemispheric mandates to strengthen multilateral cooperation.

The country evaluation reports are based on the information provided by countries in response to a Questionnaire of Indicators. They are drafted by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), a multi-disciplinary group composed of experts from the 33 OAS member states who have been designated by their country. Each functions independently from his/her government, and experts do not participate in the evaluation of their own countries. The GEG conducts its analysis using the information supplied by countries through their designated National Coordinating Entities (NCE), which are responsible for liaising with national organizations to gather data for completion of the questionnaire.

The methodology used in the MEM process includes establishing dialogue with countries to analyze the information provided and to prepare national evaluative reports with conclusions and recommendations. Each country reviews and comments on the content of the evaluation, ensuring an open, participatory process. The MEM, therefore, allows member states to identify their strengths, weaknesses, progress, setbacks and shortcomings, and assists them in adjusting their policies and procedures in order to respond more effectively to the challenges posed by the international drug problem.

The Hemispheric Report that follows provides a comprehensive review of the Fifth Evaluation Round reports, covering the period 2007-2009. The source of information is the MEM National Reports, approved by the CICAD Commissioners at the forty-eighth regular session of CICAD in Washington, D.C. in December 2010.

The Hemispheric Report addresses the collective progress of the CICAD member states in confronting the drug problem from a hemispheric perspective, mirroring the structure of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, which provides guidelines for integrated, coordinated and cooperative hemispheric action. Each chapter is based on the Fifth Evaluation Round national reports¹, as well as contributions from the GEG and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD. The content of the Hemispheric Report was approved at the forty-ninth regular session of CICAD, in May 2011.

1 The National Reports can be accessed at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>



CHAPTER I

Institutional Strengthening

Member states "... shall establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies." 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy

I.1 National Anti-drug Plans

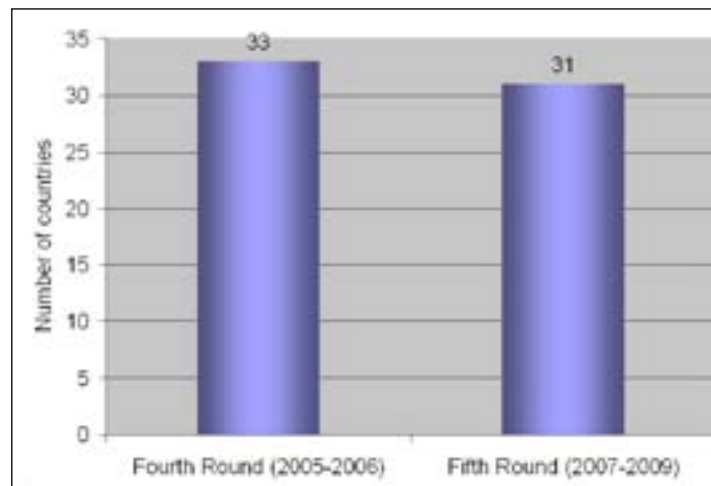
The existence of National Anti-drug Plans or Strategies has been viewed as an important tool enabling countries to manage anti-drug initiatives. These Plans provide the agencies involved in drug control with a guide for their activities, within a comprehensive and integrated framework. At the end of the Fourth Evaluation Round, 23 member states had National Plans in force, while 10 had Plans that had expired before the end of the evaluation period. In October 2010, 18 countries reported the existence of a current Plan while 15 countries did not have current Plans or did not provide information. This represents a 22% decrease in the number of states with current Plans when compared with the Fourth Evaluation Round.

The Fifth Round revealed that the majority of the Plans cover the areas of supply reduction, demand reduction, institutional strengthening and control measures, as well as producing technical evidence, research and analysis of data that guide the development of evidence-based policies and programs.

The Fifth Round of the MEM revealed that 31 member states have Anti-drug Commissions / Authorities, while two countries do not have agencies with this specific mandate. However, one of these two countries does have mechanisms to coordinate drug control.

These agencies are important for the coordination and implementation of the National Anti-drug Plans and in the majority of member states, the representation on the Commissions reflects those organizations that are involved in the key activities of demand reduction and supply control. It should be noted, however, that there are member states in which the focus of these organizations is primarily on demand reduction. A review of the reports revealed that while many member states reported that resources were adequate to support their activities, others noted the need for the allocation of increased resources in all areas.

Graphic 1: Number of countries with a National Anti-drug Commission / Authority

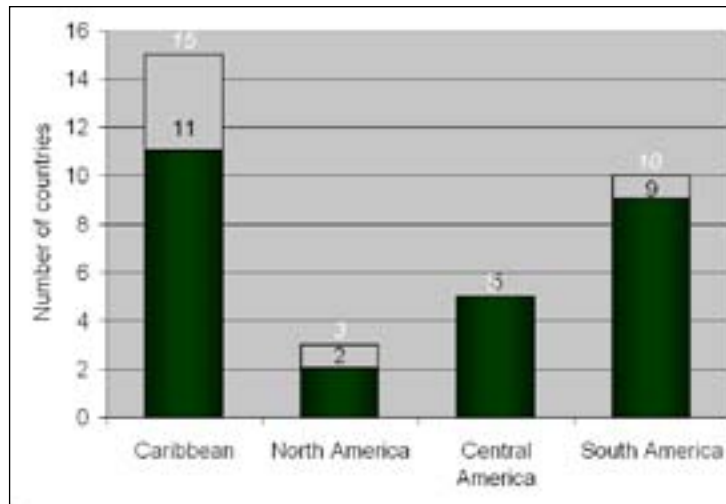




The allocation of adequate financial resources is critical to the efficient operation of the National Anti-drug Authorities, as this aids the implementation of National Anti-drug Plans and Strategies.

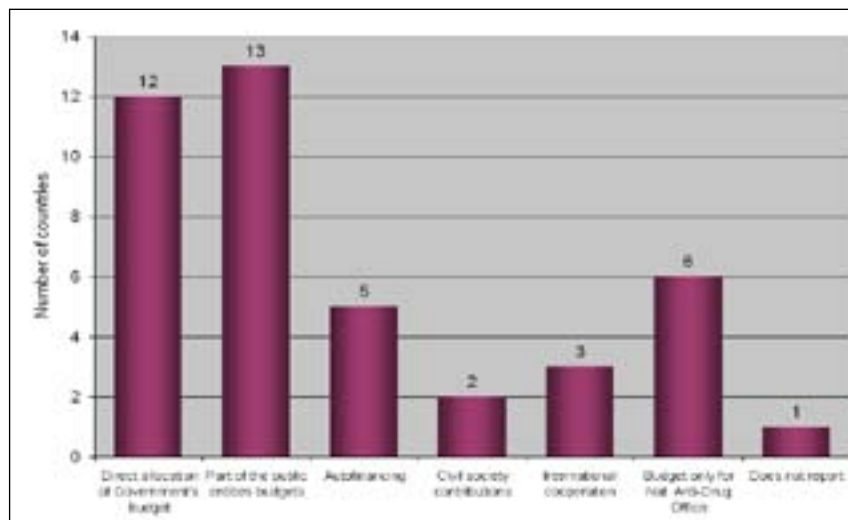
Of the 31 member states that report the existence of an anti-drug authority, 27 report that there is a direct annual budget assigned. The remaining countries undertake drug control activities utilizing the budgets of other agencies and organizations.

Graphic 2: Number of countries with a direct annual budget assigned to the National Anti-drug Authority



The financing of the National Anti-drug Plans and Strategies is a primary determinant of the efficacy of their implementation, as is support from operational agencies that are well-equipped and trained to undertake their various activities. A review of the reports from the Fifth Round of the MEM reveals that 12 countries report a direct allocation from the government's budget, with one country reporting both a direct allocation and funding from public entities. Twelve member states report that their plans are financed as part of the budget of public entities, with two of these informing that funding is also available from another source. The other nine report a variety of sources of funding, including civil society contributions and international cooperation.

Graphic 3: Sources of financing for the National Anti-drug Plan





I.2. International Conventions

CICAD seeks to strengthen member states' capacity to address the drug phenomenon by ensuring that, in accordance with their institutional structures, they continue to implement the commitments derived from both international and hemispheric conventions.

The MEM, therefore, verifies each member state's ratification of/accession to eight conventions within the Inter-American and United Nations systems. In the framework of the Inter-American system, the following three conventions are specifically recommended:

- The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (1997);
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996); and
- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992).

Regarding the United Nations Conventions, the following five are recommended:

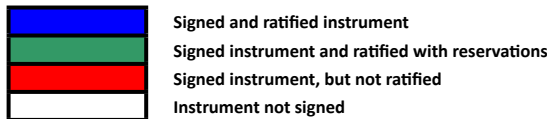
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), modified by the Protocol of 1972;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971);
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), including its three Protocols:
 - The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - The Protocol against the Illicit Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
 - The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; and
 - The United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003).

The following table provides information on member states' ratification of / accession to the relevant United Nations Conventions:



Table 1: United Nations Conventions

	Convention against Trans. Organized Crime (Palermo) 2000	Palermo Convention - Protocol to Prevent the Trafficking in Persons	Palermo Convention - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants	Palermo Convention - Protocol against The Illicit Manufacturing of Firearms	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	Conv. against the Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988	Conv. against Corruption, 2003
South America								
Argentina								
Bolivia								
Brazil								
Chile								
Colombia								
Ecuador								
Paraguay								
Peru								
Uruguay								
Venezuela								
Total South America	10	10	9	7	10	10	10	10
Central America								
Costa Rica								
El Salvador								
Guatemala								
Nicaragua								
Panama								
Total Central America	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
North America								
Canada								
Mexico								
United States of America								
Total North America	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda								
The Bahamas								
Barbados								
Belize								
Dominica								
Dominican Rep.								
Grenada								
Guyana								
Haiti								
Jamaica								
St Kitts and Nevis								
St Lucia								
St Vincent and the Gren.								
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago								
Total Caribbean	13	12	12	10	15	14	15	8
Total Hemisphere	31	30	29	24	33	32	33	26



In this Fifth Round of the MEM, 21 member states (63%) have signed, ratified or acceded to all of the United Nations Conventions considered relevant within the MEM framework. Six of these have entered reservations on specific instruments, while 12 countries have not signed some conventions, or Protocols related to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.



With regard to the Inter-American Conventions, it is noted that 29 of the 33 countries evaluated (88%) have signed, ratified or acceded to these conventions, as indicated in the following table:

Table 2: Inter-American Conventions

	Conv. Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms (CIFTA)	Conv. against Corruption	Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
South America			
Argentina			
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Chile			
Colombia			
Ecuador			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Total South America	10	10	10
Central America			
Costa Rica			
El Salvador			
Guatemala			
Nicaragua			
Panama			
Total Central America	5	5	5
North America			
Canada			
Mexico			
United States of America			
Total North America	3	3	3
Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda			
The Bahamas			
Barbados			
Belize			
Dominica			
Dominican Rep.			
Grenada			
Guyana			
Haiti			
Jamaica			
St Kitts and Nevis			
St Lucia			
St Vincent and the Gren.			
Suriname			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Total Caribbean	15	14	11
Total Hemisphere	33	32	29

	Signed and ratified instrument
	Signed instrument and ratified with reservations
	Signed instrument, but not ratified
	Instrument not signed

This area reflects a significant achievement of the MEM process, as the recommendations assigned to the countries have consistently reiterated the need for member states to ratify or accede to these conventions that support their anti-drug initiatives, and therefore strengthen the hemispheric effort. The majority of countries in the hemisphere have heeded these recommendations and taken action to comply.



Universalization of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, should be promoted, given that organized crime, as well as the increased use and trafficking of firearms and ammunition, present a serious threat to the safety of individuals in some countries of the hemisphere. Thirty-one member states have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime, and 26 have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Regarding the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, three countries have signed but not ratified the instrument, while four have not acceded to this Convention.

Member states have made significant progress in becoming party to these international instruments. However, it is important that they continue to work to ensure that these Conventions are ratified or acceded to, in order to provide the hemisphere with a solid platform for a consolidated approach to the illicit drug trade and related crimes.

I.3. National Information Systems

A vital element for informed decision-making in drug control is the availability of objective, reliable and updated information systems. This should include data on supply and demand reduction as well as trends in use; best practices and experiences with interventions for prevention and treatment; and other elements that could be useful for planning programs and policies.

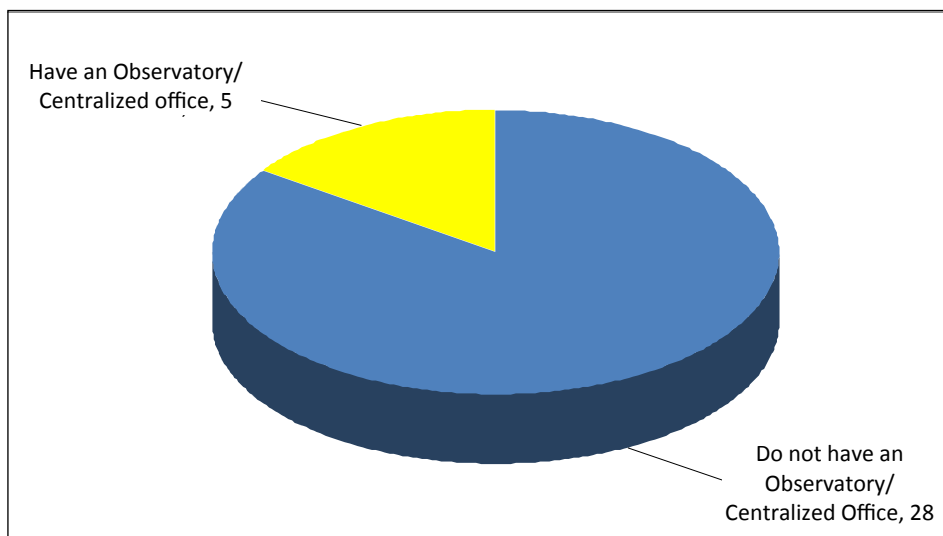
The establishment and maintenance of a drug observatory is useful to collect, analyze, publish and disseminate the information necessary to provide an overview of the drug situation at the national level. It also furnishes the information required by international organizations that monitor countries' actions. However, the mere existence of such an entity is not sufficient, if it is not provided with the human and financial resources for its appropriate operation.

During the Fifth Round, there has been progress in implementing national information networks. Twenty-eight member states reported the existence of an observatory or centralized office to collect, organize, analyze, and produce drug-related statistics and other drug-related information.

It is also encouraging to note that 21 of the observatories or similar centralized offices have an assigned budget for execution of their functions.



Graphic 4: Number of Countries that have an observatory or centralized office to collect, organize, analyze, and disseminate data on drugs



In the demand reduction area, the observatories or centralized offices must strive to prioritize regular studies on drug consumption in the student and general populations, in addition to maintaining up-to-date registers of patients in treatment centers in the country.

During the Fifth Round, a number of studies have been undertaken in various areas. Twenty-one member states report having conducted surveys of secondary school students, while 11 reported having carried out national household surveys. In addition, 16 member states have registers of patients in treatment centers. However, only four countries in the hemisphere conducted studies on the economic or social impact of drugs.

Table 3: Priority studies in the demand reduction area

	N° of countries with surveys of secondary school students	N° of countries that conducted national household surveys	N° of countries with access to patient registers of treatment centers
South America	8	6	7
Central America	3	1	3
North America	3	2	2
Caribbean	7	2	4
Total for Hemisphere	21	11	16

In addition to the above mentioned priority information that the countries should have available, it is important to focus efforts on the compilation of empirical data for a better understanding of the drug use problem in order to assist in developing more effective drug demand reduction programs. This could include studies on drug-related deaths, as well as other studies on drug use by various populations, such as students in higher education.



Table 4: Availability of recommended information in the demand reduction area

	No. of countries that have done cross-section studies of patients in treatment centers	No. of countries that have registers that show the link of drug use and cause of death	No. of countries that have done surveys of emergency room patients	No. of countries that have done studies of higher education students	No. of countries that have registers of drug-related deaths*
South America	4	0	3	3	2
Central America	1	2	0	2	2
North America	1	2	2	1	2
Caribbean	1	2	1	2	1
Total for Hemisphere	7	6	6	8	7

*Drug-related deaths, directly attributable to or caused by the use and abuse of drugs (legal and illegal use), including overdose, accidental poisoning, and suicide by prescription drugs or other drugs.

In the supply reduction area, information systems should be able to provide priority information, which may include data on drug production and control of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances, as well as indicators related to illicit drug trafficking and persons convicted for this type of crime. During this evaluation period, 32 countries have statistics on the quantities of drugs seized and records of the number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking. Additionally, more than half of the member states have records on the sale price of drugs for consumers, quantities of chemical substances seized, number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials, and number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances.

Table 5: Priority information in the supply reduction area

	No. of countries that have drug availability indicators	No. of countries with statistics on quantities of drugs seized	No. of countries with records of persons formally charged and convicted of drug use, possession or trafficking	No. of countries with data on number of drug labs dismantled
South America	7	9	8	7
Central America	3	5	5	5
North America	2	3	3	3
Caribbean	8	15	15	8
Total for Hemisphere	20	32	31	23



Table 6: Availability of recommended information in the supply reduction area

	No. of countries with records of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	No. of countries with records of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	No. of countries with records of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances	No. of countries data on seized chemical substances	No. of countries with records on sale prices of drugs for consumers
South America	6	2	5	9	7
Central America	5	5	5	5	4
North America	3	3	3	3	3
Caribbean	8	11	6	7	11
Total for Hemisphere	22	21	19	24	25



CHAPTER II

Demand Reduction

“Demand reduction is a priority component in guaranteeing a comprehensive, balanced approach to the world drug problem, given that the abuse of drugs is a social and health problem that requires a multisectorial and multidisciplinary approach.” 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy

II.1. Prevention

According to the information provided by member states during the Fifth Evaluation Round, all countries of the region offered universal school-based drug use prevention programs.

The analysis of countries’ progress in the prevention area requires, as a prerequisite, the ability to clearly identify the universal, selective or indicated nature of the different initiatives being implemented. In this regard, it was noted that countries frequently identified universal programs as selective or indicated, such as those based on the provision of information and skill development.

It is worth noting that the greatest progress made in prevention at the regional level is within the school-based environment. This is relevant because this is the age which accounts for the highest risk for drug use.

In addition, differences continue to exist in the coverage and scope of universal school programs. In some countries, programs reach nearly the entire target population, while in others, programs are limited. However, the analysis demonstrates that countries need to improve their efforts in the area of drug prevention programs, to produce tangible results. In addition, countries need to increase the evaluation of their drug use prevention programs.

Countries reported on school-based prevention programs, including preschool through high school and university students. This is relevant because evidence indicates the need to implement prevention programs from early childhood (preschool onwards) in a continuous and systematic manner. However, it is important to note that the situations in the countries are not identical; major differences exist, such as the age of the target group and the coverage and intensity of the program.

In addition to school-based prevention programs, a variety of programs aimed at other populations exist, including: families, women and men, indigenous groups and border populations, the street population, workers in the workplace, youth leaders, prison population, prison guards, armed forces, and the overall community, among others. Thirty member states reported having one or more programs of this type.

In addition to low coverage, another weak aspect in prevention programs is the lack of evaluation of program outcomes and impact. Most prevention programs in the region fail to assess either the outcome or the impact. Forty-four percent of countries report having conducted process



evaluations. They, however, failed to show the outcomes obtained or only report on coverage data.

Many countries need to advance in the development of prevention programs that take into consideration their reality, and prepare diagnostics in order to identify risk and protection factors that should be addressed.

In terms of training, 94% of countries of the region report that they have offered training courses in the area of demand reduction (prevention and treatment) aimed at professionals and technical personnel working in the area of addictions. These courses range from technical training in substance abuse prevention and rehabilitation, to diplomas and master's degrees in these areas. The subjects are diverse and range from drug addiction awareness, multidisciplinary approaches to the problem, and training in the application of programs among different populations and environments to refresher courses and advanced training in prevention and treatment. The beneficiaries of these training programs include police officers, teachers, counselors, prison guards, instructors, and community leaders, among others. In some countries, a prevention component is included in the professional curricula of health and social sciences, such as nursing, social work and psychology.

In some countries, weaknesses remain in accurately distinguishing between a drug prevention program and ad hoc activities or interventions, such as conferences, lectures, symposia and contests, which are not part of comprehensive prevention strategies. Many countries need to focus efforts on capacity-building in order to develop and deliver appropriate prevention programs which will facilitate scientific evaluations.

II.2. Treatment

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, two-thirds of the countries, as in the previous round, have official operating standards for specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use.

In addition, two-thirds of countries have registers of treatment centers. This situation remains the same as in previous rounds, but in some countries there is intensified activity relating to programs and services offered. This effort is coordinated by the relevant agency -usually the Ministry of Health- which has responsibility for issuing regulations and monitoring compliance.

Ongoing training and development of human resources have been reported in this area, which may be associated with improved quality of services. Nevertheless, according to the information provided in the Fifth Round, the evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of treatment is not widely practiced in the region. Some countries lack information regarding the results of treatment, personnel qualifications and the level of satisfaction among those treated. This information, where it does exist, facilitates interaction among countries, in the form of horizontal cooperation, and allows for the exchange of best practices, adapted to the particular characteristics and needs of each population.



II.3. Drug Use Statistics

The methodology used to determine the estimated number of persons who, at any given time, have the opportunity to use drugs or are in fact using them is epidemiological research, through general population surveys, particularly the population between the ages of 12 and 65, the school population (primarily between 13 and 17 years of age), the university population and other specific populations, such as the homeless and incarcerated individuals. CICAD, through its Observatory, has protocols for the majority of these studies.

The appropriate combination of analysis and interpretation of information on drug supply and demand allows for evidence-based decision-making and improved program implementation. While all countries generate this type of information, not all have established a coordination mechanism (National Observatory), making it necessary to continue recommending that countries do so.

During the evaluation period, 32 countries conducted surveys to determine the prevalence of drug use in at least one specific population. For the period 2006-2009, 20 countries reported having carried out epidemiological surveys in the student population, while 13 conducted surveys in the general population. Eight countries did not conduct any surveys during this period.

The standardization of these studies (for example, using the Inter-American Drug Use Data System - SIDUC) allows for useful information to be generated so that countries may compare, throughout the duration of the study, the magnitude of drug use in their country and gain insight into the impact their preventive and curative interventions have on the evolution of the problem, which also facilitates comparisons among countries.

The epidemiological studies allow an estimate of the use of a specific subset of drugs included in international instruments in an individual's lifetime, in the past year and the month prior to the survey, among other information. Of these, marijuana is, in this hemisphere, the most used drug within the general population, and in particular, the youth population.

Based on the information reported during this round, marijuana use, according to general population surveys, surpasses a prevalence rate of 10% during the past year in two countries; falls between 5% and 10% in four countries; and is lower than 5% in seven. The lowest prevalence is 0.7%, while the highest is 11.4%, compared to the previous round, where these values reached 0.13% and 14.1%, respectively.

Regarding studies of high school and college students during the 2006-2009 period, marijuana is, after alcohol and tobacco, the most used drug, with a 10% annual prevalence in seven countries; prevalence between 5% and 10% in three countries; and less than 5% in nine. The ranges in countries fluctuate between 0.7% in the country with the lowest prevalence rate and 26.7% in the country with the highest. Similarly, in the case of cocaine, the prevalence ranges from 0.2% to 3.7%. The age of first use of drugs ranges from 12 years for the country with the youngest age to 18 years for the country with the oldest. The perceived risk of drug use among youths today demonstrates less concern for one-time marijuana or cocaine use and a growing perception that using drugs on one or more occasions is not that risky.



Both indicators, age of first use and perceived risk, should be incorporated into the design of prevention programs and should form part of public awareness activities.

The information generated by the surveys and other types of studies undertaken by countries contributes to decision-making concerning controlling the availability of licit and illicit drugs, increasing the perceived risk of drug use, delaying the age of first use, and preventing the establishment of patterns of abuse or dependency.



CHAPTER III

Supply Reduction

“The illicit supply of drugs continues to be a serious problem for the hemisphere, and requires the adoption and improvement of comprehensive, balanced measures aimed at reducing the availability of these substances.” 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy

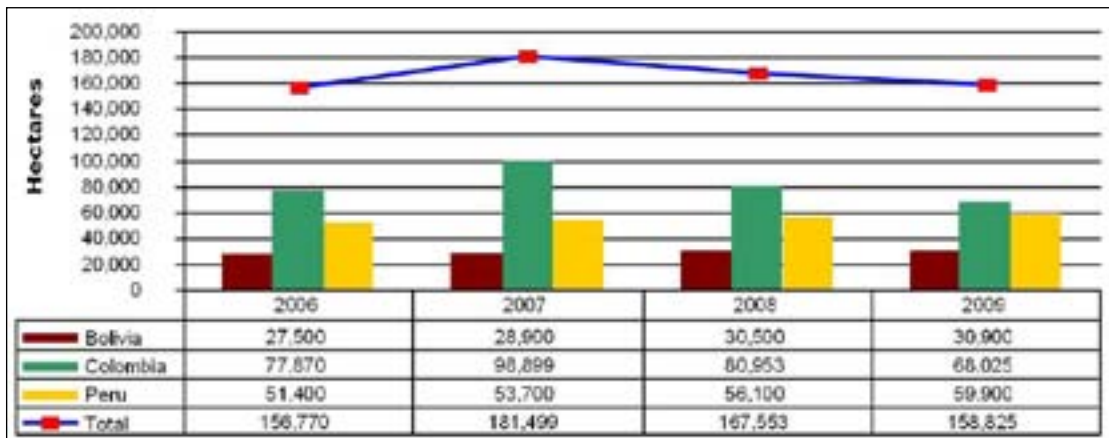
III.1 Drug Production

During the period 2006-2009, the area of coca cultivation covered an average of 166,000 hectares. For the years 2006-2008, the potential production of cocaine² showed a slight decline, with an average of 940 metric tons.

In 2009, the extent of coca cultivation in the hemisphere shows a situation similar to that of 2006, despite a recorded increase in cultivation in 2007, and a decrease following that year (See Graphic 5). In that regard, coca cultivation detected in the main producer countries totaled 181,488 hectares in 2007, and 158,825 hectares in 2009, an overall decrease of 12%.

Further, as concerns coca crops, three producing countries use a census, through the analysis of satellite images, with national coverage. Monitoring is backed by the Governments and is carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Graphic 5: Coca crop cultivation in the hemisphere, 2006-2009

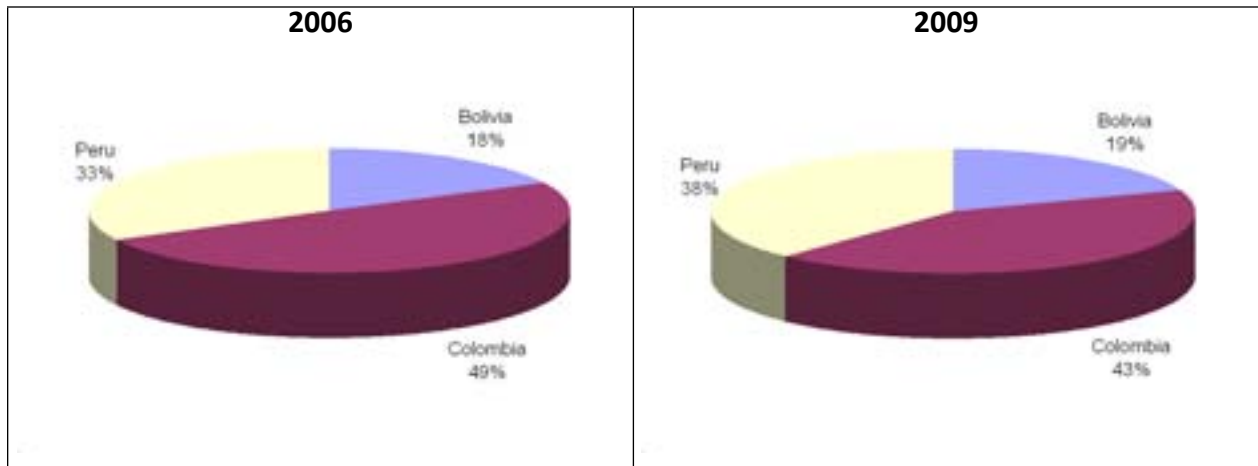


Graphic 5 shows that Colombia has the largest area of coca crop cultivation, followed by Peru and Bolivia. However, Graphic 6 shows that the percentage of crops has decreased in Colombia, from 49% to 43%, compared to Peru and Bolivia’s recorded increases.

² As stated in indicator #17 of the MEM Fifth Round Questionnaire, potential production of cocaine refers to the amount of illicit drug of natural origin in its final form that can be produced from a given area under cultivation during the course of a year, taking into account the quantity of raw material required to produce a single unit of drug (e.g. one kilogram), average number of plants cultivated in the area, yield per plant, number of harvests per year and other relevant factors.

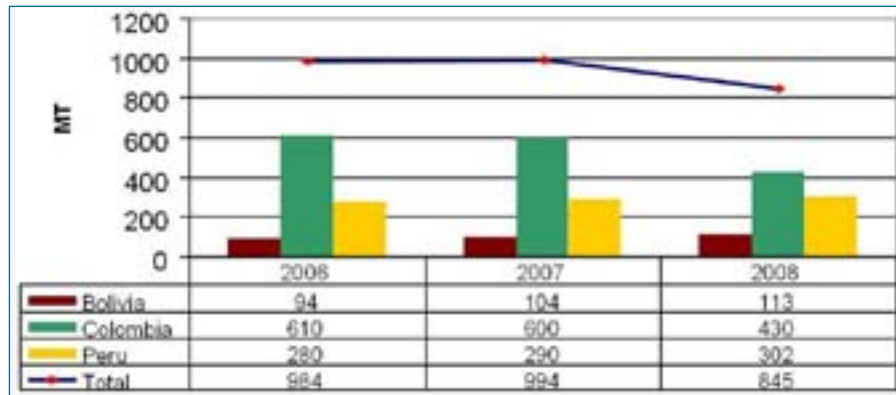


Graphic 6: Distribution of coca cultivation in the hemisphere, 2006-2009



Graphic 7 shows that in 2008, the potential production of cocaine was 845 metric tons, demonstrating a decrease of 15% compared to 2007. Colombia recorded the highest percentage of potential production, followed by Peru and Bolivia.

Graphic 7: Potential cocaine production in the hemisphere, 2006-2008



Note: 2009 data for the potential production of cocaine was only provided by Colombia.

For the years 2006-2009, progress in Bolivia’s main indicators is provided in Table 7. The area of coca cultivation increased by 12%, matched by a 14% rise in dry coca leaf production. Potential cocaine production figures are not available for 2009, although 2008 saw an increase of 20% compared to 2006.



Table 7: Area and production of coca in Bolivia, 2006-2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Surface area planted with coca (ha)	27,500	28,900	30,500	30,900
Production of dry coca leaves (MT)	48,000	51,000	54,000	54,628
Potential production of pure cocaine (MT)	94	104	113	NA

NA: Not available.

Bolivia has a formal program to reduce coca cultivation, and implements forced manual eradication in unauthorized areas (national parks and Yapacani), as well as voluntary manual rationing in areas of traditional cultivation.

Colombia's primary indicators on coca are presented in Table 8. The cultivated area decreased 13% between 2006 and 2009, and in this same period, potential cocaine production decreased 33%.

Table 8: Area and production of coca in Colombia, 2006-2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Surface area planted with coca (ha)	77,870	98,899	80,953	68,025
Production of dry coca leaves (MT)	567,400	525,300	389,571	343,600
Potential production of pure cocaine (MT)	610	600	430	410

Table 9 provides the indicators for Peru. For the years 2006-2009, the country registered a 17% increase in the area of coca cultivation, and for the years 2006-2008, potential cocaine production increased 8%. The country monitors replanting through field monitoring, in accordance with the Annual Eradication Plan; estimated replanting varies between 20% and 30% of the eradicated surface area.

Table 9: Coca cultivation and production in Peru, 2006-2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Surface area planted with coca (ha)	51,400	53,700	56,100	59,900
Production of dry coca leaves (MT)	114,100	116,800	122,300	128,000
Potential production of pure cocaine (MT)	280	290	302	NA

NA: Not available.

The country implements forced manual eradication of coca, cannabis and poppy, as well as voluntary manual eradication for coca, the latter used from 2003 until 2007.

The countries that reported areas of poppy cultivation are Colombia and Mexico. Colombia reported that it had detected 1,023 hectares in 2006 and only 356 hectares in 2009. In this regard, in Mexico, 17,300 hectares were detected in 2006, decreasing to 15,195 hectares in 2009.



The strategies adopted by Colombia and Mexico to reduce the cultivation of poppy include aerial spraying and forced manual eradication, through the implementation of formal programs. In both countries, forced manual eradication is the method most often used.

Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru did not provide data on the extent of poppy cultivation, however, they did report on poppy eradication during the period under evaluation.

During the period 2007-2009, the number of illicit drug production laboratories destroyed reached 37,900, of which 10,421 produced synthetic substances and 27,479 produced drugs of natural origin.

For the Fifth Evaluation Round, the destruction of methamphetamine (10,286), cocaine paste and base (26,365), cocaine hydrochloride (1,081) and ecstasy (56) laboratories is noted. To that end, Table 10 shows the number of laboratories destroyed, by region, from 2007–2009.

Table 10: Illicit drug laboratories destroyed throughout the hemisphere, 2007-2009

Type of laboratory	North America	Central America	Caribbean	South America	Total
Synthetic Drugs					
Amphetamine	7		1	2	10
Ephedrine	3				3
Gamma-Hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)	16				16
Ketamine			1		1
Ecstasy (MDMA)	53	1		2	56
Methcathinone	4				4
Crystal Meth	32				32
Methamphetamines	10,282		1	3	10,286
Phencyclidine (PCP)	13				13
Subtotals	10,410	1	3	7	10,421
Drugs of Natural Origin					
Cocaine hydrochloride	12		1	1,068	1,081
Crack			1	1	2
Heroine	8			13	21
Marijuana	9				9
Cocaine paste and base				26,365	26,365
Hashish oil			1		1
Subtotals	29	–	3	27,447	27,489
Totals	10,439	1	6	27,454	37,900



III.2. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development ³

For the years 2006-2009, 46 alternative, integral and sustainable development programs of varying scope were carried out in the hemisphere to promote licit economic opportunities and improved living conditions for those populations exposed to economies that promote the illicit cultivation of plants containing alkaloids. These programs were implemented in 11 countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in South America; Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia in the Caribbean; Mexico in North America; and Guatemala in Central America.

Table 11: Number of countries implementing alternative development programs or activities

Area	Nº of countries that have implemented alternative development programs or activities	Nº of countries that have not implemented alternative development programs or activities
South America	4	6
America Central	1	4
America del Norte	1	2
Caribbean	5	10
Total hemisphere	11	22

In the four Andean countries, 12 alternative development programs aimed at generating economic alternatives to coca cultivation were implemented, while programs in Ecuador included the element of illicit coca crop prevention. In the Caribbean sub-region, Guatemala and Mexico, the alternative development programs supported initiatives aimed at reducing marijuana crops, as well as promoting viable economic alternatives for populations at risk of becoming involved in illicit activities in rural areas affected by illicit drug trafficking.

In general, the alternative development programs carried out in the hemisphere aimed to strengthen producer organizations, support licit production activities, create and maintain social and economic infrastructure, and improve market access conditions. Some countries, such as Colombia, Peru and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, incorporate complementary measures into their alternative development programs with a view to mitigating the environmental impact.

Peru, Colombia, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines reported that their integral and sustainable alternative development programs are evaluated vis-à-vis monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which periodically measure the progress made toward the proposed goals and targets. In the remaining countries, the lack of evaluation mechanisms needs to be addressed.

³ In September 2008, the Group of Experts on Alternative Development was established in Lima. This Group was created during the Forty-second Regular Session of CICAD as a tool for expanding existing alternative development programs, and for formulating and developing public policies on the management of such programs. Additionally, the Expert Group has developed a Good Practices Guide and other supporting documentation for countries involved in alternative development.



III.3. Pharmaceutical Products

The monitoring and control of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic and psychotropic substances are included within international treaties, which establish measures to ensure the availability of these products for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their abuse and diversion for other purposes. These aspects are also duly covered in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy.

In this regard, it is important that countries exercise strict supervision over pharmaceutical products that contain narcotic and psychotropic substances. These measures should address substantive issues, such as appropriate legislation and administrative regulations that are adapted to the changing situation and to new trends, as well as the provision of ongoing training and information for inter-governmental staff responsible for implementing the appropriate regulatory framework.

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, regional efforts to update the regulatory framework on narcotic and psychotropic substances used for medical purposes have been noteworthy. In this regard, 17 countries issued new regulations to control and monitor pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in international conventions, while new laws were passed in five countries to control ephedrine and pseudoephedrine with the aim of preventing their diversion to clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

However, additional mechanisms are required in order to ensure the full implementation of this regulatory framework at the operational level. In this regard, automated information management systems are needed in most countries for the control of these products, as well as for recording the application of administrative sanctions for infractions and penal sanctions for offenses established in the relevant regulatory framework. Similarly, these systems should include information on inspections and verifications of public and private entities that are subject to control.

With respect to seizures, 15 countries in North America, South America and Central America reported on seized pharmaceutical products in terms of quantities and types of controlled substances, which vary from one country to another. These include primarily tranquilizers, such as benzodiazepines like diazepam, alprazolam and clonazepam, and others containing opioids, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone and morphine. In lesser volumes, seizures of stimulants, such as methylphenidate, and anorexigens such as amfepramone, phentermine and mazindol, were also recorded.

During the 2007-2009 period, a 52% decrease was recorded in the volume of seizures of pharmaceutical products containing opioids, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone and morphine, compared with the previous period. Nevertheless, the number of countries reporting seizures in their territories increased to seven (Colombia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the United States of America and Uruguay).



Table 12: Seizures of oxycodone, hydrocodone and morphine

	2004-2006 (doses)	2007-2009 (doses)
Oxycodone	1,602,633	829,866
Hydrocodone	1,314,596	581,878
Morphine	28,938	17,232
Total	2,946,167	1,428,976

Special mention should be made of the increased quantities of prepared pharmaceutical products that were seized in tablet and capsule form containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which are currently considered the main sources of initial prime material for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. During the 2007-2009 period, nine countries reported seizures of pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in quantities totaling more than 25 million tablets.

Table 13: Seizures of pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, 2007-2009

	2007 (tablets/capsules)	2008 (tablets/capsules)	2009 (tablets/capsules)
Belize	-	10,540,000 pseudoephedrine	-
Canada	-	20,056 ephedrine	-
Dominican Republic	-	819,500 pseudoephedrine	1,332,299 pseudoephedrine
El Salvador	104,787 anti-flu - pseudoephedrine	376,991 pseudoephedrine	5,652,120 pseudoephedrine
Guatemala	-	421 pseudoephedrine	-
Mexico	-	7,500 ephedrine 4,300 pseudoephedrine	3,002 ephedrine 6,056,238 pseudoephedrine
Nicaragua	-	37,498 pseudoephedrine	-
Peru	119,700 pseudoephedrine	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	169,362 pseudoephedrine
Total	224,487 tablets	11,806,266 tablets	13,213,021 tablets

In order to effectively address the prevention and control of the diversion of pharmaceutical products, countries should provide information and training on a regular basis, in keeping with the ever-changing reality of the multiple types of substances and the various forms of diversion. Moreover, these efforts should be aimed at officials from different fields who share responsibilities specific to this type of control, such as healthcare personnel, customs officials, police and the judiciary. In this context, it is important that the availability of training be expanded in some



regions in order to meet the demand, according to the data recorded during the evaluation period.

Table 14: Training to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, 2007-2009

	Training provided	Training not provided	Does not report
South America	9	1	-
Central America	3	2	-
North America	3	-	-
Caribbean	4	8	3
Total hemisphere	19	11	3

Most countries incorporate administrative and penal sanctions into their regulatory framework, but in practice, and in accordance with the information from the Fourth Evaluation Round, the vast majority of countries fails to apply sanctions of any type, or do not record this type of information.

III.4. Controlled Chemical Substances

Notable progress has been achieved since the last evaluation round in the area of regional monitoring of controlled chemical substances. All countries of the hemisphere have now ratified the United Nations Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, an instrument addressing, particularly in Article 12, the illicit traffic and the control and monitoring of substances frequently used for the illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

During the evaluation period, 12 countries have issued new regulations, half of which focus on the control of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and methamphetamines; and the other half of which address the incorporation of substances on the lists of those subject to control or new regulations.

As part of their commitments, the member states need to avail themselves not only of the appropriate regulatory framework, but also of an administrative structure that will enable them to apply such controls to all persons and companies engaged in the manufacture or distribution of such substances; to monitor licensed establishments that perform those activities; to issue licenses or special permits for import, export or re-export; and to prevent companies from accumulating quantities of these substances that exceed the amounts required for the normal execution of commercial activities in prevailing market conditions.

Additionally, each member state should establish and maintain an automated system that will enable the management of the large amounts of data required to monitor national and international trade of controlled substances, facilitating the detection of suspicious transactions. Many countries still lack systems that, in addition to these features, also meet safety and confidentiality requirements for data processing.



Member states use pre-export notifications to detect and prevent the diversion of chemical products. During the Fifth Round of the MEM, 16 countries reported a total of 68,454 export transactions and 12,180 pre-export notifications, of which 75 were not approved by the importing country.

The following Table details the aforementioned transactions:

Table 15: Number of exports made, pre-export notifications sent, and notifications not approved, 2007–2009

Exporting country	N° of exports completed			N° of Pre-export Notifications sent			N° of Pre-export Notifications not approved		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
South America									
Argentina	374	370	288	374	370	288	-	-	-
Brazil	4,162	3,037	4,520	431	367	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	204 ⁴	140 ⁵	-	483	711	-	-	-
Colombia	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	79	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Ecuador	8	6	10	8	6	10	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Paraguay	3	53	20	3	53	20	-	-	-
Peru	186	291	246	128	277	246	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Uruguay	413	403	320	86	75	79	-	-	-
Venezuela	168	181	178	166	177	176	-	-	-
Total South America	5,314	4,545	5,722	1,196	1,808	1,609	-	-	-
Central America									
Costa Rica	3	13	5	4	6	2	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,076	1,188	675	77	54	7	-	1	-
Guatemala	-	1	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	22	15	18	22	15	18	-	3	2
Total Central America	1,101	1,217	746	103	75	27	-	4	2
North America									
Canada	281	217	114	401	360	290	10	16	19
Mexico	812	875	908	158	13	203	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
USA	16,870	18,309	11,122	2,644	1,431	1,561	7	9	8
Total North America	17,963	19,401	12,144	3,203	1,804	2,054	17	25	27
Caribbean									
Dominican Republic	93	126	82	93	126	82	-	-	-
Total Caribbean	93	126	82	93	126	82	-	-	-
Total Hemisphere	24,471	25,289	18,694	4,595	3,813	3,772	17	29	29

n.r.: Not reported

⁴ From July to December 2008

⁵ From January to August 2009



Concerning imports of chemicals, 26 countries reported a total of 64,020 imports and 13,404 notifications. However, it should be noted that only 78% of the pre-notifications (PN) received were answered in a timely manner, showing a need for increased efforts to meet the requirements, in order to fully implement this control mechanism. In this regard, the 2008 UN Security Council Resolution 1817 urges the governments that have not done so to register and use the Online Pre-Export Notification system (PEN), to ensure real-time secure data exchange.

The following Table provides information on pre-export notifications and use of the pre-notification mechanism, by region, from 2007 - 2009.

Table 16: Number of pre-export notifications received, not approved, timely responses sent, and investigations initiated, 2007-2009

	# of Pre-export Notifications received	# of timely responses sent	# of Pre-export Notifications Rejected	# of investigations initiated
South America	3,556	2,950	38	20
Central America	1,180	899	55	11
North America	8,078	6,439	140	123
Caribbean	590	214	16	15 ⁶
Total Hemisphere	13,404	10,502	249	169

In addition to current administrative measures to monitor and prevent the potential diversion of substances, the guidelines provide for the seizure of any substance included in national or international control lists that was illegally diverted to or produced for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

During the period under evaluation, 13 countries reported seizures of acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetone and potassium permanganate. Acetone seizures show a decrease for the Fifth Evaluation Round, compared to the Fourth Round (6,105,185 liters). Similarly, potassium permanganate seizures (216,652 kg) are equal to 43% of the total seized in the previous Round (503,295 kg).

Table 17: Seizures of acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetone and potassium permanganate, 2007-2009

	Acetic anhydride (lt)	Acetic acid (lt)	Acetone (lt)	Potassium permanganate (kg)
Argentina	-	1	2,355	388
Bolivia	-	30,316	71,951	3,481
Brazil	3	4,465	57,758	211
Canada	-	-	2,378	-
Chile	-	-	96	12
Colombia	4,709	-	3,999,424	206,754
Ecuador	-	-	2,285	1,255
Mexico	3,278	5,091	23,808	10

6 Including eight investigations reported by Trinidad and Tobago for the years 2006-2009.



Paraguay	-		498	-
Peru	-	-	132,993	3,792
USA	-	-	14,171	16
Uruguay	-	-	62	3
Venezuela	-	-	112,138	730
Total Hemisphere	7,990	39,873	4,419,917	216,652

The manufacture of synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine has been a growing regional problem. In the period 2007-2009, 15 countries reported the seizure of 39,993 kg of ephedrine and 45,082 kg of pseudoephedrine. These quantities, if manufactured in clandestine laboratories, represent millions of street doses of methamphetamine hydrochloride.

Table 18: Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, 2007-2009

	Ephedrine (kg)	Pseudoephedrine (kg)
Argentina	14,824	-
Bolivia	1	-
Brazil	-	47
Canada*	708	195
Chile	1,187	-
Costa Rica	-	462
Dominican Republic*	-	222
El Salvador*	3	101
Guatemala	7	18,258
Mexico*	7,721	18,299
Panama	10,127	-
Paraguay	137	-
Peru*	-	108
USA	5,278	7,019
Venezuela*	-	371
Total Hemisphere	39,993	45,082

* The section on pharmaceutical products includes seizures of large amounts of pharmaceutical preparations, in the form of tablets or capsules, containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, according to reports from Belize, Canada, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela. However, there is a marked decrease in quantities seized for this period compared to the previous evaluation round.

Specifically, on the issue of synthetic drugs, four countries of the Andean Community participate in the project "Support for the Andean Community in the area of synthetic drugs," DROSICAN. The objectives of the project include developing objective, reliable and comparable data to give member states a more complete perspective, in order to help them develop public policies to prevent and control the potential effects of the supply and demand of illicit synthetic drugs in their countries.

With respect to human resources, 22 countries offer training on topics such as the control and prevention of diversion of chemicals. Eight of these countries are in South America, four in



Central America, three in North America, and seven in the Caribbean. In some of these countries, the training is provided with the full participation of public officials from the agencies involved, such as health, customs, police, judges and prosecutors, to facilitate and promote multi-disciplinary and concerted efforts.

On the issue of penalties for crimes related to chemicals, only 12 countries reported the application of administrative sanctions and 10 imposed penal sanctions.

Table 19: Sanctions applied for the diversion of chemical substances, 2007-2009

	Administrative	Penal	Total
South America			
Argentina	435	1	436
Bolivia	508	-	508
Chile	27	49	76
Colombia	164	-	164
Ecuador	-	1,141	1,141
Paraguay	-	6	6
Peru	313	-	313
Uruguay	1	1	2
Venezuela	5	93	98
Total South America	1,453	1,291	2,744
Central America			
Costa Rica	30	-	30
El Salvador	6	-	6
Guatemala	-	6	6
Panama	60	-	60
Total Central America	96	6	102
North America			
Canada	2	-	2
USA	196	338	534
Total North America	198	338	536
Caribbean			
Barbados	-	259	259
Dominican Republic	-	4	4
Total Caribbean	-	263	263
Total Hemisphere	1,747	1,898	3,645



In this area of chemical control, there still remain the constraints presented in the previous evaluation period due to the challenges faced in preventing diversion without affecting the legitimate industrial and commercial activities which are necessary in all countries.

Member states have expressed the need to increase training opportunities for all public officials involved in the control mechanism, and the need for automated systems that enable the integrated management of all data generated throughout administrative and law enforcement government agencies.



CHAPTER IV

Control Measures

“Supply reduction programs should focus on preventing the illicit manufacture of both synthetic and plant-based drugs, including the adoption of appropriate domestic controls over precursors, measures to control the international trade in precursors chemicals, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures aimed at preventing the manufacture and trafficking of such substances.” 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy

IV.1. Illicit Drug Trafficking

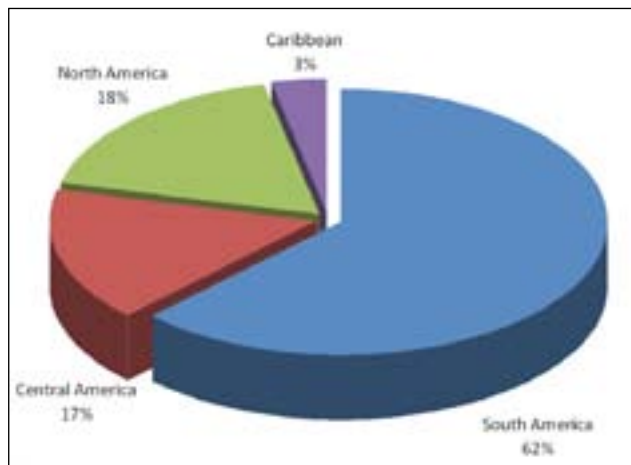
In the period 2007-2009, the countries of the Americas reported greater quantities of cocaine seized. In 2007, 402.7 metric tons of cocaine were seized, in 2008, 479.8 metric tons, and in 2009, 550.6 metric tons.

Table 20: Cocaine seizures in the hemisphere, 2007-2009

Type of drug	Cocaine HCl (kg)			
	2007	2008	2009	Total
South America	223,420	323,761	348,144	895,325
Central America	72,125	80,140	84,832	237,097
North America	101,815	70,192	79,879	251,887
Caribbean	5,338	5,702	37,755	48,796
Hemispheric Total	402,699	479,796	550,610	1,433,104

As in previous periods, there were cocaine seizures in nearly all countries of the hemisphere, with the greatest volume of cocaine seized in South America (62%), followed by North America (18%), Central America (17%), and the Caribbean (3%).

Graphic 8: Distribution of cocaine seizures in the hemisphere, 2007-2009

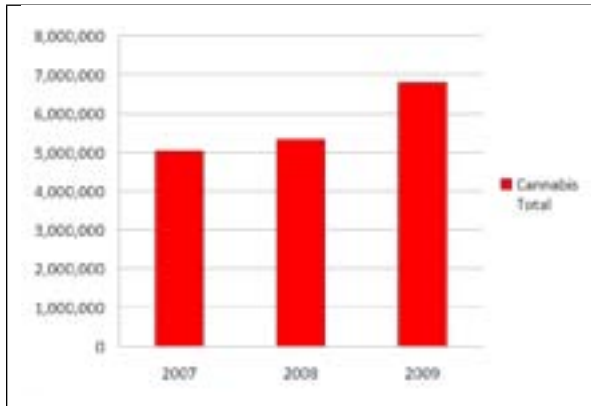




There was also a significant increase in seizures of cannabis in comparison with previous years, from 5,041 metric tons seized in 2007 to 6,797 metric tons in 2009. The increase was sharper from 2008 to 2009.

At the regional level, the largest volumes of cannabis seizures were in North America (66%) and South America (32%), as shown in graph 10:

Graphic 9: Cannabis seizures in the hemisphere, 2007-2009 (kg)



Graphic 10: Distribution of cannabis seizures in the hemisphere, 2007-2009

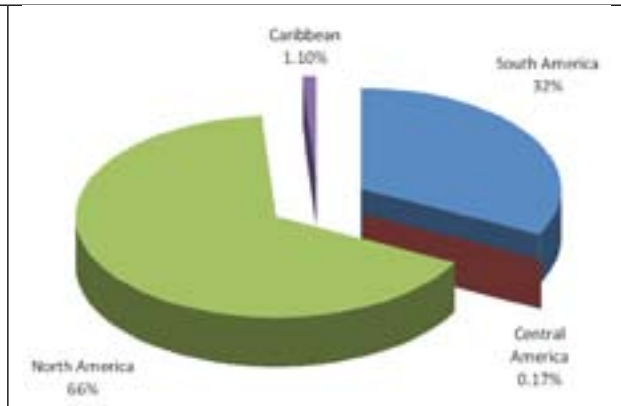


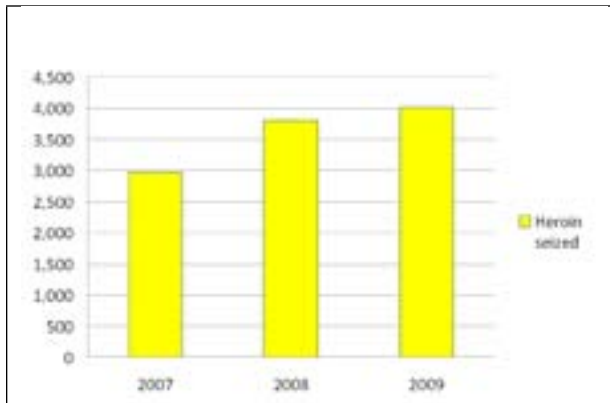
Table 21: Cannabis seizures in the hemisphere, 2007-2009

Type of drug	Cannabis (kg)			
	2007	2008	2009	Total
South America	998,122	1,992,783	2,570,915	5,561,821
Central America	12,306	8,706	8,715	29,727
North America	3,974,834	3,234,940	4,175,402	11,385,176
Caribbean	56,392	90,057	42,611	189,061
Hemispheric Total	5,041,654	5,326,486	6,797,643	17,165,785

Twenty countries in the hemisphere reported seizures of heroin and opium derivatives, with the largest amounts being registered in the following six countries: Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela and the United States of America. In the period 2007-2009, there was a shift in the downward trend that had started in 2002, with an increase for 2007, 2008 and 2009 (2,968 kg, 3,806 kg and 4,013 kg, respectively).



Graphic 11: Seizures of heroin in the hemisphere 2007-2009 (kg)



Graphic 12: Distribution of seizures of heroin in the hemisphere, 2007-2009 (kg)

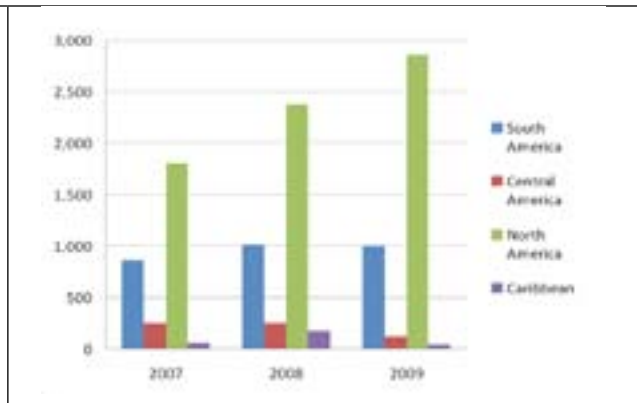


Table 22: Seizures of heroin in the hemisphere, 2007-2009

Type of drug	Heroin (kg)			
	2007	2008	2009	Total
South America	861	1,010	1,002	2,874
Central America	248	247	121	616
North America	1,805	2,375	2,851	7,031
Caribbean	54	174	39	267
Hemispheric total	2,968	3,806	4,013	10,788

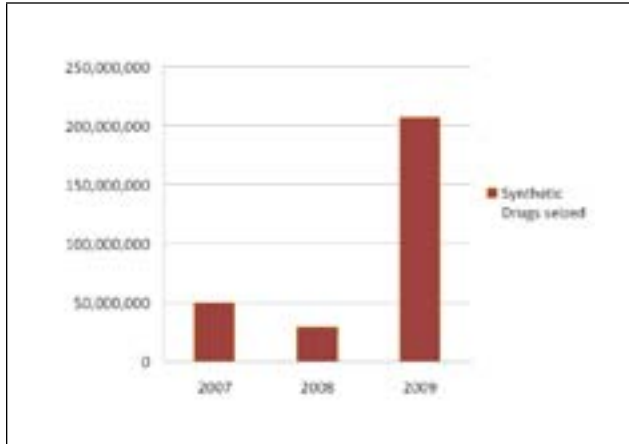
At the regional level, North America reported the largest seizures of heroin, with a growing and sustained trend of seizures of this drug, followed by South America.

Likewise, statistics on seizures of synthetic drugs such as ecstasy, amphetamines, and methamphetamines, indicate a sharp increase in 2009 compared to a downward trend in the previous years. In 2007, seizures of synthetic drugs totaled 49.8 million units; in 2008, 29.6 million; and in 2009, 207.1 million⁷. Two-thirds of the seizures of these drugs occurred in North America, as shown in graph 14:

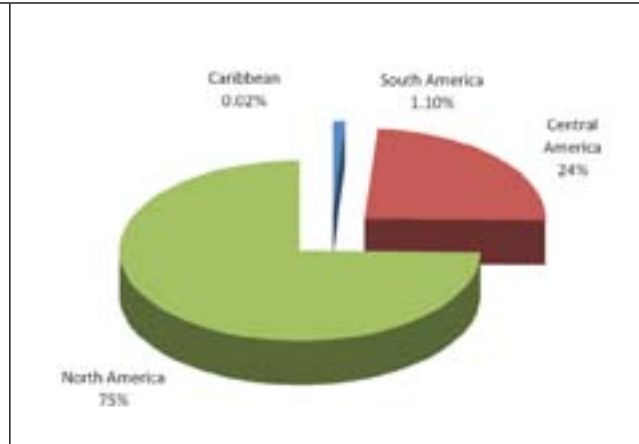
⁷ For those countries reporting seizures of synthetic drugs by weight, a conversion of 2,000 units per kilogram was used, taking as an average 0.5 grams per tablet.



Graphic 13: Seizures of synthetic drugs in the hemisphere, 2007-2009 (N° of units)



Graphic 14: Distribution of seizures of synthetic drugs in the hemisphere, 2007-2009



Twenty-five countries reported data for convictions for crimes linked to illicit drug trafficking. The highest numbers were as follows: the United States of America convicted 97,968 persons; Colombia, 47,419; Canada, 29,655; Chile, 29,032; and Peru, 14,567.

It is important to note that the national legislation of most countries provides for sanctions with increased penalties for public officials who commit the crime of illicit drug trafficking.

Regarding the control of drug sales over the Internet, the United States of America is the only country in the hemisphere that has specific laws in place to suppress this type of crime. However, 14 countries, most of which are in South America, have laws or general regulations to prevent and control drug trafficking over the Internet.

All OAS countries have implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS). A total of 29 countries reported an average of 93% of ports in full compliance with the ISPS.

Table 23: Countries that have implemented the ISPS code, number of ports and percentage, 2007-2009

Region/ Country	Have implemented ISPS?	N° of ports	Percentage of all ports	
			Percentage of all ports	Does not report
South America				
Argentina	Yes		100	
Bolivia	Yes			X
Brazil	Yes	216	95	
Chile	Yes		100	
Colombia	Yes		100	
Ecuador	Yes		85	
Paraguay	Yes			X



Peru	Yes		71	
Uruguay	Yes		90	
Venezuela	Yes		100	
Total South America	10	216	93%	2
Central America				
Costa Rica	Yes		100	
El Salvador	Yes		100	
Guatemala	Yes		100	
Nicaragua	Yes	5	71	
Panama	Yes			X
Total Central America	5	5	93%	1
North America				
Canada	Yes		100	
United States of America	Yes		100	
Mexico	Yes		87	
Total North America	3	0	96%	0
Caribbean				
Antigua and Barbuda	Yes		100	
The Bahamas	Yes		100	
Barbados	Yes		100	
Belize	Yes		100	
Dominica	Yes		100	
Grenada	Yes		100	
Guyana	Yes	38	75	
Haiti	Yes			X
Jamaica	Yes		100	
Dominican Rep.	Yes		67	
St Kitts and Nevis	Yes		100	
St Lucia	Yes		90	
St Vincent and the Gren.	Yes		60	
Suriname	Yes		100	
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes		100	
Total Caribbean	15	38	92%	1
Total Hemisphere	33	259		4
Average percentage			93%	



IV.2. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Twenty-six countries have national laws or regulations in place that criminalize the illicit trafficking in and manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

In this regard, it is important to emphasize that 28 countries in the hemisphere have laws in place that regulate and establish administrative controls over transactions between persons (natural persons or legal entities), from the initial transfer to the end user, including, where appropriate, different users of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Legislation in 23 countries in the hemisphere includes provisions regulating the marking of firearms at the time of manufacture, for importation, or for official use after seizure or confiscation, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, 1997.

A total of 29 countries have information mechanisms in place to promote inter-institutional and international cooperation to effectively control activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Of the 27 national registers on import, export and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials in the hemisphere, only 19 are computerized.

The computerization of data will ensure greater sustainability of information given that, to date, only 18 countries in the hemisphere maintain records for a period of more than ten years, the period of time specified in the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, 23 countries of the hemisphere reported having a database or a national register on the confiscation of firearms and materials. However, only five countries reported having a register on arms transfers between individuals that monitors from the initial sale and beyond.

Progress has been made in developing databases and national records on firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. However, it has also been acknowledged that countries in the hemisphere experience difficulties in identifying links that might exist between illicit activities carried out with such firearms and materials and drug trafficking, given that only 11 member states provided data in that regard.

Information on seizures provided by countries in the hemisphere for the Fifth Evaluation Round indicates that in 2007, 6,532 firearms were seized, while in 2009, this figure rose to 16,152. Moreover, 268,158 rounds of ammunition were seized in 2007, rising to 887,152 in 2009.

As for the forfeitures recorded during the Fifth Evaluation Round, it was reported that 5,692 firearms were forfeited in 2007, while this figure rose to 12,445 in 2009. In addition, in 2007, 235,349 rounds of ammunition were forfeited, increasing to 839,641 rounds in 2009.



IV.3. Money Laundering

The MEM seeks to evaluate the existence of legal and institutional frameworks for the prevention and control of money laundering. In the Fifth Evaluation Round, all CICAD/OAS member states have national legislation in place that criminalizes money laundering.

During the evaluation period, the number of countries with legislation in place that allows for the use of special investigative techniques has also increased. However, in five countries, CICAD recommends incorporating the use of special investigative techniques, such as undercover operations, electronic surveillance, use of informants or controlled delivery, among others, into their national legislation.

All the countries that were evaluated are members of at least one of the following international financial action organizations responsible for controlling money laundering: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD).

Table 24: Participation in financial action organizations to control money laundering, 2007-2009

	GAFI	GAFIC	GAFISUD	Last year of evaluation
South America				
Argentina	X		X	2004 ⁸
Bolivia			X	2006
Brazil	X		X	2004 ⁹
Chile			X	2006
Colombia			X	2008
Ecuador			X	2007
Paraguay			X	2008
Peru			X	2008
Uruguay			X	2009
Venezuela		X		2009
Central America				
Costa Rica ¹⁰		X		2006
El Salvador		X		2009
Guatemala		X		2004
Nicaragua		X		2009
Panama ¹¹		X		2006
North America				
Canada	X			2008

⁸ The last evaluation was conducted in 2004 and subsequently, a follow-up process was finalized in 2007.

⁹ Evaluation carried out by the FATF.

¹⁰ As of 2010, Costa Rica is a member of GAFISUD.

¹¹ As of 2010, Panama is a member of GAFISUD.



Mexico	X		X	2008 ¹²
United States of America	X			2006
Caribbean				
Antigua and Barbuda		X		2007
The Bahamas		X		2007
Barbados		X		2006
Belize		X		2006
Dominica		X		2009
Dominican Republic		X		2006
Grenada		X		2008
Guyana		X		2004
Haiti		X		2008
Jamaica		X		2005
St Kitts and Nevis		X		2009
St Lucia		X		2008
St Vincent and the Gren.		X		2010
Suriname		X		2009
Trinidad and Tobago		X		2005

The sectors and activities subject to the obligation of reporting suspicious transactions and the establishment of administrative controls to prevent money laundering are provided for in the legislation of all countries. Nevertheless, it came to light during the Fifth Evaluation Round that in 18 countries this legislation does not include the totality of sectors and activities established, including: lawyers, accountants, notaries, real estate agents, casinos and off-shore banks, among others, and therefore recommendations were made to expand this legislation.

With one exception, all the countries being evaluated have a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to address money laundering. These entities are responsible for receiving (and authorized to request), analyzing and informing the competent authorities of financial information relating to funds that are suspected of having a criminal origin.

The FIUs in most countries are members of the Egmont Group, an international network for exchanging information, knowledge and technology in order to combat money laundering. However, in seven countries, FIUs are not part of the Egmont Group.

With respect to specific conditions that facilitate access to information protected by confidentiality norms in money laundering cases, such as bank secrecy and other confidentiality or secrecy agreements, only three countries reported that they have administrative or legal limitations in place related to bank secrecy.

In the Fifth Evaluation Round, most countries have adopted legislation that includes asset seizure and confiscation. In addition, some countries do not have a specific entity or mechanism

¹² Evaluation conducted by the FATF.



responsible for the management and disposition of funds, although in some countries, this role is carried out by state institutions linked to the issue.

With regard to the capacity to compile data, several countries experience difficulties in collecting and recording data on investigations initiated in money laundering cases, legal proceedings, and the number of persons charged and convicted. However, there are countries that do maintain this type of information.

IV.4. Judicial Cooperation

The international conventions provide a standardized framework through which to promote international cooperation in national efforts to confront the global drug problem.

The Fifth Evaluation Round has demonstrated that 32 countries have provisions for reciprocal judicial assistance, and 15 countries are able to recover assets forfeited abroad.

A total of 31 countries have an authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests, and the same number of countries allows extradition for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. Although the majority of countries allow the extradition of their nationals, there are seven countries that do not allow such extraditions for money laundering and illicit drug trafficking.

The national law of most of the countries provides for a person whose extradition has been denied in a money laundering or illicit drug trafficking case to be tried in a national court.

With regard to bank secrecy, the majority of member states have reported that it is not an obstacle in providing reciprocal judicial assistance.



CHAPTER V

Recommendations assigned to member states

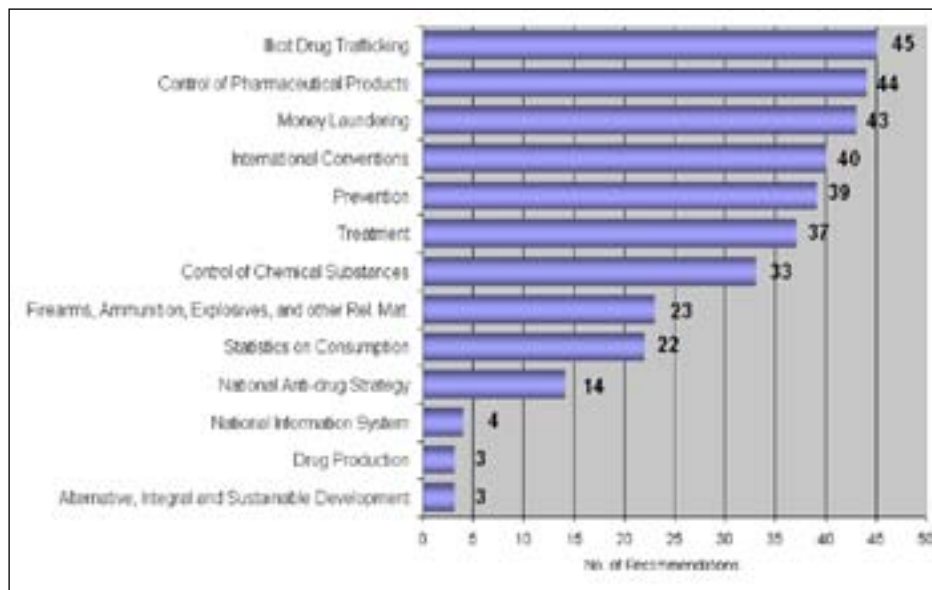
V.1. General Overview

For the purpose of supporting member states, CICAD, through the MEM process, assigned a total of 350 recommendations in this Round's national reports, distributed among the 33 participating OAS member states. Based on the number of recommendations assigned, the MEM evaluation indicates that countries need to strengthen their anti-drug policies primarily in the following :

- Control of illicit drug trafficking (45 recommendations)
- Control of pharmaceutical products (44 recommendations)
- Money laundering control (43 recommendations)
- Ratification of the international conventions recommended by the MEM (40 recommendations)
- Implementation of drug use prevention programs, evaluation and expansion of the coverage of existing programs (39 recommendations)

Graphic 15 illustrates all the assigned recommendations in the 13 thematic areas of drug control evaluated by the MEM.

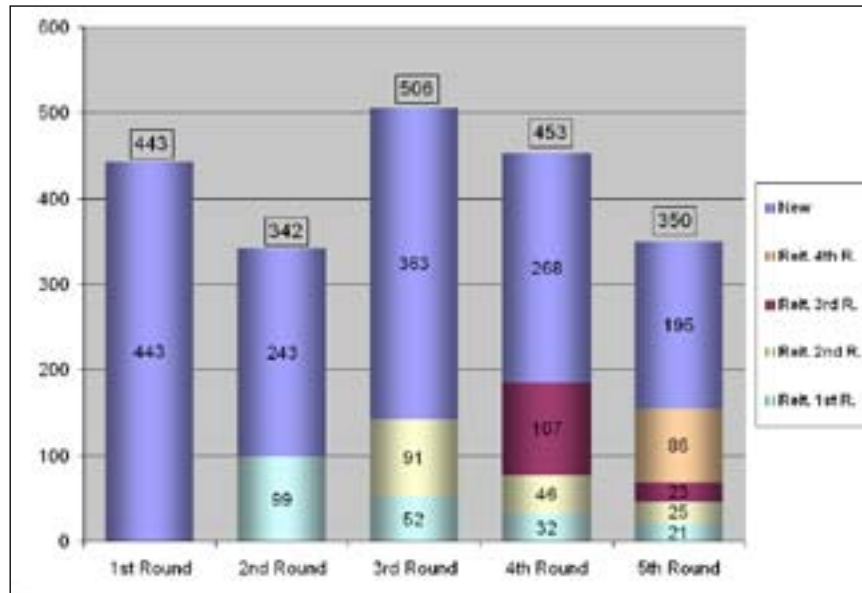
**Graphic 15: Recommendations assigned by thematic area
in the 5th Evaluation Round**



However, notwithstanding the aforementioned breakdown of the recommendations assigned by CICAD, 38% are related to control measures, 28% to demand reduction, 24% to supply reduction, and 17% to institutional strengthening. This indicates that countries need to carry out activities to suppress the drug problem in all areas.



Graphic 16: Total recommendations assigned in the five evaluation rounds



Based on the analysis of the recommendations, almost 70% of the recommendations are focused on control measures. The next largest category is demand reduction.

The MEM identified the following actions that need to be implemented to strengthen national policies in member states.

V.2. Recommendations on Institutional Strengthening

Within this area, accession to or ratification of the international conventions recommended by the MEM in the area of drug control was the action most recommended in the Fifth Round. The specific topics reflect, in order of numeric relevance, the need to:

- 1) Accede to or ratify the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992);
- 2) Accede to or ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003);
- 3) Accede to or ratify the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000);
- 4) Approve national anti-drug plans or strategies that serve as the framework for all anti-drug activities;



- 5) Accede to or ratify the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000);
- 6) Establish or strengthen national anti-drug authorities.

V.3. Recommendations on Demand Reduction

The specific topics in the demand reduction area reflect, in order of numeric relevance, the need to:

- 1) Implement, evaluate and expand coverage of drug prevention programs targeting different at-risk populations in each country;
- 2) Establish official operating standards for specialized treatment facilities that provide drug abuse treatment;
- 3) Establish official registers on the number of cases treated in drug treatment facilities;
- 4) Carry out surveys to estimate the magnitude of drug use in the secondary school and general populations;
- 5) Establish official licensing procedures for the operation of specialized treatment facilities that provide services for persons with problems associated with drug use.

V.4. Recommendations on Supply Reduction

In this area, recommendations linked with the control of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances predominated, and the specific topics reflect, in order of numeric relevance, the need to:

- 1) Establish integrated systems to facilitate the control and prevention of the diversion of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances;
- 2) Expand the coverage of training courses for public and private sector officials responsible for the handling and control of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances, allowing for better follow-up on inspection and audits;
- 3) Develop or enact laws and regulations to control the diversion of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances, in accordance with international conventions;
- 4) Establish registry systems on the number of penal sanctions applied for non-compliance with laws and regulations related to controlled chemical substances.



V.5. Recommendations on Control Measures

Within this area, the need to prevent and suppress the use of Internet services for illicit drug trafficking was one of the greatest weaknesses for countries. The specific topics reflect, in order of numeric relevance, the need to:

- 1) Carry out research and training activities related to the prevention and control of the illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet, which will enable countries to identify their regulatory and operative needs;
- 2) Establish national registries to consolidate data on the number of public officials formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking;
- 3) Expand the list of subjects obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports, as well as the procedures used in special investigation techniques, to prevent money laundering crimes;
- 4) Establish national registries for the importation, exportation, transit, seizure and forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, linked with narcotrafficking (relevant topic in the whole hemisphere);
- 5) Expand specialized training for officials responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking;
- 6) Establish legislation requiring the marking of firearms for their importation and official use after confiscation or forfeiture;
- 7) Establish entities for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited in money laundering offenses.



CONCLUSIONS

Institutional Strengthening

National Anti-drug Plans

The existence of National Anti-drug Plans or Strategies has been viewed as an important tool enabling countries to manage anti-drug initiatives. During the evaluation period, 18 countries reported the existence of a current Plan, while 15 countries did not have current plans or did not provide information.

Thirty-one member states have Anti-drug Commissions / Authorities, while two countries do not have agencies with this specific mandate. The allocation of adequate financial resources is critical to the efficient operation of these National Anti-drug Authorities. In that regard, 27 of the countries with a national anti-drug authority reported that there is a direct annual budget assigned to them.

International Conventions

In this Fifth Round of the MEM, 21 member states have signed, ratified or acceded to all of the United Nations Conventions considered relevant within the MEM framework, and 29 countries have signed, ratified or acceded to the relevant Inter-American Conventions.

Universalization of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, should be promoted, given that organized crime, as well as the increased use and trafficking of firearms and ammunition, represent a serious threat to citizens' security in some countries in the hemisphere. Thirty-one member states have ratified or acceded to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and 26 have ratified or acceded to the UN Convention against Corruption.

National Information Systems

A vital element for informed decision-making in drug control is the availability of objective, reliable and updated information systems. In this area, member states have shown progress in implementing national information networks. Twenty-eight countries reported the existence of an observatory or centralized office to collect, organize, analyze, and produce drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. However, seven of these do not have an assigned budget to carry out their functions.



Demand Reduction

Prevention

The most notable progress made in prevention is within the school-based environment. All countries of the region offered school-based drug use prevention programs during the evaluation period.

Differences continue to exist in the coverage and scope of universal school programs. In some countries, programs reach nearly the entire target population, while in others, programs are more limited. Nevertheless, the analysis demonstrates that some countries need to improve their efforts in the area of drug prevention programs, to produce tangible results. In addition, countries need to increase the evaluation of their drug use prevention programs.

In terms of training, the majority of the countries of the region report that they have offered training courses in the area of demand reduction aimed at professionals and technical personnel working in the area of addictions.

Overall, it is important to concentrate efforts on strengthening capacities to develop and implement appropriate prevention programs.

Treatment

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, two-thirds of the countries, as in the previous round, have official operating standards for specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use. In addition, two-thirds of countries have registers of treatment centers. This situation remains the same as in previous rounds, but in some countries there is intensified activity relating to programs and services offered. In most countries, these efforts are coordinated by the Ministries of Health, which are responsible for issuing regulations and monitoring compliance.

Although ongoing training has been reported, which could be linked to improved quality of services, the evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of treatment is not widely practiced in the region. Some countries lack information regarding the results of treatment, personnel qualifications and the level of satisfaction among those treated.

Drug Use Statistics

During the evaluation period, 32 countries have carried out studies to determine the prevalence of drug use in at least one specific population. For the years 2006-2009, 20 countries reported having carried out epidemiological studies in the student population, and 13 in the general population. Eight countries did not carry out any studies during this period. These surveys demonstrate that marijuana is, in this hemisphere, the most used drug within the general population, and in particular, the youth population, after alcohol and tobacco.



These surveys also indicated that the perceived risk of drug use among youths today demonstrates less concern for one-time marijuana or cocaine use and a growing perception that using these drugs on one or more occasions is not that risky.

Supply Reduction

Drug Production

During the period 2006-2009, the area of coca cultivation in the hemisphere reached an average of 166,000 hectares. For the years 2006-2008, the potential production of cocaine showed a slight decline, with an average of 940 metric tons.

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, the number of illicit drug production laboratories destroyed reached 37,900, of which more than 27,000 produced drugs of natural origin (primarily cocaine) and more than 10,000 manufactured synthetic drugs (primarily methamphetamines).

Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

For the years 2006-2009, 46 alternative, integral and sustainable development programs were carried out in 11 countries, varying in scope, to promote licit economic opportunities and improved living conditions for those populations exposed to economies that promote the illicit cultivation of coca, poppy and cannabis.

Some of these countries incorporate complementary measures into their alternative, integral and sustainable development programs with a view to mitigating the environmental impact. In addition, some reported that their programs are evaluated, but the lack of evaluation mechanisms in other countries needs to be addressed.

Pharmaceutical Products

In this area, it is important that countries exercise strict supervision over pharmaceutical products containing narcotic and psychotropic substances. During the Fifth Evaluation Round, regional efforts to update the regulatory framework on narcotic and psychotropic substances used for medical purposes have been noteworthy.

However, additional mechanisms are required in order to ensure the full implementation of this regulatory framework at the operational level. In this regard, automated information management systems are needed in most countries for the control of these products.

Furthermore, most countries incorporate administrative and penal sanctions into their regulatory framework, but in practice, and mirroring the situation found in the Fourth Evaluation Round, the vast majority of countries fails to apply sanctions of any type, or do not record this type of information.



Controlled Chemical Substances

Notable progress has been achieved during past evaluation rounds in the area of regional monitoring of controlled chemical substances. All countries of the hemisphere have now ratified the United Nations Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, an instrument addressing, particularly in Article 12, the illicit traffic and the control and monitoring of substances frequently used for the illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

There still remain the constraints presented in the previous round, because of the challenges posed in preventing chemical substance diversion without affecting the legitimate industrial and commercial activities so necessary in all countries.

Member states have expressed the need to increase training opportunities for all public officials involved in the control mechanism, and the need for automated systems that enable the integrated management of all data generated throughout administrative and law enforcement government agencies.

Additionally, the manufacture of synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine has been identified as a growing problem in many countries in the region, with 15 countries reporting the seizure of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine during this evaluation period.

Control Measures

Illicit Drug Trafficking

In the period 2007-2009, the countries of the Americas reported greater quantities of cocaine seized, with the greatest volume of cocaine seized in South America. There was also a significant increase in seizures of cannabis. At the regional level, the largest volumes of cannabis seizures were in North America. North America also reported the largest seizures of heroin, with a growing and sustained trend of seizures of this drug. Finally, statistics on seizures of synthetic drugs indicate a sharp increase in 2009 compared to a downward trend in the previous years.

Regarding the control of drug sales over the Internet, only one country in the hemisphere has specific laws in place to suppress this type of crime. Nonetheless, 14 countries, most of which are in South America, have laws or general regulations that can be applied to prevent and control drug trafficking over the Internet.

In the area of port security, all OAS countries have implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS), with an average of 93% of ports covered.



Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Twenty-six countries have national laws or regulations in place that criminalize the illicit trafficking and manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In addition, legislation in 23 countries in the hemisphere includes provisions regulating the marking of firearms, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, 1997.

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, 23 countries of the hemisphere reported having a database or a national register on the confiscation of firearms and related materials. In addition, 27 maintained national registers on the import, export and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, of which 19 are computerized.

Money Laundering

The Fifth Evaluation Round reflects that all member states have national legislation in place that criminalizes money laundering.

All the countries are members of at least one of the international financial action organizations responsible for controlling money laundering: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) or the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD).

Most countries have adopted legislation that includes asset seizure and confiscation. However, some countries do not have a specific entity or mechanism responsible for the management and disposition of funds.

Judicial Cooperation

With regard to the institutional framework that facilitates judicial cooperation among member states to suppress illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, 32 countries have provisions for reciprocal judicial assistance, of which 15 are able to recover assets forfeited abroad. In addition, 31 countries allow extradition for these crimes, and the majority of countries permit the extradition of their nationals



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