

DEPARTMENT OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY

The Department of Multidimensional Security (DMS) was created by Executive Order 04-01 corr. 1, and was further reorganized by Executive Order 05-03. Its chief responsibility is to provide advisory services on all matters pertaining to security, terrorism, ports, and drug abuse. It consists of the following offices: Executive Office of the Director, Office of International Threats; the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism; and the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.

Office of International Threats

This Office provides advice, expertise, and information to the Secretary General and to the policy organs of the OAS, through the Director of the DMS, on matters related to transnational threats. It also conducts studies on international gangs, immigration, environmental pollution, kidnapping, and other relevant matters. The Office also develops and implements projects and programs on these issues, in coordination with the member states and other international organizations.

The Office is moving forward with arrangements for a technical meeting, scheduled for March 2005, on the transnational dimension of criminal gangs active in the United States, Mexico, and some Central American countries. The meeting's main purpose is to compare legal and police strategies and tactics and to determine which have had success and which should be abandoned, and whether the region's capacity to deal with this problem could be improved with more communication and better coordination. The meeting will concern itself with four basic topics: (1) preventive strategies; (2) best practices in law enforcement; (3) differences among the legal systems; and (4) best practices and weaknesses in the prison systems. Drawing upon the meeting's findings, the OAS will prepare a report recommending certain measures.

In pursuing these objectives, the Office has attended, along with other members of the Department of Multidimensional Security, a number of meetings with representatives of the Permanent Mission of Mexico, Mexico's federal and state governments, and the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)

CICTE's Work Plan, which the Committee adopted at its Fourth Regular Session, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, has been the Secretariat's roadmap. That plan involves a number of programs calculated to fulfill the new international requirements in the areas of port and airport security, and programs to improve border control measures and cybersecurity.

One especially important development is that Chile, Dominica, Honduras, and Paraguay have deposited their instruments of ratification of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, bringing to 12 the total number of member states that have deposited the corresponding instruments. They have all signed the Convention. The Secretary General will soon be convening a meeting of consultation of the states parties, pursuant to Article 18 of that Convention.

During the year, CICTE held eight workshops of experts to provide the member states with technical assistance in drafting legislation for implementation of the global antiterrorism instruments and the Inter-American Convention. The workshops are organized in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and with experts from the IMF and from the OAS' Department of Legal Affairs and Services.

A regional workshop was held in Costa Rica for Spanish-speaking countries of the Central American and Andean regions. Also held was a national workshop where 37 officials from the executive and legislative branches of the Costa Rican Government were able to discuss the Costa Rican bill to strengthen antiterrorist legislation. A similar workshop will be held in El Salvador in January 2005. Working in partnership with the UNCTC and the UNODC, CICTE conducted a workshop in Paraguay to assist in the process of adjusting Paraguay's laws to conform to international counterterrorism conventions and protocols. Similar workshops have been held in Colombia, Ecuador, The Bahamas, Jamaica, and Suriname.

As for port security, starting in March, CICTE, in partnership with the United States Maritime Administration (MARAD), undertook responsibility for executing the Inter-American Port Security Training Program (IAPSTP). The program consists of regional courses held to provide information and teach techniques to reduce security vulnerabilities in port facilities and in the movement of cargo and passengers. CICTE has conducted four regional courses--one each in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, and El Salvador--training a total of 217 port security officials from 27 countries. Three more courses are scheduled for 2005.

CICTE is working with the member states on evaluating compliance with obligations under the ISPS Code Book. Those evaluations will be summed up in a report that will provide the respective governments and CICTE with recommendations as to the assistance and training needed to remedy any shortcomings detected. The program is already under way in the Caribbean, starting with an evaluation conducted in Saint Lucia in December. It will continue with the other countries of that subregion and expand elsewhere during the course of 2005.

In collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Governments of Canada and the United States, CICTE also conducted a crisis simulation exercise in Barbados to examine the implications of a possible terrorist hijacking of a cruise liner in the Caribbean. More than 75 people participated in the exercise, including observers from 13 Caribbean member states.

In the area of airport security, CICTE teamed up with the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the U.S. Transportation Safety Administration (TSA), and the OAS' Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) to conduct the following training courses: an Airport Security Training Workshop in El Salvador; a course in Ecuador, given in Spanish, on crisis management; another course--this one in English--in Trinidad and Tobago, and a seminar on air transport of dangerous goods. A total of 70 officials from 18 countries received training.

In the area of border and customs controls, CICTE organized, in partnership with the governments of the United States and Mexico, a series of visits to share technology information and expertise. The visits targeted officials in customs, border control, and immigration from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. The visits included port and airport facilities in Miami and various border crossings in those countries.

At the request of Paraguay, CICTE also sponsored a seminar on customs professional responsibility training for assistance aimed at improving the training of its customs and border control officers. The seminar, held in Asunción, was attended by 34 professionals from the area. Similar seminars have been planned for Guatemala, Chile, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados in 2005.

With support from Canada, CICTE and CICAD cosponsored a symposium on border management and cross-border cooperation, held in Vancouver. It was an opportunity for officials responsible for management and cooperation in that area to share their experiences.

On the issue of cybersecurity, a workshop was held in Ottawa, sponsored by CICTE in cooperation with CITEL and REMJA, to give experts an opportunity to evaluate the matter and come up with the recommendations that resulted in the OAS General Assembly's adoption last June of a comprehensive inter-American strategy to combat threats to cybersecurity.

CICTE has teamed up with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) for a study on the subject of financing terrorism and its links with drugs. It partnered with CICAD to put together a module on terrorism financing, to be added to the courses on money laundering given by agencies like CICAD itself and the IDB.

Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

The Governmental Experts Group (GEG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) met in Washington, D.C., in March 2004, to finish drafting the reports on implementation of recommendations from the second evaluation round 2001-2002. Both the national reports and the hemispheric report were approved at CICAD's thirty-fifth regular session and then published and presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth regular session, held in Quito, Ecuador, in June 2004.

In furtherance of the MEM's objective of promoting cooperation in combating drugs in the Hemisphere, at its thirty-fifth regular session CICAD approved 17 requests for financial and technical assistance submitted by member states, to cooperate in carrying out the recommendations from the MEM's second round.

In May, Buenos Aires, Argentina was the site of the GEG's first drafting session for the third round of evaluation, 2003-2004, where the initial drafts of the national reports were prepared. The second drafting session was held in Washington, D.C., in October. There, the preliminary reports were written and provisional recommendations and conclusions were made. The GEG held its third drafting session in Washington, D.C., from February 23 to March 4, 2005, to complete the final draft of the national reports and the hemispheric report. There, the national reports and the hemispheric report for the third evaluation round, 2003-2004, were finalized, which will be presented to CICAD at its thirty-seventh regular session for approval and subsequent publication.

Supply Reduction and Drug Control

To advance efforts at drug control and supply reduction, CICAD continued to support the member states with training and technical assistance, to build up their capacity to reduce production, distribution, and general availability of illicit drugs and drug contraband. In 2004, CICAD conducted five training seminars targeting law enforcement, customs, and other officials and covering a range of specialized areas, such as: chemical control and officer safety; maritime cooperation and boarding and searching of vessels at sea; profiling suspicious containers and passengers; security in maritime ports; and the private sector's participation in port and airport security.

CICAD also provided support to the Andean Community Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School (ERCAIAD), which has completed its fifth year in operation. In 2004, the program included an eight-week seminar on operational analysis of strategic counterdrug intelligence, a second eight-week seminar on operational intelligence, and a two-week program for specialized training on the same subject. CICAD and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) jointly sponsored the second international observer attachment program, which brings together law enforcement officers involved in drug control in a number of countries. The training begins in the classroom; after completing that, participants are posted to RCMP detachments at various places in Canada to work closely with Canadian officers in the field.

CICAD devoted particular attention to cultivating the skills and aptitudes that law enforcement authorities need to deal with organized crime. The training program included seminars on witness protection and handling of informants, undercover operations, and control and classification of organized criminal groups through the use of intelligence and a comparative tool developed by the RCMP.

CICAD, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), and Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) jointly sponsored the Symposium on Border Management: A Dialogue on Cross-Border Cooperation and Border Integrity. There, participants examined and exchanged information on the challenges encountered in securing borders and on the best practices to meet those challenges.

CICAD continued its community policing program in the member states by supporting a pilot project on this subject and the corresponding training for the Colonial Area of Santo Domingo, in the Dominican Republic.

In 2004, CICAD convened meetings of the three expert groups focusing on the specialized areas in drug control: the Expert Group on Maritime Drug Trafficking, chaired by Honduras; and the Expert Group on Pharmaceutical Products and the Expert Group on Chemicals, both of which were chaired by Brazil.

Legal Development

CICAD's legal development program participated in activities of the Executive Secretariat of the Commission on the issues of arms control, control of money laundering, and transnational organized crime. At the countries' request, these activities included, *inter alia*, the following: review of proposed national legislation relating to firearms; meetings with lawmakers and officials of Central American and European countries on the subject of firearms; installation of the small arms and light weapons administration system (SALSA) in four Caribbean countries; participation in a number of forums on related issues, including participation in United Nations meetings on organized crime and arms control; attendance at the First Conference of the States Party to the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA); close coordination with the Secretariat pro tempore of the CIFTA Consultative Committee; legal advisory services provided to the Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering for review of the Model Regulations; and review and negotiation of the agreements concluded by the Commission's Executive Secretariat.

Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)

Technical and financial assistance was provided in this area to conduct drug-related studies in 12 countries, in differing population groups: students, patients in emergency services and treatment centers, street children, and youth in trouble with the law. Moreover, 16 memorandums of understanding were signed. Most were for school surveys and surveys of the general population, to be carried out in 2004 and 2005. Five of the 16 projects were in response to requests from the member states related to MEM assistance priorities.

The Inter-American Observatory published a report comparing drug use in the student population in seven countries, and the 2003 edition of the Statistical Summary on Drugs, with the figures on drug seizures and on matters related to supply, such as cultivation of coca leaves, poppies, and cannabis; discovery of processing labs; and persons arrested, prosecuted, and convicted of drug-related crimes. CICAD also updated specialized software to help the countries compile statistical data of this kind. Training in the use of the software will be provided in the near future.

In cooperation with Spain's Drug Observatory, the OID held the II Ibero-American Encounter of National Drug Observatories, attended by 60 professionals from Spanish-speaking countries and Brazil. There, training was provided in scientific research into drugs.

Working in partnership with the Robert Wood Johnson University Medical School, a method was perfected that will enable member states to estimate the human, social, and economic cost of drugs in their countries. Studies were done on costs in seven countries, and the Instruction Manual was updated to enable other member states to use the method developed.

The OID continues to publish its quarterly e-bulletin, titled *The Observer*. Its purpose is to publicize the work and research being done in the member states. The OID completed a pilot project with the *Observatoire Français des Drogues et des Toxicomanies* [French Observatory on Drugs and Drug Dependency] and six Caribbean countries to provide them with training and the methodological tools with which to conduct qualitative studies that help them identify and analyze emerging trends. The OID also launched an e-training program developed with the IDB.

Control of Money Laundering

CICAD's Group of Experts to Control Money Laundering adopted amendments to the Model Regulations to Control Money Laundering. The amendments concerned special investigative techniques and the classification of money-laundering offenses.

The focus of the training activities was in the area of judges and prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and university professors who have a legal obligation to report suspected money-laundering operations. Support was provided to Argentina and Uruguay to again stage the program "Combating Money Laundering through the Justice System" (an Inter-American Development Bank/CICAD Project); the program was given for the first time in Colombia. In conjunction with the United Nations, mock money-laundering trials were staged in Colombia. Law enforcement agents (police, customs officers, prosecutors, and so on) were trained. The first phase of the Training the Trainers Program was conducted in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. As to the new categories of professionals obligated to report money laundering activity, CICAD and the IDB teamed up for a seminar on "The Obligations of Independent Professionals in Preventing Money Laundering."

Through a joint CICAD/IDB project and a CICAD project specifically for Paraguay, technical assistance was provided to develop and create Financial Intelligence Units. The beneficiaries of the CICAD/IDB project are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela; the project itself provides technical assistance in training, organizational design, and acquisition of technology.

At the invitation of the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering, CICAD took part in drafting the Model Law of the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

The book *Combate del Lavado de Activos desde el Sistema Judicial*, by Drs. Eduardo Fabián, Isidoro Cordero, and Javier Zaragoza, was published. This book, which gives a global vision of the role of the judiciary in enforcement of anti-money laundering laws, was a joint project of the Inter-American Development Bank and the OAS/CICAD.

Alternative Development

This year the Alternative Development Unit's activities focused on supporting the countries' efforts to conduct domestic programs to reduce, eliminate, and prevent the cultivation of coca, poppies, and cannabis, using a comprehensive approach that will improve the socioeconomic situation of the

population sector involved. By 2004, the projects had matured to the point that the objective was to make them sustainable. The Unit broadened its sphere of activity drawing upon its own experience from the fieldwork it had done to make assessments of current issues, at the direct request of members of the Commission.

One of the most important projects is the Environmental and Human Health Assessment of the effects of aerial spraying with glyphosate and the cultivation of illicit crops, which is now in its final phase of implementation. The project will examine how humans, fauna, flora, and the environment are affected by the aerial spraying of the fungicides and herbicides used in the production of illicit crops. CICAD and the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) jointly sponsored meetings that brought together various agencies involved in alternative development in the Andean countries, to put together a regional initiative in this area. That project will be submitted to the presidents of the member countries of the Andean Community in June 2005 for approval.

The Generalized Land-Use Evaluation and Management Tool (GLEAM) was used in Bolivia this year and produced data that the Deputy Ministry of Alternative Development has used to study and put together new alternative development projects in the Yungas region of La Paz. This year, the organic cacao project in Alto Beni, Bolivia, united the producers of the region behind the idea of generalized development, and behind the idea of diversifying and increasing production of and the yield from the organic cacao crop. Another project being implemented this year is in Dominica, and concerns organic banana growing and integrated management of pests that attack the banana. This project managed to consolidate a niche in the United Kingdom's market and to establish a variety of basic infrastructure works. The CICAD-funded Institute of Tropical Crops (ICT) in Peru has conducted training courses for farmers to teach farming techniques. It also built the infrastructure works needed to fulfill its objectives.

During the year, the first phase and the transition phase of the project on organic bananas for export in Alto Beni, Bolivia, were completed and succeeded in improving the quality of the banana crop, establishing a producer-owned business to market and export the product and thus increase farmers' profits.

In Ecuador, the project to improve farms in Sucumbíos province ended in February 2004. It succeeded in improving the beneficiaries' quality of life by increasing farm productivity and reducing production costs. Finally, during the course of the year, the land titling project in the Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia, was completed; in 2004, however, various setbacks prevented the project from getting even one land title to the intended beneficiaries.

Demand Reduction

In 2004, CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit continued to provide support and assistance in conducting programs in prevention, treatment, and education. On the subject of juvenile gangs, violence, and drugs in Central America, assistance was provided through two pilot projects in prevention and a fieldwork research project through the Salvadoran Anti-drug Commission (CNA).

As for the MEM assistance projects, requests from the first and second rounds of recommendations were acted upon. The multiple requests received in the area of prevention and treatment in prisons in the Caribbean were also answered and, with the Canadian Government's help, horizontal cooperation was established by staging the workshop held on Health, Education and Enforcement in Partnership (HEP).

Under the International Online M.A. Degree in Addictions Studies project, another group of first-year students began the course in March 2004. At CICAD's thirty-fifth regular session, a ceremony was held to salute the first graduating class.

In the area of School-based Substance Abuse Prevention, as part of the MEM's assistance programs, the Costa Rican Government was given US\$70,000 to expand the program "*Aprenedo a Valerme por mi mismo*" [*I'm Learning to Value Myself*]. In Panama, CICAD provided the Panamanian Secretariat for Drugs (CONAPRED) with technical assistance in putting together the national program "*Somos Triunfadores*" [*We're All Winners*] with horizontal cooperation from Costa Rica. In Venezuela, CICAD provided technical assistance to prepare the program "Community-based Prevention Education" with financial support from the private banking community (Banco Provincial).

Concerning the support requested by Colombia and Saint Lucia on the subject of coordinating prevention assistance with employment, both countries have been working with CICAD to prepare project proposals that spell out the various project phases, the estimated execution time, and participating agencies apart from CICAD. Those projects should be getting under way in 2005.

In keeping with the recommendations from the Fifth Meeting of the Group of Experts, held in Argentina, Venezuela and Peru are now implementing their own national treatment systems, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the National Drug Commission, with technical assistance from CICAD in 2004. Belize, Panama, Chile, and Costa Rica have requested CICAD's assistance to craft their own treatment standards and put together their national systems.

At the Sixth Meeting of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction, additional work was done on the document titled "Hemispheric Guidelines for School-based Substance Abuse Prevention," which CICAD had unanimously approved at its thirty-sixth regular session and which will be used as a standardized baseline for school-based interventions in the countries of the region.

The Nursing Schools Project involves 16 schools of nursing in 10 countries of Latin America. These schools have developed courses on drug issues and related problems and have added them to the undergraduate and graduate programs. The Public Health Project concluded and the technical report was prepared of the study done of the activities of 13 schools on drug and international health-related issues. The Online Regional Specialization Research Program for health professionals and professionals in related areas will begin in March 2005. The Pilot Program on Medical Schools began in 2004 with one School of Medicine--Santo Andre/SP/Brazil--and included drug-related issues on the undergraduate pre-med curriculum as well as research and training for professors. The Schools of Education Project started in 2004 and currently has a study in progress on the activities being conducted on drug-related issues in 70 schools of education in 18 Latin American countries. CICAD approved the Brazil Assessment/MEM Priority Project. The letter of intent between CICAD and SENAD will be signed shortly so as to implement the project between 2005 and 2007.

Institutional Strengthening of the National Drug Commissions

CICAD continued to support the National Drug Commissions (CND) of the Andean countries with preparation and updating of national anti-drug strategies and their decentralization to include local governments; the emphasis was on designing and developing local drug abuse prevention plans. The cooperation includes training for the municipal boards, which are selected by the National Drug Commissions themselves. In coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, CICAD continued to cooperate with the Andean National Drug Commissions in developing their own national drug observatories.

Under the Andean Plan of Cooperation for Combating Illicit Drugs and Related Crime, CICAD helped build up Andean anti-drug coordination among the CNDs and respective foreign ministries. It also helped to improve joint efforts to combat the various manifestations of illegal drug trafficking and related

activities, encouraged integration—within the Andean subregion—of the national agencies in charge of reducing supply and demand and of controlling substances subject to special inspection.

CICAD teamed up with Haitian authorities and Haiti's CND to engage in talks to identify viable priority measures that could be carried out in 2005 to combat drugs and related crime.