

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY

The Secretariat for Multidimensional Security was created by Executive Order 05-13 Rev. 1 and is composed of the following areas: the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), and the Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security.

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

CICAD celebrated its twentieth anniversary at a meeting held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in November 2006. The OAS General Assembly created CICAD back in 1986, as part of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein. Ten years later, in December 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and made the principle of shared responsibility an axiom of anti-drug policy in the region.

At the Santa Cruz meeting, the delegates re-confirmed those two texts as the frame of reference for hemispheric policy. The principles the two documents articulate enabled CICAD to become the political instrument of a sweeping and enduring consensus in favor of controlling the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs in the region. The delegates opted to refrain from considering any changes to the text until an assessment of the situation worldwide, being done under United Nations auspices, is completed in 2008.

CICAD has partnerships with the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Pan American Health Organization, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Spain's National Drug Plan and other organizations. CICAD's programs of action are divided into the following areas: the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM); Demand Reduction; Supply Reduction; Alternative Development; Money Laundering; Institutional Development; Educational Development and Research, and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs.

- **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**

The MEM is an instrument designed to gauge the progress of the anti-drug activities that the 34 member states of the OAS carry out. The evaluation is done by preparing national and hemispheric reports on the progress made in the area of drug control. In 2006, CICAD approved reports on the follow up to the recommendations from the Third Evaluation Round (2003-2004).

Before each evaluation round begins, the Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG), composed of one representative per member state, does a thorough review of the Mechanism with a view to improving and strengthening the MEM process, its tools, and the evaluation cycle. After discussing the experience gained from the three evaluation rounds, the IWG reduced the number of indicators from 86 to 51 in an effort to streamline the process and sharpen its focus. The Commission approved the updated MEM guidelines, procedures, and indicators for the Fourth

Evaluation Round (2005-2006), and with that consolidated the member states' political commitment to CICAD's mission and goals.

The Fourth Round got underway in July and started with three regional training workshops to instruct the national coordinating entities in how to complete the online indicators questionnaire and to apprise them of their role in the MEM process and cycle. The workshops, held in Jamaica, El Salvador, and Colombia, also provided general information about the indicators and how the MEM process operates. A total of 33 member states were represented.

- Demand Reduction

This section continued to pursue its two lines of action: prevention and treatment. To keep the prevention programs effective, the Group of Experts assessed the existing evaluation tools and prepared a set of standards that could be used in the programs that the member states conduct. On the issue of treatment, a workshop attended by specialists from Central America and the Dominican Republic and international experts, was held to evaluate the function of drug abuse treatment and counseling in prisons.

CICAD and the University of the West Indies began working on a certification program in drug-addiction studies for the English-speaking Caribbean, which will be the counterpart of the International Online M.A. Degree in Addiction Studies for Spanish speakers, already in its third academic cycle.

With implementation of the agreement between CICAD and Chile's National Council for Narcotic Drug Control [*Consejo Nacional para el Control de Estupefacientes*] (CONACE), the advantages of horizontal cooperation materialized when CONACE's practical experience in drug-abuse prevention and treatment and rehabilitation were shared. Two training internships were carried out, as were three on-site visits (to Uruguay, Colombia, and Costa Rica). The participation of the CONACE experts in international seminars was fostered.

- Supply Reduction

The Supply Reduction and Control Program conducted 14 regional training seminars for police and customs officials on such topics as control of chemical substances, security of officers and officials, maritime cooperation, profiles of suspicious containers and passengers, inspection of cargo, and private sector participation in port and airport security. The seminars were conducted in Argentina, the British Virgin Islands, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

- Alternative Development

During the pilot phase of project ACCESO (Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity) in 2006, CICAD funded the training of 55 field technicians and participated in a model consortium of seven Peruvian institutions for implementation of 48 in-field schools targeting Peruvian farmers, covering a total of 2,412 hectares. The beneficiaries were some

1,229 farmers from 145 communities. This experiment will soon be expanded into the other participating countries: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia.

Based on the recommendations made in the study on the effects of aerial spraying of glyphosate herbicides for coca eradication in Colombia, a team of scientific experts and field and laboratory personnel were selected to determine the components and scientific protocol for a second phase of the study. That second phase began in November 2006 and will last two years.

- Anti Money Laundering

The money-laundering control training programs were targeted at judges, prosecutors, police officials, customs agents, and data processing specialists attached to the financial intelligence units (FIUs), as well as officials with the financial regulatory agencies in the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Mock money-laundering trials were staged in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Chile. Law enforcement agents (police officers, customs agents, and prosecutors) in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil received instruction under the “train the trainers” program.

CICAD resolved to assist the member states in the work of managing property forfeited as a result of drug trafficking and money laundering. The Group of Experts is examining the issue with a view to preparing a handbook of best practices for establishing national systems or programs for administering seized assets (to include forfeiture, confiscation, handling). It also proposed that a number of pilot programs be conducted to gain practical experience in implementing a program of this type.

- Institutional Development

CICAD recognizes that it is only as effective as the member states’ national anti-drug commissions are. Given their importance, CICAD is conducting a program to train the staff of these commissions and upgrade their skills.

- Educational Development and Research

The first class, composed of 32 students, graduated from the on-line training program on research into the drug problem in the Americas, which targeted health professionals. CICAD has broadened its partnership with universities to include schools of public health, education, and medicine. As a result, a number of networks of academic centers have formed, creating greater awareness of the drug problem.

- Inter-American Observatory on Drugs

In conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) published a study comparing drug use among secondary-school students in nine South American countries. A similar study will be done in Nicaragua, El

Salvador, and Guatemala, comparing drug use in households. In the Caribbean, work is already underway to do a study on drug use among secondary-school students.

The project on decentralization of anti-drug policies in the Andean countries is receiving technical and financial assistance from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation [*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional*] (AECI) and from the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (GDNPD) under the responsibility of Spain's Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs. The project continues to work with the national anti-drug commissions in the participating countries in order to strengthen the process of decentralizing national anti-drug policies.

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

The Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) was established by Executive Order 05-13, Rev. 1. Its mission is to support the member states at CICTE's regular sessions and preparatory meetings, to offer technical assistance and training programs, and to promote coordination and cooperation among the member states and with multilateral and international organizations so as to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism. The Secretariat's program is divided into the following areas: Border Controls, Financial Controls, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Counterterrorism Policy Engagement Exercises, and partnerships with other international, multilateral, and international organizations. From 2002 to September 2006, the Secretariat was under Mr. Steven Monblatt. Dr. Carol Fuller currently heads the CICTE Secretariat.

- **Border Controls**

Under the Port Security Program, assessments were done of the vulnerabilities of port facilities and of the training that port security personnel in Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis require. The needed training that Belize's assessment findings indicated was provided to 98 officials in that country, to help raise security at Belize's port facilities to the international standards set in the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (ISPS), approved by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). During the training in Belize, authorities discovered narcotics in the forward hold of a ship; three members of the crew were arrested, convicted, and sentenced to prison. The contractor has been selected to do an assessment of port security at five major ports in the Dominican Republic and then provide the necessary training in 2007. The Secretariat also participated in a seminar on Port Management and Security, organized by the Government of Spain and held in Cartagena, Colombia.

The Aviation Security Program grew considerably over the course of the year. Some 30 courses were given in which 500 participants from 19 countries were instructed in the essentials of the ICAO security standards. The 2005 agreement with the United States' Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was fully implemented and funding was provided to enable personnel to attend various ICAO training courses and two training workshops on airport security that the ICAO offered in Jamaica and Nicaragua. The Secretariat introduced its airport security program at a regional aviation seminar held at the training center that the Spanish Government runs in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Under the Fraudulent Documents program, the Secretariat organized a regional seminar on Passports, International Travel Documents and Issuance Systems, held in Miami in July 2006 in collaboration with the International Organization for Migrations (IOM). In attendance were 24 participants from English-speaking OAS member states. The purpose was to build capacity in the detection of fraudulent travel documents and thereby enhance border security and build better institutional ties between immigration and border security agencies, with a view to promoting international cooperation in combating and controlling fraud.

No training courses were conducted under the Customs and Immigration program due to a lack of funding in 2006. However, a new project was launched in November in cooperation with Customs and Border Protection, an agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In December 2006, three assessments were completed of the customs and immigration facilities in Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Grenada, where four training programs will be conducted in early 2007.

- Financial Controls

Under the Terrorist Financing Program, the Secretariat produced a Spanish-language manual on terrorist financing in CD ROM format, and then distributed it to financial intelligence units and to other multilateral and international organizations. It is a pioneering effort that introduces the reader to terrorist-financing legislation and examines various methods of terrorist financing, early warning indicators, case studies, and best practices. The manual is being used in CICAD training courses on money laundering. The Secretariats of CICTE and of CICAD have partnered to offer a course on the specific issue of terrorist financing in 2007. The CD is being translated into English so that courses can be offered in the English-speaking member states in the Caribbean.

The Secretariat was represented among the panelists and experts at a seminar hosted by Argentina's Central Bank on the subject of terrorist financing.

- Legislation and legal assistance

The legislative and legal advisory service operated jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has continued to provide technical assistance to member states that are reviewing their counter-terrorism legislation to bring those laws in line with the States' obligations under international instruments and the requirements provided for in the resolutions passed by the United Nations Security Council. As of the close of 2006, 22 member states had ratified the 13 international conventions against terrorism.

CICTE and UNODC jointly organized a Ministerial Conference held in Panama City in April 2006 and a workshop in the Dominican Republic in July 2006. Costa Rica, Mexico, and Uruguay also received technical assistance. In coordination with the Government of Spain and UNODC, a seminar was held to train judges and prosecutors on the legal tools and methods used to prosecute terrorism cases. This was also the first time that a CICTE event was held at Spain's training center in Cartagena, Colombia.

- Critical Infrastructure Protection

Under the *Cyber Security* program and in cooperation with the U.S Secret Service, in April 2006 the Secretariat organized a seminar on cyber crime and terrorism for 32 intelligence, police, and military officials from 14 OAS member states. This training complements the combined efforts of the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) and the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) to implement the Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cyber-Security. All member states received a DVD of the training event, with simultaneous interpretation in English and Spanish. The Secretariat established a partnership with the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) and was a speaker at a regional forum in March. The Secretariat also spoke at two international seminars on critical infrastructure, one a conference of experts on cyber crime (III ICCyber) and the other a conference on government security (SecGov 2006). Both conferences were in Brazil in November 2006. At the end of the year, a new CICTE training program was approved to help the member states set up a National Computer Cyber-Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) and to train the personnel officially designated by the governments. Thus far, there are eight government-appointed CSIRT teams in the Hemisphere.

At its Sixth Regular Session, held in March 2006, CICTE approved the Inter-American Tourism and Recreational Facilities Security Program (ITRS), which was launched as a pilot project in August. The program is unique in its field and has already filled an important gap in hemispheric security and had a positive impact on the preparations being made by the countries hosting the Cricket World Cup 2007. A total of 167 front-line security officers, managers and supervisors from 10 English-speaking countries in the Caribbean have received training in four courses. As part of the training, participants learned how to assess security vulnerabilities in the tourism sector (hotels, transportation, cruise ships, playing fields and recreational sites, etc.).

- Other initiatives

One of the top priorities for the Secretariat continues to be to help the Caribbean member states prepare for the Cricket World Cup 2007. The Secretariat also continued to play an active role in international anti-terrorism efforts being spearheaded by the United Nations and other bodies. It participated in a policy exercise based on a bioterrorism scenario, organized by INTERPOL and staged in Santiago, Chile in July 2006. A new partnership was forged with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) to support the member states' efforts to meet their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (with regard to weapons of mass destruction).

A partnership was also started with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to promote technical assistance to countries in the area of major event security. The Secretariat participated in a UNICRI conference held at United Nations headquarters in December 2006, where it explained the training programs that CICTE is conducting to bolster security in the countries hosting the Cricket World Cup.

The Secretariat provided assistance to 28 participants from 13 countries for the training course on "Early Indicators of Terrorist Activity," held in Buenos Aires in April.

Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security

- **Public Security Policies**

The Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security has done preliminary research to ascertain the scale of the security problems in the Americas and to pinpoint areas of intervention and potential partners for such intervention. That research revealed a dearth of timely and accurate information and the lack of composite statistics, which makes an analysis comparing the situation in the countries difficult and only gives glimpses of the overall trends in security. Furthermore, private security firms appear to be playing an ever larger role in the region and many member states do not have the necessary management and control capability.

The research also found that no political forum exists within the region where these issues are analyzed and discussed, and no security-related horizontal cooperation mechanisms are in place. The Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security is trying to put together a three-year agenda that covers a series of issues that the General Secretariat has been addressing for some years now. Its goal is to be responsive to the commitments undertaken and to take a comprehensive approach to dealing with those issues.

- **Gangs**

A different approach is being taken to this issue, given the scale it has achieved, its impact and the threat it poses to the stability and security of our countries. This is why the Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security has opted to take an all-encompassing approach, coordinating with all those organizations in the inter-American system that address this problem from different angles. The section of the Department that deals with the gangs issue has developed nine projects, which will be launched starting in 2007. These nine projects will cover such matters as the definition and conceptual classification of gangs, prevention strategies, public policy, modernization of the legal standards, information systems, and communication strategies. Different areas of the Organization will participate as these programs are being carried out. For the first time, the gangs issue is focused in one area of the General Secretariat, which will undoubtedly improve the response capability and highlight the singularity of the gangs issue as a concept.

- **Firearms, Explosives, and Ammunition**

The second meeting of the CIFTA-CICAD Group of Experts was held at OAS headquarters on October 11 and 12, 2006. The meeting was an opportunity to finalize the model legislation on the marking and tracing of firearms and ammunition, and to begin the dialogue on the draft model legislation on strengthening controls at export points. The Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security organized a seminar on weapons stockpile management, security, and destruction. The event, planned in cooperation with the Latin American School of Social Sciences [*Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales*] (FLACSO), UN-LiREC and the Office of Chile's Director General of National Mobilization, was attended by over 40 representatives of the government and nongovernment agencies, who exchanged views on and

experiences with stockpile management, security levels, and subsequent destruction. Expectations are that this event will be replicated in other regions of the Hemisphere in 2007.

Two initiatives also materialized to help the Governments of Nicaragua and Colombia destroy remaining war materiel, weapons, ammunition, and explosives. The initiative in Nicaragua is expected to destroy between 900 and 1.000 tons of munitions, while the Colombian initiative will ultimately destroy 18.000 firearms and 2.7 million rounds of ammunition confiscated upon demobilization of the paramilitary in Colombia. Destruction of the weapons and ammunition in each country will begin in early 2007.

- Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA)

As part of the mandate to support the OAS member states with national reconciliation, peace building, and fulfillment of the commitments they have undertaken as States Parties to the Ottawa Convention, this program continues to support anti-mine activities in Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Peru. The goals are still to raise funds from the international community, administer and manage resources, and coordinate the program from a diplomatic and political standpoint. The Portfolio of Projects was circulated and includes the profiles of the national anti-landmine action programs and the financing required to implement them in 2007. OAS leadership in support of the Ottawa Convention was evident by its active participation in the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, held in September 2006, and by the program's accomplishments as presented to the donor community at this and other international forums.

With technical advisory assistance from the Inter-American Defense Board, in 2006 the program helped the member states with removal of approximately 6,500 antipersonnel mines, in the process clearing nearly 400,000 square meters of land in the affected countries. These successes include efforts being made by Nicaragua, which expects to complete its National Demining Plan by the end of 2007. Upon completion of the operations in Nicaragua, Central America will be the first region in the world to rid itself of antipersonnel mines. The activities in Colombia also need to be highlighted, where the humanitarian demining of two additional mine fields of the original 34 under the Colombian State's jurisdiction has been completed. Furthermore, a capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies caused by mines has been established within the Colombian Armed Forces and will be put into operation in 2007.

To provide care to survivors of accidents caused by unexploded landmines and devices, as of the end of 2006 the AICMA program had assisted with the physical and psychological rehabilitation of some one thousand victims. In 2006, the program continued to assist survivors of landmines through a post-rehabilitation job training program run in cooperation with Nicaragua's National Institute of Technology [*Instituto Nacional Tecnológico*]. The program has succeeded in training over 219 people. With the close of 2006 and starting in 2007, the comprehensive program of assistance to victims will become a regional program in Central America, thanks to the support of various national and international organizations. Through Colombia's Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center [*Centro Integral de Rehabilitación*], the OAS has also established a program to provide assistance to landmine victims to aid in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of some 3,000 or more survivors of landmines in that country. As part of the

preventive education component targeting communities affected by landmines, the AICMA supported the awareness campaigns that brought the message of the dangers of landmines to over 225,000 people living in the affected areas.

The AICMA program received some 6.7 million dollars in financial contributions in 2006. It will need some 6 million dollars in 2007, which will go toward ensuring that the antipersonnel landmine programs in Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia continue, wrapping up activities in Nicaragua, expanding the victims assistance program, and assisting efforts to destroy ammunition and firearms stockpiles.

- Trafficking in Persons

The First Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, held on Margarita Island, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, was in March 2006. In La Paz, Bolivia at the end of that same month, the Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security presented the Government-elect and civil society with the results, recommendations, and future activities planned to combat trafficking in persons, with the cooperation and under the joint auspices of the member states, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Save the Children-Sweden, and others. Similarly, in June 2006 a seminar-workshop was held in Port-au-Prince for security agents. The topic was the scourge that trafficking in persons and violation of their human rights represents, best practices and legal frameworks to combat the problem. A seminar for trainers was held in Belize City in August, intended to combat the trafficking in persons by using Web portals featuring the disappeared. The seminar trained over 140 security agents. In November, the Department organized a training seminar to enable security forces posted along the Adjacency Zone between Belize and Guatemala to share ideas and information. Around 85 participants identified cooperation mechanisms to combat the trafficking in persons in both countries.

The Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security participated in various events and was tasked with addressing topics pertinent to trafficking in persons in the Americas, the successes achieved and the challenges that remain. The events included an international meeting held in Cascais, Portugal in May 2006, one held in Madrid, May 2006; another on St. Marteen, June 2006; a Stockholm meeting in June 2006; a meeting in Puerto Rico, August 2006; another in Buenos Aires in November 2006; and a meeting in Bilbao, Spain, in December 2006.

- Transnational Organized Crime

Between April and December 2006, the Department for the Prevention of Threats against Public Security assisted the Permanent Council's Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime (CEDOT) at meetings where the content and wording of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime were examined and discussed, culminating in the Permanent Council's approval of the Plan on October 24, 2006. The Department also participated in a number of seminars, workshops, and meetings, such as the seminar of experts on "Organized Crime and Its Impact on Democratic Societies," held in San José, Costa Rica, May 15 and 16, 2006; the Experts Meeting to Draft a Model Law on Witness Protection for Latin America, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and held in Santiago,

Chile, June 22 through 25, 2006, and the First Latin American Regional Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), also held in Santiago, July 25 to 27, 2006, to take a comparative approach to the issue of victim and witness protection.

The Department was in charge of various matters in preparation for the First Ibero-American Conference of Public Ministries and Police “An Alliance Serving the Cause of Justice: Shared Challenges,” held in Santiago, Chile, November 7 through 9, 2006. It also participated in the Conference. The Department assisted the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with organization of the subregional workshop on “Use of undercover operations and electronic surveillance in combating organized crime and corruption,” held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, November 16 and 17, 2006. The event was presented as a United Nations and OAS collaborative effort.