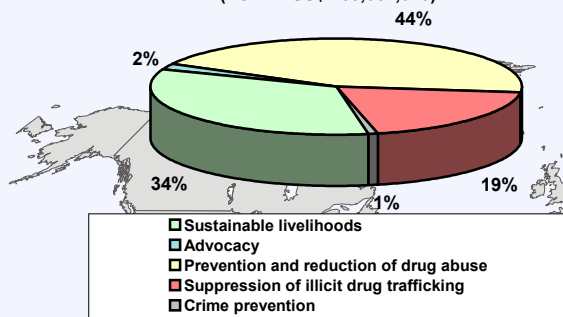




## PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2005 LAC ONGOING PROGRAMME BUDGET  
(TOTAL US\$ 159,062,040)



**SPORTS NOT DRUGS**

With an annual worldwide turnover conservatively estimated at US\$ 100 billion, the illicit production and traffic of drugs originating in Latin America and the Caribbean have a major impact on the world drug problem. The threat to the health and integrity of individuals and societies within and outside the region arising from drug abuse is a source of special concern.

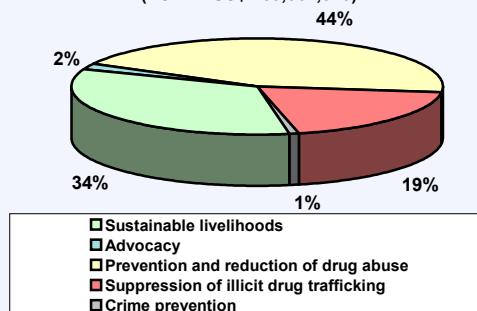
Other exacerbating factors are the corruption, erosion of internal security, violence, and economic and financial distortions that are associated with drug production, traffic and the legitimization of the proceeds of crime. The drug problem has, in fact, become a major threat to democracy and socio-economic development — varying from one place to another only in magnitude.

A major problem in the region is that virtually the entire world potential cocaine output (655 metric tons) is produced within and adjacent to the borders of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Some 153,800 hectares of coca are under active cultivation in these countries — largely in Colombia.

Most coca is used for the refinement of cocaine (although in Bolivia and Peru a small portion of coca is used for traditional purposes unrelated to cocaine). Another concern is that the countries of the region are now experiencing serious drug abuse problems themselves.

To address the drug problem, over US\$ 3 billion is spent annually in Latin America and the Caribbean at the national,

2005 LAC ONGOING PROGRAMME BUDGET  
(TOTAL US\$ 159,062,040)

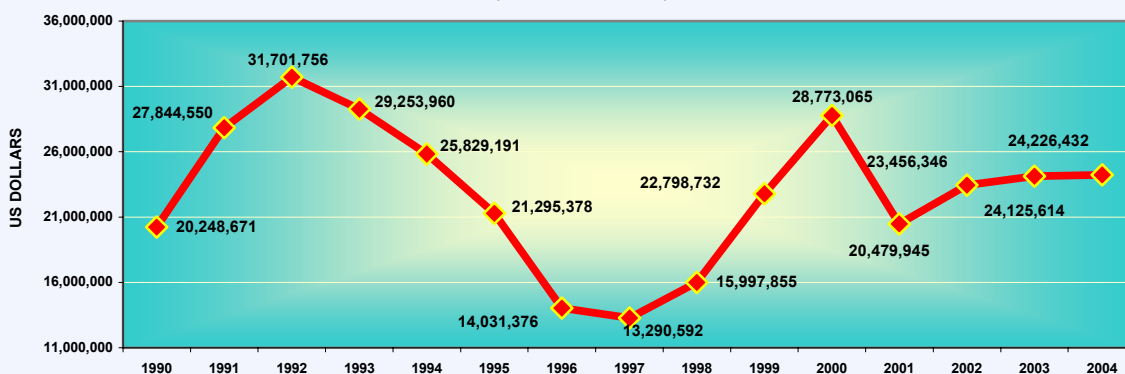


subregional and regional levels. With six offices in the region, UNODC is the principal multilateral drug control partner, averaging a yearly expenditure of about US\$ 23 million. Since 1990, UNODC has delivered some US\$ 343 million in support of governmental efforts to fight against drug abuse and trafficking, and in 2005 an estimated US\$ 25 million will be delivered. Funds are spent on the following sectors: sustainable livelihoods (alternative development), prevention and reduction of drug abuse, suppression of drug trafficking, advocacy and crime prevention.

The comparative advantage of UNODC in assisting governments with the development of drug control responses is grounded in its multilateral and impartial character, and its capacity to bring to bear “best practices” developed elsewhere. This is particularly valued in the context of legal and judicial reform, support to policy planning, implementation of demonstration projects, and coordination of international drug control cooperation.

UNODC PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PROJECT EXPENDITURES 1990-2004\*  
(total US\$ 343,353,465)



\* 2004 expenditures are estimated.

Equally important to both recipients and donors is the knowledge of the programme, which is derived from international treaty implementation functions and related advisory services. The experience of the programme in working with counterparts to define, plan and implement operational activities at the national, subregional and regional levels is also acknowledged. Its long-standing and close collaboration with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) is also recognized.



**Ex-coca grower now producing tropical flowers:  
Chapare, Bolivia**

### *Sustainable livelihoods (alternative development)*

Since its beginning, UNODC has attached major importance to alternative development as a powerful means to provide legal income sources to small-scale farmer families involved in illicit coca growing. In South America, coca growing takes place primarily on the slopes of the Andean mountains and in the Amazon basin. Most of the families involved arrived as so-called “colonizers”, escaping a harsh life and poverty in the highlands, in search of a better life in the tropical lowlands. Caught between drug traffickers and insurgent or terrorist groups, coca growing often became the only income source for an estimated 100,000 small farm families in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

Since 1984, UNODC has invested US\$ 217 million in alternative development.

Today, the ongoing programme is worth US\$ 53 million. US\$ 9.2 million is planned to be delivered over the next two years.

UNODC assistance in alternative development is geared towards the needs of small farm families. Assistance takes into account agricultural income level and quality of life.

In the early years of alternative development, projects related to infrastructure in transport, health and education as complementary measures to trigger off integrated rural development in an illicit crop area. Over time, appropriate technological and organizational concepts for legal agricultural production were developed. These concepts were tested and improved with the aim of raising the quality and the market value of legal agricultural products. Today, these legal products include traditional export crops — such as organic

## **BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PORTFOLIO OF ON ONGOING PROJECTS AS AT JANUARY 2005**

OFFICE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 2003	IMPLEMENTATION RATE	FINAL ALLOCATION 2004	Allocation 2005	Budget 2006 and beyond
Bolivia	6	29,496,600	20,436,032	88.2%	5,577,300	1,105,000	2,378,268
Brazil (includes regional projects)	11	86,021,600	49,431,403	71.1%	11,743,865	7,505,043	17,341,289
Caribbean	9	2,383,500	1,266,579	72.5%	461,900	357,500	297,521
Colombia	9	13,166,080	5,571,272	61.2%	2,488,567	2,452,109	2,654,132
Mexico (Central America)	4	3,809,960	1,499,836	50.5%	422,300	720,600	1,167,224
Peru/Ecuador	8	24,184,300	16,321,520	81.7%	3,440,800	1,029,200	3,392,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>159,062,040</b>	<b>94,526,642</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>24,134,732</b>	<b>13,169,452</b>	<b>27,231,214</b>



**Traditional agricultural activities (cocoa and hen-raising), Peru**

coffee, tea, rubber, cacao, palm heart and palm oil. Also included are new and promising market crops — such as, tropical fruits, spices, as well as wood products, food crops and animal breeding.

Important to the success of the UNODC alternative development strategy is to generate added value to products. To this end (along with the improvement of crops and raising animals at the farm level) local, regional and national capacities are developed in agro-industrial processing and marketing.

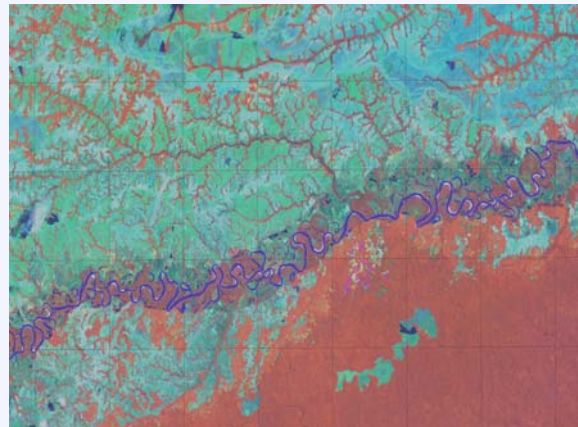
For example in Peru, the construction of palm oil processing plants in Aguaytia, Neshuya, Shambillo and Tocache-Uchiza will enable the installation of as much as 10,000 hectares of oil-palm. Already over 3,000 hectares are installed. Some 2,200 farm families are benefiting. Over 950 metric tons of palm oil has been generated for domestic consumption. This initiated a turn-over of US\$ 700,000 and at present a yearly farm income of US\$ 3,500 with the promise of growth.



**Palm oil processing plant in Neshuya, Peru**

In the case of coffee production in Peru, UNODC provides assistance to farmers in crop and harvest management. This assistance, combined with support to marketing capacities, resulted in a more than fourfold increase of sales of high-quality coffee and an average income of US\$ 1,600 per family through coffee production.

Soil degradation caused by intensive coca cultivation and concern for maintaining the fragile tropical forests called for UNODC to take into account environmental considerations. Accordingly, in Bolivia since 1994, alternative development now focuses on the implementation of agroforestry systems, based on sustainable forestry management plans. Agroforestry provides stable income to ex-coca growers through wood and non-wood products. It also ensures that natural resources (such as soil, water and primary forests) are maintained for long-term stable agricultural and forestry production. More than 7,400 families have benefited.



**Landsat image on crop cultivation, Colombia**

Monitoring of illicit crops and their reduction is just another aspect that emerged after years of work in illicit crop growing areas. Today, UNODC undertakes ground surveys, aerial photography and satellite-based imaging in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. The objective was to set up a national monitoring system in each country and to produce yearly figures on drug crop cultivation. Indeed, this objective has been achieved. In fact, in 2004 respective UNODC projects on illicit crop monitoring in all three of these countries published coca surveys, and 2005 surveys are under preparation..

## ILLICIT DRUGS PRODUCTION IN THE ANDEAN REGION

COUNTRY	Cultivation of coca bush (hectares)	Potential production of coca leaf (metric tons)	Potential manufacture of cocaine (metric tons)	Kg of coca leaf to produce 1 kg of cocaine	Cultivation of opium (hectares)	Farmgate prices (US \$ per kg)			Wholesale price of cocaine (US\$ per kg)
						Coca leaf	Coca base	Opium	
Bolivia <sup>1/</sup>	23,600	17,100	60	285	0	5.40	1,000 <sup>2/</sup>	N/A	1,800 <sup>2/3/</sup>
Colombia	86,000	168,000	440	382	4,100	N/A	793	340	1,650 <sup>3/</sup>
Peru	44,200	50,790	155	328	0	2.22	305	N/A	1,100 <sup>4/</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153,800</b>	<b>235,890</b>	<b>655</b>		<b>4,100</b>				

Source: "2004 World Drug Report".

<sup>1/</sup> Includes legal 12,000 hectares authorized by Bolivian Law 1008.

<sup>2/</sup> Information provided by UNODC Bolivia.

<sup>3/</sup> Average.

<sup>4/</sup> Information provided by UNODC Peru.

In the course of more than 15 years of alternative development, new challenges have emerged. One such challenge is the need to improve the access of women to all project activities. This is necessary not only because of equity, but also because of the impact that women can make as farmers. This is an ongoing task that requires permanent attention and training in order to ensure fairness. Also to be addressed are the needs of the rural population in the off-farm, non-agricultural sector. A project in Bolivia addresses for the first time ever the training needs of young people in the non-farm sector.

There has been a growing commitment and investment of governments in alternative development. Along with this, support to national institutions engaged in the planning, coordination and management of alternative development has become an equally important cornerstone of the alternative development portfolio of UNODC in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Since 1997 in Colombia, UNODC has been providing support to the then newly-created national alternative development programme in its efforts to plan and implement, together with the farmers, alternative development in illicit crop areas.

Since late 1998, UNODC has assisted the National Drug Council, DEVIDA (formerly known as CONTRADROGAS) in Peru. UNODC has helped in setting up and equipping offices at the local level and improving coordination among government

entities and donors. In Bolivia, both the National Drug Council (CONALTID) and the Fund for Alternative Development (FONADAL) receive assistance to improve planning and fund-raising for the full implementation of the national drug control strategy.



**Training and practice in agroforestry techniques, Chapare, Bolivia**

### *Drug abuse prevention*

For many years, the drug abuse problem in Latin America and the Caribbean was considered minimal when compared to the potential and actual role of the region in drug production. Locally-produced drugs are cheap and easily available in the region. Combined with the overall effects of urbanization and globalization, as well as prevailing socio-economic exclusion, drug abuse has become a serious problem. Governments have become concerned about this issue and have started to develop appropriate counter-strategies.

### Last Year Prevalence Among Adults (percentages)

SUBSTANCE	ARGENTINA 1999	BOLIVIA 1999	CHILE 1999	COLOMBIA 1996	COSTA RICA 1995	MEXICO 1998	PERU 1998	URUGUAY 1998
Cannabis	3.69	1.1	1.95	1.10	0.50	1.03	0.7	1.2
Coca paste	0.4	0.3	0.37	*	*	*	0.6	*
Cocaine	1.91	0.4	1.32	*	0.20	0.45	0.4	0.4
Inhalants	0.55	0.8	*	6.7	*	0.15	0.4	*
Tranquilizers	*	1.8	12.52	0.4	1.2	*	2.4	7.4

In most countries, predominant illicit drugs of abuse include cannabis and cocaine, as well as cocaine paste. Inhalants are the drugs of choice among street children. Recent studies have shown the increasing use of ecstasy, tranquilizers and (among women) the use of amphetamine-type stimulants. Of special concern is the growing use of drug injection and the associated risk and growing incidence of HIV/AIDS. Brazil and Argentina already experience this dramatic aggravation of drug abuse.

The UNODC ongoing project portfolio in drug abuse prevention amounts to US\$ 70 million. Over the next few years, US\$ 13 million is expected to be delivered throughout the region. From 1990 through 2004, UNODC has invested some US\$ 106.8 million in this thematic area.

Drug abuse is a problem that may concern or affect each and every person in society. Taking into account the large percentage of young people in the region, demand reduction efforts call for the prioritization of preventive education directed at children, youth and high-risk groups. These high-risk groups include, among others, intravenous drug users and street children.

The chief strategy of the demand reduction programme of UNODC is to work with government entities at the national, regional and local levels, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and civil society. This work not only supports planning, but it also promotes national, municipal or target-

group specific programmes to:

(a) Introduce drug abuse prevention into the school environment through updating the school curricula and providing the associated teacher training.

In Peru, for instance, a recently-completed comprehensive drug abuse prevention programme reached about 800,000 pupils. Another ongoing project that is still in its early stages will (among others things) incorporate an integrated prevention programme into the curricula of primary and secondary education as well as into the teacher training curricula.

In Bolivia, under a similar project, 450 school entities will be trained in drug abuse prevention and eventually 25,000 pupils will be reached.

(b) Enlist community and NGO support for preventive activities that address the needs of the community itself or those of a specific target group. This support has contributed to a variety of tangible results, such as:



Contest entry: International Day Against Drug Abuse

(i) the provision of support to 14 NGOs active in, *inter alia*, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, counselling and the promotion of healthy lifestyles in Colombia;

(ii) the protection of the rights of children and adolescents through the support to 130 municipal Ombudsmen offices in Bolivia; and

(iii) the first nationwide assessment of the situation of children and adolescents at risk of illicit drug use and/or sexual exploitation was carried out in Nicaragua; and to improve care services, training for governmental and non-governmental entities is being carried out, based on assessment results.

(c) Support national prevention and treatment programmes related to drug abuse and HIV/AIDS infection in Brazil and South Cone countries. The project in Brazil reaches some 1.8 million children, adolescents, prison inmates, sex workers, truck drivers and drug users. As regards treatment, the project attended 65,467 drug users/injecting drug users and their family members. In 2002, UNODC launched three new subregional projects to prevent drug abuse and HIV/AIDS—one for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, one in Central America, and one in the Caribbean.

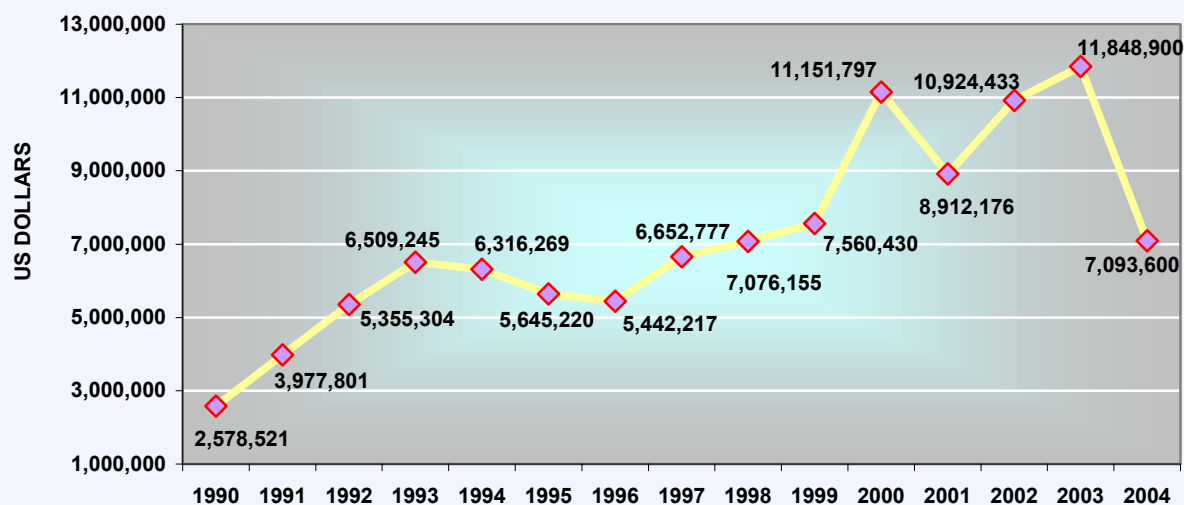


Community mobilization in support of prevention, Colombia

(d) Support national and subregional research on drug abuse patterns and the establishment of regional information systems to better monitor the trends of drug abuse. For instance, in 1999 a drug abuse household survey was carried out with common standards in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay and preparations are underway for a school survey.

In the Caribbean, UNODC works in cooperation with OAS/CICAD. Advice is provided to the Caribbean epidemiology centre in the implementation of school surveys and focused drug abuse assessments. This is in the context of the recently-launched Caribbean Drug Information Network.

PROJECT EXPENDITURES 1990-2004\*  
PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE  
(TOTAL US\$ 106,829,980)



\* Year 2004 estimated.



### *Suppression of drug trafficking*

With its vast, often thinly-populated territory and long borders on land and sea, effective control of trafficking of precursors and illicit drugs presents a real challenge to law enforcement in the region. Lack of staff, insufficiently trained personnel and deficient equipment aggravates the problem. Often, the legal and institutional frameworks do not allow fast and efficient action that is in line with international conventions.

Since 1984, UNODC has invested US\$ 48 million in the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. The ongoing programme is worth US\$ 31 million, of which US\$ 3.8 million will be delivered in 2005. An additional US\$ 6.6 million is planned to be delivered over the next two years.

Priority attention to this sector is directed at strengthening national legal systems and institutions. Priority is also given to developing legal mechanisms across countries. This is to harmonize drug control laws as well as to investigation and evidence-gathering procedures. It is also to improve operational capacities of law enforcement agencies.

The objective of the programme is to achieve a net improvement in capacities to identify, investigate and bring leaders of criminal organizations to trial and sentencing within the framework of full respect for due process of the law. Related results include modernization of asset forfeiture legislation, stricter money-laundering and precursor chemical controls, and reduced options for the legitimization of

the proceeds of crime in connection with business investments, financial instruments and real-estate.

The requisite advisory services and equipment for criminal justice reform are delivered mostly under national programmes. However, the subregional approach is favoured for the development of modern cross-country intelligence, investigative and evidence-gathering procedures, and the related training.

Specifically, UNODC provides significant technical support and training to law enforcement agencies in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and the Caribbean.

In the Caribbean, some 360 prosecutors, investigators and banking superintendents and 35 judges have been trained on how to investigate and prosecute effectively money-laundering and drug trafficking cases. Highly specialized technical advice was provided in cases identified as particularly complex. This led to the landmark first two convictions in money-laundering cases in the Dominican Republic, resulting in the permanent confiscation of over a quarter of a million dollars.

Also in the Caribbean, a project assists in improving precursor control legislation in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The goal is that all precursor control laws will



Drugs and precursors kit production, forensic laboratory, Colombia



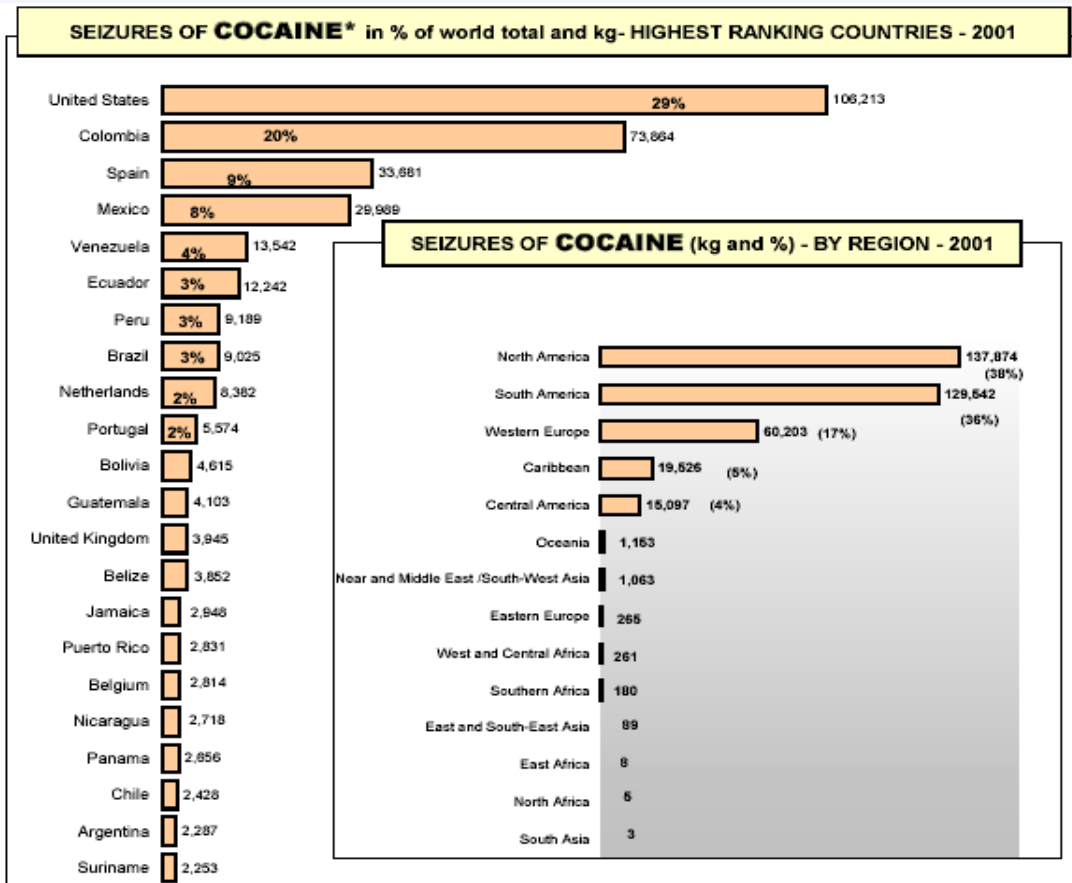
embody the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, related UN resolutions and the Model Regulations to Control Precursors and Essential Chemicals of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS/CICAD).

In Bolivia, over 1,220 officers have participated in over 80 training events. These included administrative and operational procedures for the management of seized and confiscated goods, synthetic drugs, and money-laundering as well as inter-agency coordination. A course in “Criminal Investigation, Oral Trial and Human Rights”, was developed. Over 30 public servants participated. The precursor chemicals database was expanded. Registering and inspection modules are being used for follow-up on the use, production, import, marketing and transportation of controlled substances. Over 5,500 companies are being monitored to avoid the diversion of chemical precursors.

In Colombia UNODC has provided training to 1,835 judicial officers and 1,765 military officers and has produced more than 300 drug and precursor kits for use in the field.

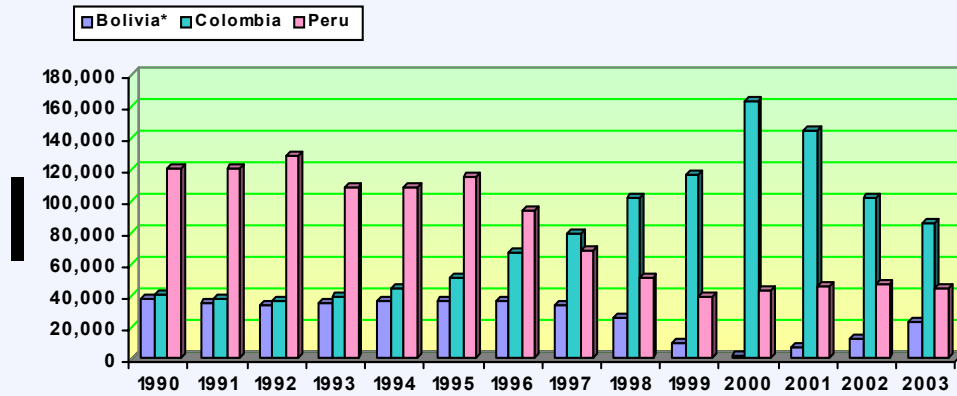
In Ecuador, workshops on prosecuting techniques were organized in Quito and Guayaquil. Training was provided to police investigators and public prosecutors in the proactive investigation of serious and organized crime. On the basis of the experience acquired through previous “mock trials”, the project developed improved exercises on money-laundering, geared toward prosecutors, investigators and judges.

In Brazil, UNODC started in early 1999 a comprehensive US\$ 24 million large-scale programme that: (i) comprises the upgrading of the federal and state police through training and the updating of the police academy curricula, reaching eventually a police force of 284,000 officers; (ii) the implementation of a decentralized precursor control system in 81 control units in 27 federal states that will help to carry out effective control of over 17,000 companies; and (iii) the establishment of a



\* excluding seizures in liquid form.

**Coca Cultivation 1990-2003**



\* Illicit coca only, as per Law 1008.

nationwide computerized information system on judicial and drug-crime related information.

### *Advocacy*

The ongoing UNODC programme devotes US \$ 3 million to advocacy. Of this amount, US\$ 300,000 will be delivered in 2005 and US\$ 180,000 will be delivered over the next two years. The chief aim of UNODC in this field is to support its national drug control commissions and councils in the implementation of their mandated roles. These include overall coordination of drug control policies with sectoral government entities, fund-raising efforts such as the organization of donor round-tables and conferences, the establishment of information, monitoring and evaluation systems, communication campaigns and many other activities in line with each country's priorities. Accordingly, the present support of UNODC is geared towards:

(a) The National Council against Drug Trafficking CONALTID in Bolivia to upgrade their coordination and resource mobilization



Community mobilization in support of prevention, Colombia

functions; (b) the National Narcotics Directorate (DNE) in Colombia in the full implementation of the National Drug Control Masterplan in Colombia; and (c) the Commission Against Drug Abuse, DEVIDA, in Peru in the set-up of local offices and their overall coordination function. Assistance will be continued this year to the National Drug Council CONSEP in Ecuador to help it to upgrade its capacities in the administration of justice.

### *Crime prevention*

The ongoing UNODC programme invests US\$ 1.5 million in this developing field. A project in Brazil on measures to combat trafficking in human beings aims to: develop a comprehensive situation analysis and database; assist in policy planning; and strengthen institutional capacities to help investigate and prosecute offenders.

In Colombia, a project is underway to strengthen local government institutions in the fight against corruption. The objective is to increase the capacity and integrity of local government institutions and national prosecutors. The project aims to contribute to the building of a national integrity system through the implementation of anti-corruption reforms in three pilot jurisdictions. To this end, the national prosecutorial capacity will be strengthened by implementing results-based management systems at the local level, and by establishing operational social control mechanisms. By so doing, the project will enhance preventive and sanctioning mechanisms designed in the fight against

corruption — beginning at the local level and aimed at also addressing anti-corruption efforts within the public and private sector nationwide.

Another project on combating trafficking in human beings in Colombia is underway. Through the project, Colombian authorities are being assisted in developing and implementing an integral national anti-trafficking strategy, and to support the criminal justice system in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in human beings.

### ***OUR PARTNERS AND DONORS***

**U**NODC's partners in Latin America and the Caribbean are manifold. Main partners include the national drug control councils and commissions, as well as sectoral government entities. In addition, cooperation has been expanded to civil society, including non-governmental organizations.

This cooperation has been especially crucial in the area of demand reduction. Many noteworthy examples include NGOs that have a proven record and expertise in working with youth, street children and marginalized groups.

Regarding the implementation of projects, UNODC often utilizes the technical knowledge available within the United Nations family. For the provision of managerial and administrative services, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) are the main partners.

UNODC takes into consideration the specific technical expertise of each UN agency. For instance, the partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has led to a widely respected and successful agroforestry programme in the major illicit crop areas of Bolivia. Collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) is offering thousands of youngsters in illicit crop areas vocational training and support to start micro-enterprises.

With respect to drug abuse prevention in the schools, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund are crucial partners because of the concern they share for the common problems of youth. Another interesting partnership has been fostered in Brazil where the Government acquired a World Bank loan for an HIV/AIDS prevention programme in which UNODC participates along with UNICEF and UNAIDS.

The entire UNODC project portfolio has been possible thanks to the interest and commitment that UN members and donors have taken in specific drug control problems and their solutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. The donors to ongoing projects are listed below, and a detailed list of contributions is available upon request.

Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as OAS/CICAD, the OPEC fund and UNAIDS.



**Attorneys General consultations,**

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