

**Supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money laundering and promoting judicial cooperation**  
**U.S. Contribution**

Drug-related crime and violence directly impact the safety and security of local communities. The UNGASS outcome document advances the distinction between individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) (i.e. those who require access to health services) and individuals that traffic in illicit drugs. The international community must strengthen efforts to combat organized criminal groups that engage in violence and traffic in illicit drugs. These groups include not just drug traffickers, but those engaged in our other aspects of the illicit drug supply chain, including those that divert or traffic in precursor chemicals, those that manufacture illicit drugs, and those that launder ill-gotten proceeds. Member States should also share innovative approaches to shutting down retail drug markets in a manner that respects human rights and focuses arrests and prosecutions on drug sellers, not those with substance use disorders.

- The United States is working with regional partners in Central America to implement a place-based strategy that combines prevention programs with law enforcement activities to reduce and prevent violence by targeting the most at-risk communities and at-risk people, identified through data collection and analysis.
- In addition, the United States has supported the establishment of model police precincts in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize that emphasize community engagement and crime prevention through the use of intelligence, targeted investigations, and community involvement.
- In Afghanistan, the United States works to build the capacity of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan. There is a particular focus on support for two specialized units mentored by Drug Enforcement Administration: the Afghanistan Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) and the Afghanistan National Interdiction Unit program. These specially trained and vetted groups of Afghan

law enforcement officers have been successful in counternarcotics operations throughout the country. For example, evidence gathered by the SIU through court-ordered surveillance operations has increased the number and size of large-scale drug trafficking and related corruption cases brought to the Counter Narcotics Justice Center, a fully Afghan-run facility which receives advisory and facility operations assistance from the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the United Kingdom.

- Under the Merida Initiative, the United States has forged a partnership with the Government of Mexico to disrupt organized criminal groups, institutionalize reforms to sustain the rule of law and support for human rights, create a 21<sup>st</sup> century border structure, and build strong and resilient communities. Bilateral efforts are being accelerated to support democratic institutions, especially police, justice systems, and civil society organizations; expand our border focus beyond interdiction of contraband to include facilitation of legitimate trade and travel; and build stable communities able to withstand the pressures of crime and violence. Additional information on the Merida Initiative can be found here: <http://www.state.gov/j/inl/merida/index.htm>
- The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) is one pillar of a U.S. security strategy focused on citizen safety throughout the hemisphere. CBSI brings all members of the Caribbean Community and the Dominican Republic together to jointly collaborate on regional security with the United States as a partner. The United States and Caribbean countries have identified three core objectives to deal with the threats facing the Caribbean:
  - Substantially reduce illicit trafficking through programs ranging from counternarcotics to reducing the flow of illegal arms/light weapons.
  - Increase public safety and security through programs ranging from reducing crime and violence to improving border security.
  - Promote social justice through programs to encourage justice sector reform, combat government corruption, and assist vulnerable populations at risk of recruitment into criminal organizations.

Additional information on CBSI can be found here:

<http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/cbsi/index.htm>

- The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (HIDTA) helps U.S. law enforcement agencies at all levels of government facilitate cooperation, foster intelligence sharing, and execute effective enforcement operations to dismantle drug trafficking organizations. Through the HIDTA program, Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies work together to provide support and resources to agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States. Examples of HITDA initiatives include:
  - Enforcement initiatives comprising multi-agency investigative, interdiction, and prosecution activities;
  - Intelligence and information-sharing initiatives;
  - Programs that provide assistance beyond core enforcement and intelligence and information-sharing initiatives; and
  - Drug use prevention and drug treatment initiatives.