

Jamaica Drug Information Network (JADIN)

Annual Report (2009)

Prepared for the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC),

Drug Information Network Project

by

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Report commissioned by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the
Organization of American States (OAS)

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Introduction:

The Jamaica Drug Information Network (JADIN), which came into being on July 6, 2000, was the first national drug information network established in the region. The initiative was undertaken under a regional project of the Organization of American States /Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD) which provided funding and technical support.

In 2009, CICAD embarked on a project that was designed to create and/or strengthen drug information networks (DINs) in the participating member states in the Caribbean. A drug information network functions as a group of agencies or institutions which collect, analyze and disseminate information on drugs for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programs and responses. The main goals of the project is to improve the availability, quality and timeliness of information related to drug production, trafficking, use, and the related consequences and to improve the level of participation and performance of Jamaica in the Multilateral Evaluating Mechanism (MEM).

Under the guidelines of this project, JADIN's mandate is one that encompasses all aspects of the drug phenomenon from the demand as well as from the supply side.

The model proposed by OAS/CICAD suggests that the members of the network gather information and compile data from their particular area of work and from other sources using an accepted format. They then meet at least once a year to present this information and to discuss the implications on policy and practice. The model also recommends that one annual publication of statistics and other information that presents the issues related to drugs and how they have changed in the past year be drafted and disseminated as widely and possible both within and outside of the network where appropriate.

In the nine years since its inception, JADIN has produced mixed results and much of the momentum has been lost. (See Appendix 1 "Rebooting JADIN: Report of the meeting of

the steering group”). Areas registering some progress include the strengthening of data gathering on the demand side and the delivery of public education services which have increased sensitization and public awareness of the problem of substance abuse in Jamaica. JADIN also pioneered the development and publication of a quarterly one-page summary sheet (INFOSUM) that includes useful information on different aspect of drug abuse, garnered from the members of the network. INFOSUM is produced by the Information and Research Division of the National Council of Drug Abuse which carries out the functions of a drug observatory for Jamaica.

Some of the stakeholders identified as viable sources of information at the beginning of the project have proven to be more useful sources than have others. Of the treatment and rehabilitation centres, the assessment and detoxification unit at UWI hospital and Patricia House are particularly reliable data sources, although information is gathered from all centres. Of the sentinel sites, Mico Counselling Centre has provided regular data. The Narcotics Division also provides significant information on the supply side. Meetings of JADIN are attended by a wide range of stakeholders from the Ministries of Health, Education and National Security as well as the Pharmaceutical Society of Jamaica.

Although important data has made available to the network, more work needs to be done if JADIN is to play a stronger coordinating role as a central clearing house for data related to the demand and supply of drugs.

2009 data

Much of the data contained in this report is generated or gathered by the NCDA drug observatory. The NCDA produces reports on the treatment and rehabilitation centres (NCDA/EPI-SIDUC Summary); the NCDA telephone counselling line (NCDA/EPI-INFO TELE DATA Summary); and drug seizures and arrests (NCDA/Narcotics Division Drug Seizure Report).

Treatment and Rehabilitation data

The total number of admissions to treatment and rehabilitation centres for 2009 was 302 - 276 males and 26 females. This figure represents a decrease from 2008 when 313 males and 37 females were admitted. These statistics are based on data from the Assessment and Detoxification Centre and Ward 21 (UHWI), Patricia House (Richmond Fellowship, Jamaica), William Chamberlain Rehabilitation Center, all located in Kingston, and Teen Challenge Jamaica in Ocho Rios. The Cornwall Regional Hospital, although in theory one of the contributing centres, has not supplied data for a number of years.)

The majority of persons admitted (approximately 80%) had attained secondary level education. With regard to employment status, approximately 62% were unemployed or only had temporary or occasional jobs, compared to nearly 61% in 2008. This ratio has remained relatively steady since 2004.

In 2009, 27% of persons admitted were between 15 and 19 years old, an increase from 16% the previous year (Table 1). This is the highest percentage ever recorded for that age-group. Just over 30% were over the age of forty, most of them in the 40 - 44 age group.

Table 1: Number of admissions (males and females) by age range

AGE-RANGE	2008	2009
10 - 14 YRS	23	9
15 - 19 YRS	58	81
20 - 24 YRS	47	34
25 - 29 YRS	31	27
30 - 34 YRS	27	20
35 - 39 YRS	37	37
40 - 44 YRS	47	43
45 - 49 YRS	44	28
50 - 54 YRS	25	6
55 - 59 YRS	5	4
60 + YRS	5	10

The drug of impact most frequently reported by males in 2009 was marijuana (51%), followed by crack (35%). Male alcohol abusers accounted for 12% (Table 2).

Table 2: Number of admissions (males) by drug of impact declared to treatment and rehabilitation centres

SUBSTANCES	2008	2009
alcohol	34	33
cocaine	4	4
crack	117	94
marijuana	147	138
seasoned spliff	7	0
cigarettes / tobacco	1	1
Total	310	271

The statistics for females are similar for marijuana (53%) but only 15% used crack. The percentage of alcohol users among females was 23%, nearly double the level found among males. These findings show slight variations from the previous year with regard to males but the figures for females differ significantly (Table 3). In 2008 the declared drugs of impact for females were crack (44%), marijuana (33%) and alcohol (5%).

Table 3: Number of admissions (females) by drug of impact declared to treatment and rehabilitation centres

SUBSTANCES	2008	2009
alcohol	2	6
anticholinergics	0	0
cocaine	1	0
crack	16	4
inhalants	1	0
marijuana	12	14
seasoned spliff	0	1
cigarettes / tobacco	1	0
tranquilizers	1	1
psychotropics	1	0
antidepressants	1	0
Total	36	26

Ninety-six crack users (males and females) were admitted to treatment centres in 2009. Of that number, 73 were between 35 and 49 years old, 30 of whom fell within the 40 to 44 age group. Just over half of the marijuana users were youth aged 15 – 19, which represents a significant increase from the previous year (35%). In 2009 there was a decrease from 12% to 6% in the proportion of marijuana users under 15 years old in treatment centres (Table 4).

Table 4: Crack and marijuana use by age range in treatment and rehabilitation centres (2008 and 2009)

SUBSTANCES	Year	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	TOTAL
crack	2008				1	8	11	26	32	35	18	2	0	133
	2009				4	5	7	21	30	22	4	2	1	96
marijuana	2008		20	56	42	19	10	2	7	1	1	0	0	158
	2009		9	78	29	17	9	5	5	0	0	0	0	152

Data on narcotics seizures and arrests

In 2009 the Narcotics Division and other divisions of the Jamaica Constabulary Force reported the eradication of approximately 328 hectares of grown marijuana plants, over one million seedlings, 24 kilograms of seeds and 24 nurseries (Table 5). No clandestine labs have been reported for the past two years. These figures show a significant increase in the seizures of seedlings over 2008; on the other hand the number of kilograms of seeds has declined considerably.

Table 5: Eradication of marijuana by the Narcotics and other divisions

Year	Grown plants	Seedlings	Seeds	Nurseries	Cured Cannabis	Labs
	Hectares	Units	Kgs	Units	Kgs	
2008	394.155	337,200	54.018	10	5,970.38	0
2009	328.31	1,072,500	24.063	24	5,251.16	0

Approximately 264 kilograms of cocaine was seized for the period January to December 2009, down slightly from 266 kilograms in 2008. With regard to marijuana, 22,294 kilograms of the substance was seized, a decrease of 37% compared with the previous year. Seizures of hashish increased nearly threefold over 2008 figures (Table 6).

Table 6: Drugs seized by the Narcotics and other Divisions

Year	kgs	kgs	kgs	kgs	kgs	kgs	tablets
	Cocaine	Crack	Ganja	Hash oil	Hashish	Heroin	Ecstasy
2008	265.956	3.343	35,507.404	50.783	12.207		
2009	264.16	5.545	22,294.092		33.856		2785

One hundred and forty conveyances were seized in 2009, the majority of which were road vehicles (90%). No aircraft have been seized since 2005.

A total of 8,456 arrests were made by the Narcotics Division and other divisions for the possession or trafficking of illegal drugs in 2009, with a male to female ratio of 7911 to 554. Of this number, 155 were foreign nationals, mainly from the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada (Table 7).

Table 7: Nationality of offenders arrested for possession/trafficking of illegal drugs

Nationality of Offenders	2008	2009
Jamaican	6824	8310
Americans	100	21
British	80	64
Canadians	21	17
Columbians	1	
Others	31	53

Arrests at air and sea ports totaled 393, with 72% being made at the Norman Manley Airport in Kingston. Arrests at seaports declined considerably from 92 in 2008 to 12 arrests in 2009 (Table 8). The United Kingdom continues to be the destination of choice.

Table 8: Total arrests made at air/sea ports for the possession/trafficking of illegal drugs

Year	Air and Sea Ports			Destination				
	Norman Manley (Kgn)	Donald Sangster (Mbay)	Sea Ports	UK	Canada	United States	Curacao	Other
	2008	183	139	92	101	15	21	42
2009	283	98	12	87	15	18	23	235

The methods used to transport illegal drugs include ingestion and insertion. No deaths from overdose have been reported in the last two years. Additionally, drugs have been found in suitcases, courier packages, and strapped to the bodies of offenders (Tables 9 & 10).

Table 9: Methods of transporting drugs – ingestion and insertion

Year	Ingestion		Insertions		Death from Overdose
	Cocaine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Cannabis	
2008	15	15	2	14	0
2009	42	19	4	4	0

Table 10: Packages seized by narcotics and other divisions

Year	Suitcase	Body packed	Mail and courier	Other	Total
2008	206	57	10	55	328
2009	247	43	8	43	341

Telephone counselling data

The report on the NCDA telephone help line indicates that in 2009, 82 calls were made on behalf of a friend or family member with a drug problem, of which 75 were on behalf of males. The majority of the drug users (approximately 85%) were schooled up to the secondary level. With regard to employment status, approximately 78% were unemployed or only had temporary or occasional jobs, compared to approximately 70% in 2008. Most calls were received on behalf of individuals between the ages of 15 and 24 years (Table 11).

Table 11: Age range based on calls received on behalf of friend/family member with a drug problem

AGE-RANGE	2008	2009
10 - 14 YRS	4	1
15 - 19 YRS	21	17
20 - 24 YRS	22	22
25 - 29 YRS	8	11
30 - 34 YRS	5	8
35 - 39 YRS	7	7
40 - 44 YRS	10	5
45 - 49 YRS	5	4
50 - 54 YRS	7	2
55 - 59 YRS	3	1
60 + YRS	3	4

The drug of impact most frequently reported was marijuana (56%), followed by alcohol (16%), crack (12%) and cocaine (11%). Only 24% had received previous treatment for the drug addiction problem, a decrease from the previous year when 38% reported having received treatment.

Meetings and Workshops in 2009

Jamaica hosted a training workshop for national coordinators of drug information networks of the region. It was held in Kingston from October 29 – 30, 2009.

The objectives of the workshop included exposing participants to the concepts that underpin a drug information network and providing coordinators and technical assistants with the information and tools required for its development.

Pernell Clarke, Research Specialist, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) at the Inter American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) outlined the major activities of DIN projects and gave guidance on conducting network meetings and generating reports on the work of the network.

The first national meeting of JADIN stakeholders for 2009 took place on December 3, at Eden Gardens in Kingston. (Details of this meeting are discussed later in this report).

2009 Publications

During 2009, two issues of INFOSUM were published. INFOSUM is a quarterly publication which gives condensed information based on data coming from various sources. The March 2009 issue focused on the high prevalence of smoking among in-school Jamaican youth (Appendix 2). Summarising information from Jamaica's National School Survey in 2006, the report revealed that the average age of initiation to smoking is 12 years old. The lifetime prevalence of smoking stood at cigarettes (27%), marijuana (24%) and beady/bidis (14%). The survey also found associations between drug use and behavioural problems. Frequent disciplinary problems are linked to smokers of cigarettes (48%), marijuana (47%) and beady/bidis (32%).

INFOSUM September 2009 (Appendix 3) gave details on cocaine and marijuana seizures for 2008 based on data coming out of the Narcotics Division. The data indicated increases in cocaine seizures for 2008 when compared to the previous year. However, total marijuana seized reflects relative decreases over the said period. A total of 266 kilograms of cocaine were seized for the period January to December 2008, an increase of 171% when compared to 2007.

The next issue of INFOSUM is due in January 2010 and addresses the high level of exposure to second-hand smoke experienced by Jamaican youth.

Rebooting JADIN – December 2009

As part of an OAS/CICAD supported project aimed at strengthening and building DINs in the Caribbean, a meeting of the members of JADIN took place on December 3, 2009 at Eden Gardens in Kingston. Fifteen (15) stakeholders participated (Appendix 1).

An overview of the Drug Information Network Project was presented by Pernell Clarke, Research Specialist at the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID).

Policy Manager at the Serious and Organized Crime Division of the Ministry of National Security, Khaleen Grant spoke about the need to strengthen Jamaica's response to the Multi-Lateral Evaluating Mechanism (MEM). Ellen Campbell-Grizzle, Director of Information and Research at NCDA outlined plans to re-energize Jamaica's drug information network.

Ms Khaleen Grant, gave a detailed presentation about the MEM process.

Multilateral Evaluating Mechanism (MEM) 2009

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a tool through which the anti-drug efforts of the 34 CICAD member states are measured throughout the hemisphere. The MEM provides information on the current situation of the drug problem of a country, together with strengths and weaknesses and in which areas work needs to be undertaken or where specific actions need to be strengthened.

The evaluation covers four main areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, and control measures. These themes are subdivided and take into account areas such as prevention, treatment, data gathering resources, control of pharmaceutical and chemical products, judicial cooperation, control of firearms, and money laundering among others.

During the Fourth Evaluation Round of the MEM, Jamaica was assigned a total of 16 recommendations. Jamaica has implemented eight of the recommendations assigned during the evaluation period; the implementation of eight recommendations is still pending, of which some progress was reported in three.

According to the 2009 MEM progress evaluation report, Jamaica has implemented the demand reduction recommendations, such as establishing prevention programmes for prison inmates and expanding its programmes targeting secondary-school students. Additionally, the country has implemented a mechanism to enable the collection of “systematic information on illicit crop cultivation areas.”

For the fifth Evaluation round, fifty new indicators (in the categories of Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures or Judicial Cooperation) have been added to the MEM process, against which countries’ progress will be evaluated.

In her presentation, Ms Grant explained that the preliminary assessment of the performance of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) in the 5th Round of the MEM had begun. Letters were sent to all stakeholders on 26 May 2009 requesting submission of completed response by 22 June 2009. However, compliance was low. While the NCDA was given a perfect score for accuracy and punctuality, other MDAs such as the Ministry of Agriculture (Economic Planning Division) and the Ministry of Health (Standards and Regulations Division) submitted their information several weeks after the deadline. The Jamaica Constabulary Force was 12 weeks behind schedule.

Some departments were also given low ratings in terms of the availability of their data as well as their personnel (Table 12).

Table 12: Availability rating of MDAs

MDA	Availability of data (Scored /5)	Availability of personnel (Scored /5)
NCDA	5	5
FID	5	5
MOA (Economic Planning Division)	5	5
MOH (Standards and Regulations)	5	1
DPP	5	1
JCF	1	4
JDF	1	1

Ms Grant outlined the gaps in Jamaica's performance in various categories with regard to the MEM.

Institutional Strengthening

- Approve the National Anti-Drug Plan - The last National Anti-Drug Plan covered up to 2007. It is still being revisited and is projected to be completed by the third quarter in 2010.
- National reports on narcotics to be published each year
- Study/survey needed on the relationship between drugs and crime

Demand reduction measures

- Jamaica has yet to establish minimum standards of care for drug abuse treatment.
- Need for a study of the magnitude of drug abuse among the general population - The most recent large-scale surveys to assess drug abuse levels in Jamaica were done in

2002 (National Household Survey on Drug Use and Abuse) and 2006 (National School Survey).

- Develop the capacity to test persons involved in traffic accidents for drug use
- Enforce of testing of motorists involved in traffic accidents for alcohol use

Drug production

- Need mechanism to provide estimates of the total area of land under illicit cultivation, of land eradicated,¹ of land replanted with illicit crop after eradication. A directive is required to tabulate acreage from detection operations whether through kite system or JDF aerial operations..
- Estimates of potential production of illicit crops; estimates of drug yield for each harvest; the number of harvests per year; trends in production.

Alternative production

The 2009 MEM progress report states Jamaica is also implementing a Crop Substitution Programme, in order to address the issue of illicit crop cultivation, in which legitimate crop seeds are provided to prone communities. However, Ms Grant spoke of the need to restart specialized ganja substitution programme with a mechanism to evaluate the impact in the context of the fight against drugs.

¹ At present Jamaica does gather statistics on eradicated land (see Table 5);

Pharmaceuticals and chemical substances

Jamaica needs to:

- Develop and implement an information system enabling the compilation of data on administrative and regulatory activities, and sanctions imposed in connection with the diversion of pharmaceutical products.
- Carry out research and training activities related to the prevention and control of illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the internet
- Implement an automated information management system to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information related to the control of the diversion of chemical substances and pharmaceuticals. (Eg. quantities of drugs diverted and seized; main methods of diversion and disposal.)
- Implement an automated information management system to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information related to pre-export notifications and timely response.

Illicit drug trafficking

More information is needed about

- Prices drugs fetch at the farm-gate, wholesale and retail levels (reliable information not available)
- Purity levels for drugs at the farm-gate, wholesale and retail levels (requires sampling, dispatch to and follow-up with Forensic Lab)
- Number of persons arrested for possession/abuse of drugs, according to the class of drug, sex, age group and occupation
- Number of persons arrested for trafficking of drugs, according to the class of drug, sex, age group, nationality and occupation/professional group

- Number of persons convicted of possession/abuse of drugs according to class of drug and the number of persons convicted of trafficking of drugs according to the class of drug (at present data does not consistently differentiate the two offenses)
- Percentage of illicit crop used in domestic consumption versus export
- Number of requests for, and maritime and aerial drug interdiction operations per year conducted; partner countries; assets seized

Additionally, specialized training courses or briefings are needed for prosecutors and judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking

Firearms and ammunition

- Jamaica has not ratified the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials (CIFTA), 1997.
- More data needed on the number and types of firearms and related materials seized, and persons arrested for and convicted of firearms offences during the course of narcotics investigations

Money laundering

Jamaica needs to:

- Expand legislation in order to introduce administrative controls on non-designated businesses and professions.
- Pursue membership to the Egmont Group.
- Conclude passage of the Financial Investigations Division Bill.
- Establish manuals for the management of seized assets.

In her presentation, Mrs. Campbell Grizzle noted that JADIN was not a formalized organization but rather a loose alliance of representatives that collects information relative to the problem of drug demand and supply. She outlined the efforts and successes of JADIN over the past nine years. Progress had been made with regard to the strengthening of data gathering on the demand side and the delivery of public education services, including the publication of a quarterly one-page summary sheet (INFOSUM), which have increased sensitization and public awareness of the problem of substance abuse in Jamaica.

Recommendations for accomplishing the re-energizing of JADIN include;

1. The development of new instruments for data capture and the expansion of areas of data capture to include

- Intention to use (ITU)
- Consumer satisfaction
- Efficiency measures
- Effectiveness measures
- Collecting data from targeted prevention programmes
- Substance Abuse & HIV
- Abuse of legal drugs
- Public Education
- Use of media

2. Expanded networking

3. The greater use of technology in collecting, collating, storing and sharing data

Based on JADIN's first work plan, a national meeting was planned for February 28th, 2010. This meeting was shifted to June 25th, 2010 to coincide with the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

APPENDIX 1

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DRUG ABUSE

Rebooting JADIN

Report of the meeting of the steering group

Kingston, Jamaica

3/12/2009

December 3, 2009

Eden Gardens

Kingston, Jamaica.

Report

Introduction:

Jamaica established the first national drug observatory in the region on July 6, 2000. The Organization of American States /Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD) funded the fledgling alliance and provided technical support. Nine (9) years later, the observatory has demonstrated mixed results and the vibrancy surrounding this important initiative had waned. Nevertheless, several functions of the observatory continue to be carried out by the Information and Research Division of the National Council of Drug Abuse.

The allied members of the observatory have contributed to the strengthening of data gathering on the demand side and most have worked together to deliver public education services. This integrated effort has produced cumulative working results on the demand and supply side in the area of sensitization and public awareness. The Jamaica Drug Information Network (JADIN) pioneered the development and publication of a short and pithy one-page summary sheet (INFOSUM) that includes useful information garnered from the members of the observatory (See sample in Appendix B). However, more work needs to be done and it is recognized that JADAIN must be strengthened.

Therefore, with the support of OAS/CICAD Jamaica agreed to reengage its observatory members to reboot the observatory. It is anticipated that JADIN will play a stronger coordinating role as a central clearing house for data related to the demand and supply of drug abuse. This will enhance the country's capacity to generate necessary information required to fulfill its national, regional and international reporting relationships. JADIN will continue to play the useful role of integrating service delivery as allied agencies work together to solve the national drug problem. INFOSUM continues to be published and widely disseminated. It provides useful information and findings based on the work of members who are a part of the observatory.

The 2009 meeting , December 3, 2009

The first national meeting for 2009 was planned for existing and new stakeholders to identify the way forward. Objectives of the meeting were :

- To provide a status report about Jamaica's MEM performance-strength and weaknesses
- To provide information about the JADIN 2009 project
- To identify the current information needs of stakeholders.

Fifteen (15) stakeholders participated. The programme included the following presentations:

- Welcome by the National Coordinator , Michael Tucker , Executive Director, NCDA.
- The DIN Project-Pernell Clarke, Research Specialist- Inter-American Drug Observatory
- Strengthening Jamaica’s response to the MEM-Khaleen Grant, Policy manager, Serious and Organized Crime (Transnational) , Ministry of National Security
- Rebooting JADIN 2009-Ellen Campbell Grizzle, PhD., R. Ph, Director Information and Research

Mr. Tucker, as Master of Ceremonies, welcomed the group and expressed appreciation to OAS/CICAD for their long standing support of Jamaica and the NCDA. Mr. Clarke presented the details of the project. Ms Grant gave a detailed presentation about the MEM process and the reporting performance of each agency responsible for each component of the report (Slides 1, 2, 3). She commended the NCDA for 100% accuracy and punctuality in reporting for the purpose of completing the MEM questionnaire. She made reference to the need to complete the Master Plan and anticipated that Jamaica would be early in the completion of the questionnaire for the next MEM cycle. Ms. Grant addressed the following in her presentation:

- The Revision of the National Maser Plan
- Indicators for assessment
- Border security component
- Jamaica Constabulary Force component
- Ministry of Justice Componenet
- Ministry of Health Component
- NCDA Component

Slide 1-Reporting Performance (Grant)

Deadline		
MDA	Deadline: 22 June 2009	Delay
NCDA	On time	-
FID	On time	-
MOA (Economic Planning Division)	11 Aug.	7 weeks
MOH (Standards and Regulations)	28 Aug.	9 weeks
DPP		
JCF	17 Sept.	12 weeks

Slide 2-Reporting performance (Grant)

Availability Rating*
based on the availability of designated persons to respond to queries and provide requested information.

MDA	Of data	Of personnel
NCDA	5/5	5/5
FID	5/5	5/5
MOA (Economic Planning Division)	5/5	5/5
MOH (Standards and Regulations)	5/5	1/5
DPP	5/5	1/5
JCF	1/5	4/5
JDF	1/5	1/5

Slide 3 –Reporting performance (Grant).

Accuracy* Rating
*based on verification of data and submission of completed response

MDA	Of data
NCDA	5/5
FID	5/5
MOA (Economic Planning Division)	5/5
MOH (Standards and Regulations)	2/5
DPP	5/5
JCF	1/5
JDF	4/5

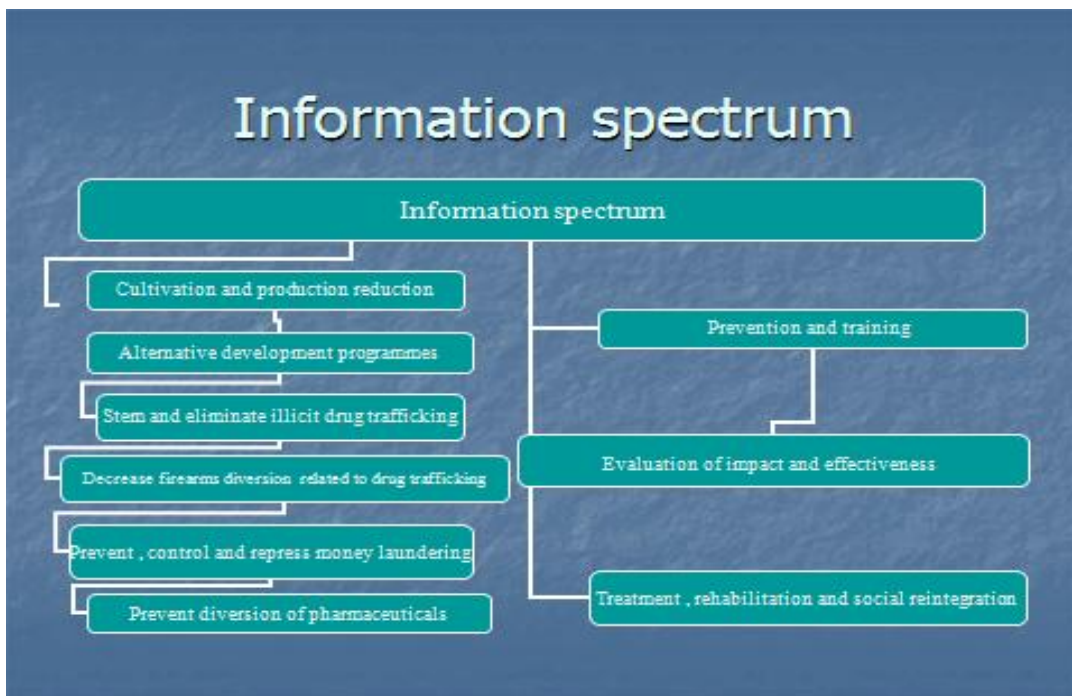
Mrs. Campbell Grizzle outlined the efforts and successes of JADIN over the past nine (9) years. She outlined the goals of the alliance as follows:

To establish a mechanism to:

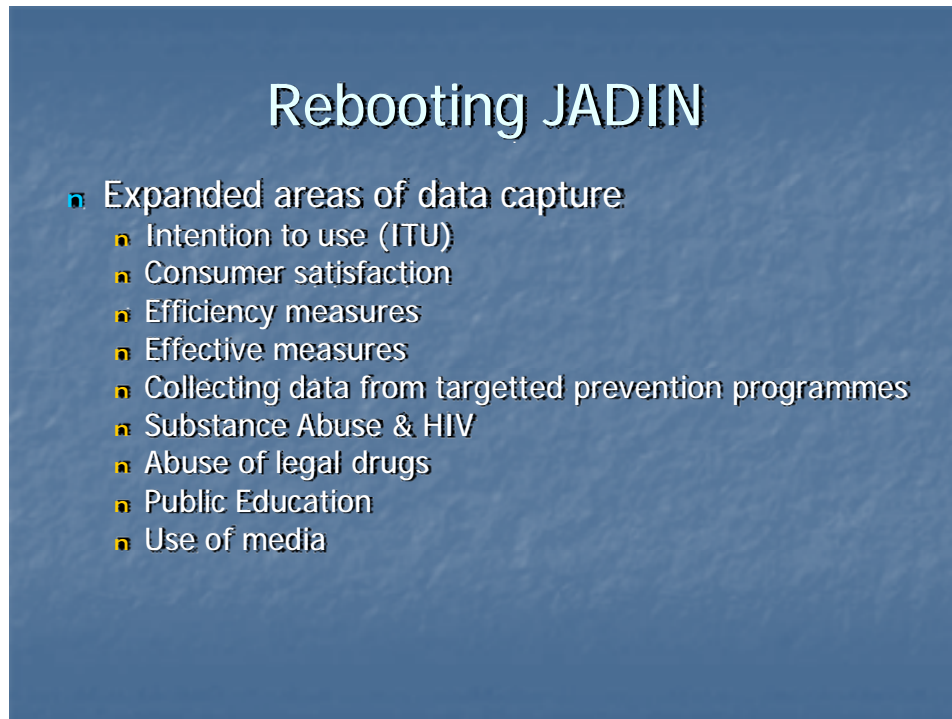
- n Monitor the extent of the drug problem
- n To engage diverse communities
- n To gather data from various sectors
- n To respond to the challenges linked to completing the MEM linked to insufficient data.

The current information gathering spectrum includes as in Slide 4:

Slide 4-Information Spectrum (Grizzle)



She shared potential areas of expansion for JADIN as in Slide 5



Participant contribution:

Each participant was asked to document the type of information relevant to the DIN that would be accessible through each organization. Their response is reflected in Table 1. below;

Table 1.

Summary of relevant information available for use by the observatory.

Agency	Information available
Jamaica Customs	Networking intelligence
	Seizures from regular port or unmanned port
	Time and date of seizures
	Concealment methods
Standards and regulatory division, Ministry of Health	Type of detection used-imagery or dog
	Drugs seized at the port
	Quantity of each type of drug seized, date of seizure
	Name and addresses of importers of contraband
	Quantity of permits issued for narcotics, precursors and psychotropics
	Usage of narcotics, precursors and psychotropics
	Quantity of importation of precursor chemicals
Quantity of each type of controlled substance imported	

	Companies that import high quantities of precursors, solvents that may be used in the production of illicit drugs like cocaine , crack or heroin
	Fraudulent prescriptions for controlled drugs
	Training of members of the health team
	Number of pharmaceutical distributors
	Permits issued for controlled substances eg opioids, psychotropics, precursors
	Substance abuse reports-patients, professionals
Treatment and Rehab Patricia House	Intake-Treatment and rehabilitation
	Correlation between crack cocaine use and HIV/AIDS
	Crack users living on the streets
Social Development Commission	Community profiles and maps
	Priority plans for communities
	Availability of community leaders for sensitization and information sharing through Community Based Organizations
Ministry of Education	Student population in Jamaica and descriptors
	Types of drugs used in schools
	Schools by regions and parish
	Strategies used in schools to reduce demand for drugs
	Numbers of seminars held to deal with substance abuse problem
	Number of school interventions attempted to deal with the substance abuse problem
Jamaica Defence force	Information about drug use in the JDF-age, gender, education and stressors
	Information about in-house training sessions about the dangers of drug abuse
	Information regarding eradication of drugs-number of operations, area of operations and amount eradicated.

Moving forward:

Based on its first work plan (see Appendix A) , a national meeting was planned for 28th February, 2010. This meeting has been shifted to June 25th, 2010- The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking.

Work Plan for Jamaica-DIN 2009 Project.

Dates	Persons/ Institutions Responsible	Activities	Status
03/11/2009	M. Tucker & L. Wallace*	Meeting of Coordinator and Technical Assistant	Ms. Wallace is not the technical assistant. Mrs. Denise Gray Gooden is the TA. Contractual arrangements completed late.
06/11/2009	NCDA Coordinating Team	Stakeholder analysis/MEM Review	Completed
07/11/2009	Denise Gray Gooden	Pre-work on needs assessment starts	Material provided by NCDA to TA as requested
	M. Tucker/NCDA Secretariat	Planning for launch meeting begins	Completed
16/11/2009	M. Tucker	Deadline for letters to relevant agencies	Delayed but completed
17/11/2009	Denise Gray Gooden	Needs assessment/interview begin	Late start but information requested of and provide by the NCDA
24/11/2009	NCDA Coordinating Team	Launch meeting with stakeholders	Held 3.12.2009
23/02/2010	Denise Gray Gooden	Submission of draft needs assessment to NCDA/OAS	Uncertain
24/02/2010	M. Tucker/Denise Gray Gooden	Submission of draft needs assessment to NCDA/OAS Start of annual DIN Report	Uncertain
28/2/2010	Denise Gray Gooden	Submission of final NEEDS Assessment Report	Uncertain
02/03/2010	M. Tucker/NCDA Coordinating centre	Annual meeting of JADIN	OAS/CICAD financial support not available Planned for June 2010 with NCDA resources
	Denise Gray Gooden/M. Tucker	Annual DIN Report to be sent to OAS/Stakeholders	Uncertain

HIGH PREVALENCE OF SMOKING AMONG IN-SCHOOL JAMAICAN YOUTH

According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2008, the vast majority of smokers begin using tobacco products well before the age of 18 years. It is predicted that if this pattern continues, a lifetime of tobacco use would result in the death of 250 million children and young people alive today, most of them in developing countries.

Jamaica's National School Survey 2006 revealed that the average age of initiation to smoking is 12 years old. The lifetime prevalence of smoking stood at cigarettes (27%), marijuana (24%) and beady/bidis (14%).

The survey also found association between drug use and behavioral problems. Frequent disciplinary problems are link to smokers of cigarette (48%), marijuana (47%) and beady/bidis (32%).

Data coming out of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers indicated that for the period 2004 to 2007, nineteen percent (19%) between the ages 11 and 18 years entered treatment for marijuana abuse, one percent (1%) for crack/cocaine abuse while 0.2% and 0.1% sought treatment for tobacco and seasoned spliff use respectfully.

The National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) continues its efforts to gather data and monitor all aspects of the substance abuse problem providing information, encouraging rehabilitation and promoting healthy lifestyle options to the Jamaican people.

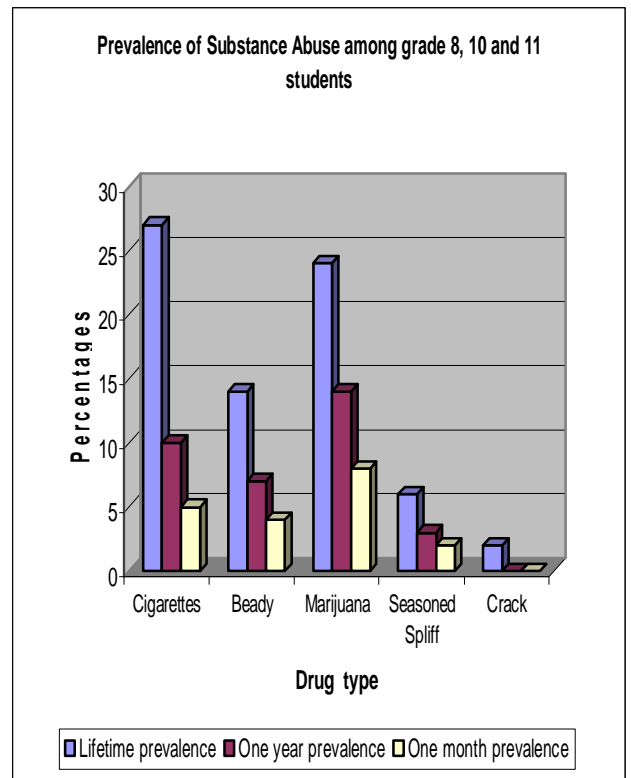
For further information, comments and feedback please contact:

The National Council on Drug Abuse
 2-6 Melmac Avenue, Kingston 5
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Prevalence of Substance Abuse among the grade 8, 10 and 11 students

National School Survey 2006

	Lifetime prevalence	One year prevalence	One month prevalence (current use)
Cigarettes	27	10	5
Beady/Bidis	14	7	4
Marijuana	24	14	8
Seasoned Spliff	6	3	2
Crack	2	0	0



**COCAINE TRAFFICKING IS ON THE RISE.
LULL IN MARIJUANA SEIZURES**

Data coming out of the Narcotics Division are indicating increases in cocaine seizure for 2008 when compared to the previous year. However, total marijuana seized reflects relative decreases over the said period.

According to police statistics, narcotics detectives seized a total of 266 kilograms of cocaine for the period January to December 2008, an increase of 171% when compared to 2007.

The data also indicated that for the period January-December 2008, a total of thirty five thousand five hundred and seven kilograms (35507 kgs) of marijuana was seized. This is a 27% decrease over the comparable period for 2007.

The US State Department in its 2009 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, states that Jamaica is the Caribbean’s largest source of marijuana shipments to the United States. However, cocaine transit through the country remains lower than its sub-regional neighbours.

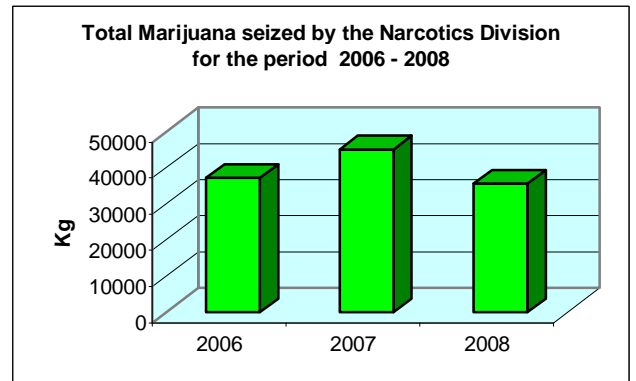
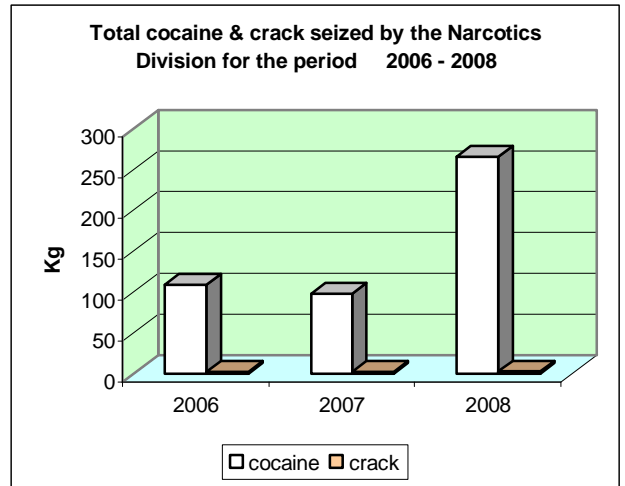
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**Total drug seized by the Narcotics Divisions
For the period 2006 to 2008**

Year	Cocaine (kg)	Crack (kg)	Ganja (kg)
2006	109	2.6	37199
2007	98	2.6	45212
2008	266	3	35507



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The NCDA acknowledges the cooperation of allied agencies that consistently provide data presented in this document