



**ORGANIZATION OF  
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



**MEM**  
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION  
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL  
SECURITY (SMS)**

**Dominica**  
**(COMMONWEALTH OF)**

**Evaluation Report on Drug Control**

**2014**





Organization of  
American States

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**Organization of American States (OAS)  
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)  
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**

**Dominica**  
(COMMONWEALTH OF)

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL  
2014**

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## PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction<sup>1</sup>, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.





## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

**Evaluation:** Started

Dominica has a national drug authority which is currently inactive. There is a central technical office, the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU) which continues to carry out its drug control functions.



## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Dominica has drafted a National Anti-Drug Plan which is pending approval and includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. Relevant actors are involved in designing and drafting the Plan.





## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Dominica has a technical office which serves the purpose of a National Observatory on Drugs. The country has carried out one priority drug demand reduction study. There is some priority information available on drug supply reduction. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Dominica has not carried out drug demand reduction priority studies on national household surveys nor on the access to patient registers of treatment centers. The country does not have the following priority drug supply reduction information: quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized, number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors), quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors), number of seizures of pharmaceutical products, quantities of seized pharmaceutical products, number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs and number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin. No study was carried out on the economic and social cost of drugs in the past 10 years.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

**Evaluation:** Started

Dominica has demand reduction plans and programs in prevention.

Dominica does not monitor, evaluate and update its plans and programs, nor do these include a multisectoral approach. The country does not have comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans or programs.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Dominica has universal, selective and indicative prevention programs addressing drug use. Selective and indicative prevention programs are designed in accordance with the presence of risk factors in the targeted population.

Dominica has not designed and implemented a comprehensive prevention system.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica's network of public health system facilities do not carry out drug use screening, nor have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use nor offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases, nor systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system, private institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other religious institutions do not provide outpatient or residential treatment, aftercare services, rehabilitation or recovery support services for persons affected by drug use.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica has not taken actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion for the various population groups affected by drug use.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica does not have national legislation or administrative guidelines that create or provide alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica's National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU) has not established relationships with academic and research institutions or relevant civil society organizations addressing issues related to drug demand reduction.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

**Evaluation:** Started

Dominica makes available to its technical experts and professionals advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional and international level.

Dominica does not offer introductory training programs or continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area.





## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

**Evaluation:** Not applied

In consideration of Dominica's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

**RECOMMENDATION 11:** ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

**RECOMMENDATION 12:** ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

**RECOMMENDATION 13:** PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

**RECOMMENDATION 14:** ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

**RECOMMENDATION 15:** PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica has no mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. There are no protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs nor are there ongoing training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of such laboratories.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica has not established a competent authority to coordinate monitoring of controlled chemical substances. The country does not have legislation that establishes the criminal offenses specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. There is no legislation for monitoring controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. There are no legislations that establish administrative and civil penalties to punish infractions or violations of said individuals or corporations. The country does not have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances. There are no systems of licensing to control the distribution of controlled chemical substances and no regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle controlled chemical substances. There are no mechanisms for issuance of timely pre-export notifications or to respond timely to notifications of controlled substances from other states.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Dominica has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country also has a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.

Dominica does not have any mechanism to estimate drug requirements. Also, there is no legislation for administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### **RECOMMENDATION 19**

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica does not have a mechanism to periodically evaluate and ensure the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 20

#### STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Dominica has periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as ongoing training programs for stakeholders that cover the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has law enforcement legislations and regulations to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. There are procedures that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.

Dominica does not have formal or informal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### **RECOMMENDATION 21**

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Dominica does not have updated analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Dominica has statistical information at the national level on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Dominica does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. The country does not conduct studies or technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes nor are there any studies conducted on impurity profiles and characterization of drugs.





## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Dominica has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country offers and participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, the country participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases. The country has formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation, and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Dominica has criminalized the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials whether they are imported or exported into its territory. The country maintains a system of import licenses and authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosive and other related materials, including the measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. The country requires appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms, and markings on confiscated or forfeited firearms. There is a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.

Dominica does not take the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related material that are in transit through its territory. The country does not maintain a system of international transit licenses of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Dominica has criminalized money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on FIUs. There are regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering, financing of terrorism and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allows for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### **RECOMMENDATION 26**

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Dominica has a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes; and has regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets. The country participates in training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Dominica has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated authorities for the first convention. The country has legal provisions that enable extradition for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. Likewise, the country has the means to prosecute those who have been denied extradition for these crimes on the grounds of nationality or territoriality. The country has legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has implemented measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the crime of drug trafficking.

Dominica has not designated central authorities in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 nor in the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992. The country does not have the administrative cooperation with agencies and services of other states for research on the identity, location and activities of people allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of assets derived from illicit drug trafficking, and the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The country does not have laws or other legal provisions to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking. The country does not have channels of communication among its appropriate agencies and services to ensure rapid, secure exchange of information on all aspects of the offenses established pursuant to Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.



## CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Dominica completed three, two mostly completed, five partially completed, three started, eight not started and five do not apply.

**In the area of Institutional Strengthening,** Dominica's national drug authority is currently inactive. There is no national anti-drug strategy. The country has a technical office which functions as a national observatory on drugs. There is one priority drug demand reduction study (1 of 3) and some priority drug supply reduction information (3 of 10) exists.

**In the area of Demand Reduction,** Dominica has demand reduction plans and programs that are not comprehensive and are not monitored, evaluated or updated. Universal, selective and indicative prevention programs exist but there is no comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities do not offer early detection screening of drug use, guidance and brief intervention, or systematically refer persons to treatment. No sector provides outpatient or residential treatment, aftercare services, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services. Dominica does not have alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are not developed with the support of academic and research institutions or civil society organizations. Advanced training for demand reduction personnel is available, but there are no introductory training programs or continuing education in the country.

**In the area of Supply Reduction,** CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Dominica does not have significant illicit crop areas.

**In the area of Control Measures,** Dominica has no mechanisms to detect and dismantle laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs, nor has it developed any protocol for the dismantling of such laboratories.

With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has not adopted the measures provided in the international conventions in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to



illicit channels. In terms of narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, Dominica has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating activities, however additional measures had not been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them.

Mechanisms exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to drug trafficking and related crimes. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. There are no formal or informal exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, no regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. There is no national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials, including mechanisms to eliminate loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating and monitoring of such activities and a registry of these elements, seized during drug trafficking actions. However, the country does not maintain a system of international transit licenses.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering, also for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, derived from drug trafficking and related crimes, and a national agency for the management of such assets.

**In the area of International Cooperation,** Dominica has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated authorities for the first convention. The country has legal provisions to permit the extradition for the crime of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. However, the country has not designated central authorities in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 nor in the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992. The country does not



have the administrative cooperation with other agencies and services of other states for research on the identity, location and activities of people allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of assets derived from drug trafficking, and the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. There are no laws or other legal provisions to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Dominica for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).





## SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	STARTED
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	STARTED
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	NOT STARTED
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	NOT STARTED
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	NOT STARTED
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	NOT STARTED
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	STARTED



<b>SUPPLY REDUCTION</b>		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	<b>NOT APPLIED</b>
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	<b>NOT APPLIED</b>
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	<b>NOT APPLIED</b>
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	<b>NOT APPLIED</b>
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	<b>NOT APPLIED</b>
<b>CONTROL MEASURES</b>		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	<b>NOT STARTED</b>
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	<b>NOT STARTED</b>
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	<b>PARTIALLY COMPLETE</b>
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	<b>NOT STARTED</b>
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	<b>MOSTLY COMPLETE</b>
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	<b>NOT STARTED</b>
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	<b>PARTIALLY COMPLETE</b>
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	<b>COMPLETE</b>
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	<b>MOSTLY COMPLETE</b>



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	<b>COMPLETE</b>
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	<b>COMPLETE</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	<b>PARTIALLY COMPLETE</b>



## GLOSSARY

### I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

**Relevant actors:** includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

### II. DEMAND REDUCTION

**Alternatives to incarceration:** vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

**Available evidence:** use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

**Comprehensive (prevention) system:** organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

**Indicated prevention programs:** a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

**Public health system:** Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

**Selective prevention programs:** a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



**Social reinsertion:** any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration."

**Universal prevention programs:** a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

**Regulatory framework:** the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

**Risk factors:** risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

**Social inclusion:** a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

**Vulnerable populations:** those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

### IV. CONTROL MEASURES

**Drug characterization and impurity profiling:** use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.







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