



I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING / NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Dominica reports that its anti-drug strategy covers demand reduction, supply reduction and institutional framework. This strategy is laid out in a five-year plan, which ends in 2004. There is an approved budget for both supply reduction and demand reduction activities. For the 2001-2002 evaluation period, there was a significant increase of the supply reduction budget from US\$3,074,074 to US\$7,148,148 while there was a slight decrease in that of demand reduction from US\$79,988 to US\$76,064.

Supply reduction activities are conducted by the police force, whilst the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU) coordinates activities for demand reduction efforts. It serves as the government's central coordinating authority regarding drugs on the island. The NDAPU also receives monthly statistical information on supply reduction efforts which is processed and analyzed by the Unit and submitted to guide programme implementation.

To comply with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission's (CICAD) recommendation from the First Evaluation Round 1999 - 2000, the country is developing an evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of the plan and also lists a requirement for finance, equipment and training in order to set up an effective data collection system. Data are currently collected by the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU), which distributes it by various means. The country also uses the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT).

The country reports that the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols have been signed but not yet ratified. Presently the Ministry of Legal Affairs is preparing a document on the aforementioned convention and its protocols to be presented to the House of Assembly.

Dominica also advises that information is made available to the public via libraries, school and community based programs, newspapers, reports, publications of monthly fact sheets, reports from the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit and radio and television programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.**
- 2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO INCORPORATE A SUSTAINED EVALUATION SYSTEM INTO ALL STAGES OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG MASTER PLAN (2000 – 2004) TO PERMIT THE ANALYSIS, MONITORING AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION ON THE PROCESSES, EFFECTS AND IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS IN DEMAND AND SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

As recommended by CICAD in the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, the approved demand reduction plan now incorporates the Declaration of the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations but its full implementation is being hindered by lack of funds, although some funding is provided through the NDAPU. The plan targets some key populations but the country highlights the need for specialized training in prevention, treatment and research at all levels.

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Various prevention programmes were conducted during the evaluation period 2001 - 2002. These targeted youth (both in and out of schools and included indigenous youth), primary and secondary schools, youth leaders, pre-school teachers and community leaders. A total of 1,273 persons attended workshops and educational sessions and 81 boys attended the ongoing Sports Against Drugs programme. From July 2001 to June 2002, 87% of secondary schools and 55% of primary schools have been exposed to prevention programs. Dominica also indicates that 50% of tertiary school levels are covered by National Prevention Programmes.

Public awareness programmes for the general public are ongoing. The National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit observes January as Drug Awareness Month, during which time programmes are aired on radio, television and through newspapers, targeting the entire population. The National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit also observes World No Tobacco Day in May and International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking with activities island-wide. For the period under review 2001 - 2002, 11 other public awareness activities were conducted to include schools and community youth groups. The activities included exhibition of works of anti-drug clubs and educational materials on drugs, anti-drug rallies and marches and an educational float during Carnival.

Dominica has not indicated whether or not any studies have been developed to consider the prevalence of drug use in the general population. Evaluation of programmes has not been done but some data have been collected, research started and assessments are currently being made on illicit drug-related morbidity and on attitudes to drug use among high school students as recommended by CICAD in the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000. No new trends in drug use have been identified nor have any drug related-deaths been reported.

The Acute Psychiatric Unit of the Princess Margaret Hospital continues to provide treatment for persons who have drug abuse problems. There are no residential rehabilitation programmes. However, individuals as well as their families undergo counseling on an outpatient basis for drug addiction. The NDAPU is in the process of setting up support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous to assist with the rehabilitation of individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:**1. DEVELOP PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE STUDIES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.****III. SUPPLY REDUCTION****A. Drug Production and Alternative Development**

Marijuana is the only illicit drug produced in Dominica. All known cultivation is done out-of-doors but the country has not yet developed a means of estimating the area in use for illicit crop cultivation as was recommended by CICAD in the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000. Dominica has requested expertise to assist in estimating the sizes of fields. The country has been promoting traditional agriculture and fishing as alternatives to marijuana production, but no measure of the effectiveness of this has yet been provided. No data have been provided on the number or value of alternative development projects.

B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

Dominica has a mechanism in place to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products but not for controlled chemical substances. There is a medical board



which is charged with controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products but there is no formal mechanism for controlling or preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances. The country advises that legislation is now being drafted to address these shortcomings.

While there is no indication of any mechanism to facilitate information exchange or collaboration for pharmaceuticals within the country, Dominica uses an inter-agency committee in relation to controlled chemical substances. It has a body for collaboration and information exchange both nationally and internationally.

With regards to the question of laws against diversion, pre-export notification or seizures of these controlled chemical substances, the country reports that relevant legislation is currently being drafted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO ESTIMATE THE AREA IN USE FOR ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION.**
2. **ENACT LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR ALL ASPECTS OF MONITORING, REGULATING AND PREVENTING THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICALS.**
3. **ENACT LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR ALL ASPECTS OF MONITORING, REGULATING AND PREVENTING THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The country reports that 257 persons were charged in 2000 and 426 in 2001 for illicit drug trafficking and possession and 84 persons were convicted in 2000 and 143 persons were convicted in 2001 for trafficking. It is noted that steps have been taken to provide separate data on charges and convictions for illicit drug trafficking and possession. The country has structures for operational information exchange both nationally and internationally and it has received one judicial cooperation request and one extradition request from one country, though it has not made any of its own.

Dominica presented the following statistics on seizures of illicit drugs.

Type of Drugs	Unit of Measure	Quantity	
		2000	2001
1. Crack Cocaine	kg.	10	5
2. Cannabis Plants	Plants	128,767	107,416
3. Leaf Cannabis (grass)	kg.	467	521
4. Cannabis Resin (hashish)	kg.	2	51.58
5. Cannabis Seed	kg.	1	2



With regards to the establishment of effective legal provision to punish acts of corruption of public officials, there is a bill for an Integrity in Public Office Act, which will provide for the establishment of an Integrity Commission. The country reports that this bill will address the issue of Public Officers or persons performing public functions who, in exchange for any type of benefit, commit acts or omissions of his/her public functions, solicit or accept gifts of any kind, offer or grant any type of benefit, fraudulently use or conceal improperly obtained property, use confidential or classified information, deliberately fail to perform a function. One public official was convicted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking in 2001.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The country indicates that the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Dominica Police Force has responsibility for controlling the movement of firearms and ammunition and for preventing their diversion using the following guidelines:

- Ensurance of import/ export / in-transit licenses and authorizations
- Information exchange with relevant entities in other countries
- Information exchange within the country among relevant national entities
- Cancellation of licenses and authorizations
- Record-keeping
- Confiscation and forfeiture of illicit firearms or ammunitions

The CID also maintains a database of all imports for 12 years (not computerized) and it is responsible for sharing information and collaborating internationally. To date no requests for information have been received or made.

The Firearms Act of the laws of Dominica (1990) criminalizes the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition, establishes administrative control that prevents their diversion and requires pre-notification and licensing of imports, exports and in-transit shipments. There have been no confiscations during the years 2000-2002, but during that period some 23 persons have been charged and 5 have been convicted for illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition. The country indicated that there is no formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of controls.

Presently the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Police Force is developing coordination mechanisms with other entities for the control of firearms and ammunition. These entities include the Customs Department and the Marine Section of the Dominica Police Force. This form of collaboration has just begun and evaluation of control of firearms and ammunition is under consideration for the short term.

C. Money Laundering

The Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No. 20 of 2000 criminalizes the offense of Money Laundering and covers the following predicate offenses: illicit drug trafficking, illicit firearms trafficking, corruption and fraud. There are administrative controls in place to prevent money laundering in several areas of the financial sector including cross border movements, lawyers, notaries and accountants who are Registered Agents.

Failure to make Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) or keep records can result in fines of up to US\$18,519 and licenses can be suspended or revoked. It is also mandatory for financial institutions to comply with and have in place the required control measures and for bank records and financial documents to be provided in money laundering cases.

During the years 2000-2002, there were no arrests, charges or convictions for money laundering. Some 400 SARs were received during the first half of 2001. It is confirmed that the Financial



Intelligence Unit has put in place a database system in which SARs and their outcomes can be tracked and the evaluation of the effectiveness of SAR reporting ascertained.

The country reports that there is an entity responsible for the management of seized assets. It also advises that there is a five-man Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) working out of the Ministry of Finance, which investigates, analyzes and reports findings. It investigated/ analyzed 45 financial disclosures/ reports/ cases during 2001 and 33 as of September 2002, but to date no charges have been laid. Dominica is currently in the process of arranging formal affiliations with the Egmont Group. The country has received and responded to an extradition request and has received and investigated a request to freeze and obtain bank documents as a result of money laundering investigations.

In Dominica, the following officials received specialized training to administer money laundering cases: 3 magistrates in 2000, 2 judges in 2001 and 1 prosecutor in 2002, which reflect almost a 100% coverage of its judicial officials. In addition, several law enforcement and administrative personnel have received training in investigation techniques, asset forfeiture and money laundering.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. ENACT THE INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC OFFICE ACT.**

V. CONCLUSIONS

Dominica demonstrates progress in its efforts to control the drug problem. For example, in demand reduction it has increased the coverage in school prevention programmes and other key population groups. In supply reduction and control measures, it is developing alternative development programmes to avoid cannabis cultivation and legislation to prevent money-laundering offenses.

Some deficiencies are detected in the control of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances but it is noted that the country is taking steps to address these.

CICAD recognizes the efforts of Dominica and encourages the country to continue to strengthen its capacity to address the drug problem.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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2. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO INCORPORATE A SUSTAINED EVALUATION SYSTEM INTO ALL STAGES OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG MASTER PLAN (2000 – 2004) TO PERMIT THE ANALYSIS, MONITORING AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION ON THE PROCESSES, EFFECTS AND IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS IN DEMAND AND SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES.**
3. **DEVELOP PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE STUDIES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.**
4. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO ESTIMATE THE AREA IN USE FOR ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION.**
5. **ENACT LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR ALL ASPECTS OF MONITORING, REGULATING AND PREVENTING THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICALS.**
6. **ENACT LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR ALL ASPECTS OF MONITORING, REGULATING AND PREVENTING THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**
7. **ENACT THE INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC OFFICE ACT.**



