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# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

# Barbados

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

# 2019



## MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

# BARBADOS

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## Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

**2019**



# PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>



# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

## OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Barbados has a national drug authority, the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA), established by the National Council on Substance Abuse Act of 1995 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The NCSA has a legal basis and coordinates the areas of demand reduction and the drug observatory, but not supply reduction, control measures, international cooperation, program evaluation or alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

There is an independent annual budget for the NCSA. Said budget amount for the years 2014-2018 is as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$762,876.00	\$693,506.50	\$893,506.50	\$1,066,329.00	\$955,249.00

The country has, through the NCSA, an ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement the National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020.



## OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW<sup>1</sup> WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Barbados has a National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020, approved by the Cabinet, which includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. The relevant actors involved in implementing the Anti-Drug Plan are the: Ministry of Health and Wellness, Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs (including the Bureau of Gender Affairs), Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, the scientific community/academia, civil society and other social actors.

The country does not take into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda in the National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020, however, the NCSA undertakes activities to promote the SDGs in Barbados.

National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020 does not include a human rights perspective, a gender approach or a development with social inclusion.

## OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

The National Strategic Plan of Barbados 2005-2025 does not specifically address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem, but does mention other effects of the drug problem that includes health and transnational organized crime.

## OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Barbados has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources. The observatory has a national drug information network that includes health institutions, civil society and other social stakeholders and international organizations of cooperation.

<sup>1</sup> Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand Reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students	X		2015
National household surveys (12-64 years)		X	
Patient register of treatment centers		X	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Others			
(1) A Report on the Prevalence & Nature of Marijuana Use in Barbados 2009-2014	X		2016
(2) Final Report on the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System	X		2017

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	



Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers) *Information obtained via intelligence reports.	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

The indicators and information that the national observatory on drugs manages include and systematically analyze data that is disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

The country has the following studies on the evaluation of drug demand programs and interventions: Project Safeguarding our Future Today (SOFT) - An Evaluation of Its Success (2016, 2017 and 2018); "SPORTS Not Drugs" Programme Evaluation (2017); Children Education & Prevention Awareness Group (CEPAG) (2016 and 2017) and Special Therapy for Adolescent Rehabilitation Programme (STAR) Group Report (2016). However, there are no studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in supply reduction and control measures.

**OBJECTIVE 5**

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Barbados has the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1991 and the Penal System Reform Act of 2000, for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

The alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses do not take into account gender differences. The country has developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. The Criminal Justice Research and Planning Unit (CJRPU) is the agency responsible for implementing these mechanisms, which involve academic and research institutions.

**OBJECTIVE 6**

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Barbados has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. These programs target youth and adults with substance use disorders.

**OBJECTIVE 7**

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Barbados has the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act 1991 and the Penal System Reform Act of 2000 on proportionate sentencing, particularly for low-level drug-related offenses.

The country has special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses. The Magistrates Court conducts low-level drug offenses, summary offenses and trials. A Magistrate also can refer a person to the Drug Treatment Court (DTC). In the DTC, defendants must plead guilty to their charges, but their sentences are deferred or suspended while they participate in the DTC program. The DTC monitors and oversees its clients, including frequent drug testing, and provides a range of treatment services in partnership with other criminal justice and health care systems. The DTC program also entails an application process, Crown screening, admission procedures and explicit expectations for participation, graduation and termination.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has had a national drug authority with an independent budget and a legal basis. The drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction and drug observatory.

CICAD expresses with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has the National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020. The country, during the first and the sixth rounds (1999-2014), did not have a national drug plan or strategy. CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados does not take into account the UN SDGs of the 2030 Agenda in the National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020 however; the NCSA undertakes activities to promote the SDGs in Barbados. Furthermore, the National Anti-Drug Plan 2015-2020 does not include a human rights perspective, a gender approach or a development with social inclusion.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados does not have social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and effects of the drug problem.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Barbados has had an observatory on drugs. The drug observatory has had studies and information on drug demand and supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes with results disaggregated by gender, age, socioeconomic status, education and ethnic group. Similarly, CICAD notes that during the first and second rounds (1999-2002), the country did not have a national observatory or similar technical office on drugs. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados conducts evaluations of drug demand reduction programs. However, CICAD expresses its concern that the country has not conducted any studies to evaluate supply reduction or control measures programs.

CICAD is pleased that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has legislation that incorporates alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses, with mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing such alternative measures to incarceration.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration in vulnerable populations.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has legislation for proportional sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses. The country also has special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

# DEMAND REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Barbados has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration and include human rights, intercultural, age differences and gender approaches.

The country also takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing demand reduction programs in prevention, treatment and social integration.

Barbados has carried out multiple intermediate outcome evaluations of the “Project Safeguarding Our Future Today” (SOFT) prevention program and the process evaluation of the “SPORTS Not Drugs” prevention program. However, the country has not conducted impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs.

The country does not implement coordination mechanisms to develop and implement prevention programs allowing for the participation of or coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders, but there are coordination mechanisms for treatment and social integration. Also, the country does not implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

## OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Barbados implements prevention strategies and programs in the following target populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
<b>School children and university students</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-school</li> </ul>	<u>National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA)</u> Primary School Programme	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elementary/ primary</li> </ul>	<u>NCSA</u> Variety of Interventions conducted as part of the wider Primary School Programme	Universal
	<u>Centre for Counselling Addiction Support Alternatives (CASA)</u> Children Education & Prevention Awareness Group (CEPAG)	Universal/Selective
	<u>Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF)</u> Drug Abuse & Resistance Education (DARE)	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Junior high &amp; high school (secondary school)</li> </ul>	<u>NCSA</u> Drugs & Life Skills Programme & Presentations conducted under the wider Secondary School Programme	Universal
	<u>RBPF</u> DARE	Universal
	<u>National HIV/AIDS Commission</u> Transition to Secondary School Programme (T2S)	Selective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University/tertiary education</li> </ul>	<u>NCSA</u> No specific program name: Drug Education Sessions; Peer Educators Course	Universal
<b>Family</b>	<u>NCSA</u> Prevention 1 <sup>st</sup> Club: Parents & Children	Universal
	<u>CASA</u> Training for parents of children in CEPAG program	Universal/Selective
	<u>Probation Department</u> No specific program name – Interventions for Parents of Children Enrolled in Probation Department Programs	Universal/Selective

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
<b>Gender</b>		
• Women	<u>Probation Department</u> Girls Circle	Selective
• Men	<u>Probation Department:</u> Acquiring Skills Men Actually Need (ASMAN)	Selective
	<u>NCSA</u> Men on the Block	Selective
<b>Community</b>	<u>NCSA</u> Drug prevention education sessions as requested – no specific program name	Universal
	<u>Probation Department</u> Camp Glow	Universal
<b>Individuals in the workplace</b>	<u>NCSA</u> Drug prevention education sessions as requested by workplaces – no specific program name	Universal
	<u>Ministry of Labour:</u> Peer Education Refresher Workshop	Universal
<b>Incarcerated Individuals</b>	<u>Reintegration Unit</u> Life Skills Programme	Universal
<b>Others</b>		
• Hearing Impaired	<u>Hearing Impaired</u> STOP THINK CHOOSE!; Drug Education @ Irving Wilson School	Universal
• Participants of Drug Treatment Court	BOTVIN Life Skills Training <u>NCSA</u> Drug prevention court participants – no specific program name	Selective
• Students transitioning from Primary to Secondary School	Students transitioning to Secondary School: Project Safeguarding Our Future Today (SOFT)	Universal

The country does not implement indicated prevention programs, also does not implement prevention programs in the following populations: street population, LGBTI, indigenous people, migrants and refugees.

## OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Barbados has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This national system includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling); crisis intervention; diverse treatment modalities; dual pathology (co-morbidity); social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of UNODC and WHO.

The country monitors compliance with these standards through the Health Services (Substance Dependency Treatment Facilities) Regulations of 2015. The advisory and inspection committee reports its findings and recommendations to the Chief Medical Officer of Health (CMO). The CMO has the authority to give any facility, not meeting the specific standards expected by law, written notice indicating this and identifying a deadline by which the identified issues are to be rectified. If the treatment facility is not compliant with the regulations within the specified period, the CMO may withdraw the facility's license to operate, close the facility and transfer all clients to another appropriate treatment facility. The treatment facility may reapply for a license to operate when they have satisfied the minimal requirements mandated by the Health Services (Substance Dependency Treatment Facilities) Regulations.

There are mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use, through the Private/Public Sector Agreement with the Substance Abuse Foundation (SAF). The public health system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and religious institutions provide outpatient services. Meanwhile, the public health system and private institutions provide residential services. The gender perspective is included in the treatment services offered, as females and males have access to all services at all treatment facilities. The gender perspective is included primarily in the residential treatment services. The female residential treatment facility was opened to specifically address the drug treatment needs of the female population. The facility is owned and operated by a non-profit, non-governmental group. This treatment facility has a formal arrangement with the Ministry of Health through a memorandum of understanding to provide treatment services to public clients at a cost subsidized by the Government.

Barbados has also established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental/non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations, such as inter-agency referrals based on the needs of presenting patients/clients. The drug treatment facilities liaise with NGOs which provide assistance for abused women and commercial sex workers - both of which are subsets of the female population that have a high prevalence of drug addiction. These organizations provide accommodation for mothers and their children during or after drug treatment. This allows the family unit to remain intact as the mother is making positive lifestyle changes for herself and her family. Governmental agencies

such as the Welfare Department and the Child Protection Agency (Child Care Board) are pivotal partners in providing social assistance to clients to reintegrate with society. A working relationship with the Child Care Board has been vital in the reuniting of children with their mothers after the mother's life of drug addiction led to the legal separation of child from mother for the wellbeing of the child.

There are mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs. Gender and human rights approaches are taken into account during the evaluation and monitoring of care, treatment and social integration programs, through the Health Services (Substance Dependency Treatment Facilities) Regulations of 2015.

The country has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use, as well as mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services through the Health Services Regulations of 2015.

#### OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Barbados participates in ongoing competence-based training and certification in the areas of prevention, treatment or social reintegration. The country participated in the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Program (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS). However, the country does not certify personnel working on prevention, treatment, and social reintegration services.

#### OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Barbados has an accreditation process for treatment centers. The Ministry of Health is responsible for licensing of Substance Dependence Facilities in accordance with the Health Services (Substance Dependency Treatment Facilities) Regulations of 2015. There also are supervisory mechanisms that the Ministry of Health oversees to ensure that the quality criteria of care and treatment services are met. However, there are no supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met. The Health Services Regulations of 2015 is the supervisory mechanism used.

The country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration that incorporate human rights, generational, intercultural and gender approaches. The country also takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of international specialized organizations. CICAD is pleased that Barbados conducts process and outcome evaluations in selected drug abuse prevention programs. However, CICAD views with concern that the country has not carried out any impact evaluation of the programs. Barbados also does not have coordination mechanisms in prevention programs allowing the participation of key stakeholders, but does so for treatment and social reintegration programs. Similarly, CICAD is concerned that Barbados has not implemented measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse following recommendations of international organizations.

CICAD views with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has been implementing prevention programs for preschools, primary and secondary school children, community leaders, incarcerated individuals; also in most of the rounds, the labor population is covered. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has prevention programs for family and gender, although there are still target populations that are not covered.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has been maintaining a system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices that offer the entire continuum of care, which includes a gender perspective and guarantees access without discrimination. In addition, CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use and mechanisms to continuously monitor and evaluate the results of the care, treatment and social integration programs. CICAD also observes that there are supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use, and mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

CICAD observes that during the first to the fifth rounds (1999-2009), Barbados offered training both in the academia and other courses in the areas of prevention, treatment and research, however in the sixth round (2013-2014), did not offer training programs. CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country participates in training provided by international specialized organizations in the subject. Likewise, Barbados participates in ongoing training in demand reduction. However, CICAD notes that the country does not certify human resources that work in prevention, treatment or social integration services.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has progressed in having an accreditation process for treatment centers. CICAD also notes that the country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure the quality criteria of care and treatment services, but not for prevention services. Moreover, CICAD is concerned that Barbados has not made an assessment to determine the national needs for care and treatment services offered.

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF) designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. However, environmental protection measures are not included in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. The country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to illicit supply of drugs reduction programs. While there is no specific budget line regarding the allocation of resources to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, this is part of the overall operational budget of the RBPF. The Drug Squad carries out most of these activities.

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, such as the “Crime Stoppers Barbados” program. This program includes participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

## OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Barbados has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Royal Barbados Police Force, the Regional Security System (RSS) and the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA). However, the country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. Barbados also does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. The mechanisms used are the Standard Operating Protocols established in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) procedures and the Scientific Working Group for the Analysis of Seized Drugs (SWGDRUG) manuals.

Barbados also promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS). When similarities exist between said information and emerging drugs in the country, a decision is made to add these substances for screening to be done by the Forensic Sciences Centre of Barbados.

Standardized and comparable methodologies are not used to measure illicit crops and drug production.

### OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Barbados does not design or implement alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. The country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

### OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Barbados does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.



## **OBJECTIVE 5**

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Barbados does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

The country exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the security sector. These exchanges are done with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states, through the Regional Security System (RSS) and with the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS). The data is exchanged on an ongoing basis (including 2018).

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Barbados. CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados designs, implements and updates national programs and policies to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. The country also has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to illicit supply of drugs reduction programs. Moreover, drug supply reduction programs implemented by Barbados are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders. However, the aforementioned policies and programs do not include environmental protection measures.

CICAD is pleased to note that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD is also pleased that the country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system, as well as to identify NPS. However, Barbados does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. The country also does not prepare or update studies or research on the medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados does not design or implement alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs. Furthermore, CICAD views with concern that the country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that throughout the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking. However, CICAD observes with concern that there are no characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches to such trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

# CONTROL MEASURES

## OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Barbados does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. The country has strategic programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints through transportation routes such as land, air and sea, as included in the Customs Act of 1998, Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1991, Post Office Act of 1975 and Defense Act of 1979.

There are laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. These laws are the Forensic Procedures and DNA Identification Act of 2005 and Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1991, and both include a human rights perspective. Barbados participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country has updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. The Forensic Sciences Centre is the agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). Barbados participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

## OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

In Barbados, the Barbados Drug Service, Customs and Excise Department, and Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs are all part of the competent authorities that are responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. This is in accordance with the Standards Act of 2006 and the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act and Regulations of 1991. However, there is no instrument to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The country carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. The information is exchanged through the annual report submitted to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1991 includes the control measures in Article 12, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. The country uses the information system for pre-export notifications (INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

Barbados conducts and participates in national and international training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

### OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Barbados has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors of these pharmaceutical products for their control. Additionally, regular inspections and audits of the establishments are done of individuals and corporations authorized to handle said products.

The country has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions by individuals or corporations that handle these pharmaceutical products. These penalties are in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1991.

### OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Barbados has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The country has awareness training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to these substances solely for medical and scientific purposes.



There is a regulatory framework in Barbados to govern the acquisition of the above mentioned substances for medical and scientific purposes. Regulations were adopted in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1991, to improve access to these substances by the medical and scientific communities.

## OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Barbados does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control.

The country has acquired special investigative techniques and updated equipment and technology that are used to detect and analyze NPS. The equipment is the TruNarc Handheld Narcotics Analyzer device to detect psychoactive substances, and the Forensic Sciences Centre has the equipment to conduct necessary scientific analysis.

There is no regulatory framework in Barbados to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

## OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Barbados has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks known as the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act of 2011. The country has protocols derived from said Act (which also amends the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1991), which enables the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. There also are mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering.

There is a Financial Intelligence Unit that is covered in the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act of 2011 and it falls under the Office of the Attorney General. The country has mechanisms for analyzing money-laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. The financial regulators employ and use sectoral risks with respect to varying sectors of the financial system. The World Bank National Risk Assessment Tool was obtained to identify and examine the national anti-money laundering/counter-financing of terrorism risks.

**OBJECTIVE 7**

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Barbados has the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1991, Criminal Assets Recovery Fund Act of 2016, Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1993, along with the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention & Control) Act of 2011, with additional specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

The competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets in Barbados is the Attorney General, as outlined in the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1991 and the Criminal Assets Recovery Fund Act of 2016.

The Criminal Assets Recovery Fund Act 2016 facilitates the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country offers and participates in specialized training programs through national or international organizations for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

**OBJECTIVE 8**

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Barbados has national information gathering mechanisms for the exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. The characteristics of said mechanisms are outlined in a memorandum of understanding through either the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP), or Joint Regional Communications Center (JRCC).

The country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The agency providing information is the Royal Barbados Police Force.

## CONTROL MEASURES

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has strategic programs to detect and seize drugs as well as laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking including a human rights perspective. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations. Moreover, CICAD is pleased to see that Barbados has updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD recognizes that the country also has established an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS and training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. Barbados participates in annual training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories. However, CICAD expresses its concern in that the country does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has had competent authorities responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. Through existing mechanisms that include the exchange of information, the country also carries out analyses of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. CICAD also notes that the country conducts and participates in national and international training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. Moreover, CICAD observes that Barbados has used the INCB PEN Online information system through the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018). However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have an instrument to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods in order to prevent the diversion these substances.

CICAD notes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Barbados has had criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions by individuals or corporations that handle these pharmaceutical products. CICAD also notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Likewise, CICAD observes that licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors of these pharmaceutical products for their control. There also are regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Furthermore, CICAD is pleased that the country has awareness training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to these substances. Likewise, CICAD observes that Barbados has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition and improve access to such substances.

CICAD is pleased to see that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has acquired special investigative techniques and updated equipment and technology that are used to detect and analyze NPS. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants, or other substances subject to international control. There also is no regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset these substances.

CICAD views with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has been updating and strengthening the legislative and institutional framework both to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking, and to enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Similarly, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a financial intelligence unit and mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering, as well as for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has had legislation, along with additional specific measures, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Similarly, the country has had a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados offers and participates in specialized training programs on the administration of seized and forfeited assets. There also is legislation to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of these seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has national information gathering mechanisms for the exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. Likewise, the country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

## OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Barbados carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among Organization of American States (OAS) member states, third States and with relevant international organizations, such as meetings and conferences to discuss and share information, and set policy.

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. Exchange of technologies is done through the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Framework for Management of Crime Security, the Joint Regional Communication Centre (JRCC), Implementation Agency for Crime & Security (IMPACS) of CARICOM, Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS), Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP), Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) and the National Crime Agency (NCA). Barbados has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Also, the country exchanges with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the National Anti-Drug Plan is promoted through seminars, workshops, meetings, conferences, joint training and exercises, drug interdiction and search courses.

Barbados participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. The country also has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries and member states of the Regional Security System (RSS).

## OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Barbados updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2016.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The two procedures are in accordance with the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1993, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the Asset Recovery Interagency Network for the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB), among others.

### OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Barbados has not enacted legislation or administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 1996		X	
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992			X



## **OBJECTIVE 4**

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Barbados has bilateral or regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes through treaties and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1993. There also are laws and other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Extradition Act of 1985 permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes as outlined in the Extradition Act with different countries and with those within CARICOM. Barbados has laws that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations. CICAD also notes progress in that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has been exchanging drug-related information with other countries. Barbados also has been exchanging information on firearms-related matters. Furthermore, CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had secure communication channels for exchanging intelligence information on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD views that in the second round (2001-2002), Barbados, through their financial intelligence unit, exchanged information with their counterparts on money laundering matters. In the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country updated legislation and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The competent authorities also can expedite responses to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, there are competent authorities to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks.

CICAD observes that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Barbados has had legislation on drugs, money laundering, chemical substances, firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the second round (2001-2002), the country had laws to criminalize corruption. Then in the fifth round (2007-2009), Barbados had procedures to regulate and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has ratified conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the OAS related to the world drug problem. However, CICAD notes with concern that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), Barbados has not ratified the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matter of 1992.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Barbados has been able to provide mutual assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes through bilateral and regional agreements. In addition, from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had legal provisions to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD notes with satisfaction that from third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Barbados has had legislation on extradition and permits extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.



CICAD recognizes Barbados for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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