



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

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

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Barbados

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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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)

Barbados

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



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 reduction¹, 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>.

¹ 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: Partially complete

Barbados' national drug authority is the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA). The NCSA functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The national drug authority has a legal basis and a budget. The NCSA coordinates the areas of demand reduction and drugs observatory.

Barbados' national drug authority does not coordinate in the areas of supply reduction, control measures, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country does not have a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Barbados has drafted a National Anti-Drug Plan. Relevant actors are involved in the designing and drafting of the Plan. The draft Plan includes the areas on demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.



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

Barbados has a technical office which serves the purpose of a National Observatory on Drugs. There is some priority information on drug supply reduction. Drug supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Barbados has no recent priority drug demand reduction studies that have been carried out and publicly released. The country does not have priority information in the area of drug supply reduction including the 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. The country has not carried out a study 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: Mostly complete

Barbados has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. Implemented demand reduction programs have been designed using available evidence from recognized organizations and magnitude and trends in drug use in the population from demand related studies. The country monitors the implementation of its demand reduction programs in all areas and updates them on current monitoring results. A gender perspective is included in these programs and a multisectoral approach has been adopted with the participation of various population sectors.

Barbados does not evaluate the implementation of its demand reduction 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: Complete

Barbados has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs addressing drug use. Selective prevention programs are designed in accordance with the presence of risk factors in the targeted population. The country has 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: Partially complete

Barbados has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities offer guidance and brief intervention and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment in public and private health services. The public health system, which coordinates with other sectors, along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private institutions provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services for persons affected by drug use. The facilities include monitoring systems for their programs that allow for the collection and organization of information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Barbados' public health system facilities do not carry out drug use screening nor have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use. The country does not have an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers nor trained professionals that implement and manage the treatment and rehabilitation monitoring systems.



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: Complete

Barbados takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion for the various population groups affected by drug use. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.



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

Barbados does not have national legislation or administrative guidelines that create and provide for 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 GENERATED EVIDENCE ON THE DEMANDS FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Barbados' national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. The country uses the information produced by civil society organizations to design their policies and a parent program and drug education for the hearing impaired. Barbados works with the Barbados Drug Information Network (BARDIN) to support and increase their capacity to regularly collect data and produce drug use trend reports.

Barbados does not use the information produced by the academic and research institutions to design their policies, plans and programs in this area.



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

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

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



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Barbados' 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: Partially complete

Barbados has legislation to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. The country participates in annual training programs on clandestine laboratories, chemical diversion, and the identification of precursors and chemicals used to make controlled drugs.

Barbados does not have protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. Also, there are no mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Barbados has legislation that establishes the criminal offences specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country also monitors controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned Convention. Administrative and civil penalties exist to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. The country has a competent authority to coordinate monitoring of controlled chemical substances. There are mechanisms for issuance of timely pre-export notifications of controlled substances to other states.

Barbados does not have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, licensing of manufacturers or distributors of controlled chemical substances is used to control those substances, inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals or corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances. Also, the country has no mechanisms to respond to timely pre-export notifications of controlled substances made by 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: Complete

Barbados 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. Administrative and civil penalties exist for infraction or violation of these regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. There is a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. The country has mechanisms to estimate drug requirements.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

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

Evaluation: Complete

Barbados has a mechanism to periodically evaluate the 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: Complete

Barbados conducts annual evaluations of strategies and objectives on the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has ongoing training programs for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, and participates in training programs offered by external agencies on a wide range of courses aimed at controls in this area. Formal exchange mechanisms exist among local and international agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has legislation and regulations and engages in regular plans to prevent illicit trafficking by air, sea and land. Legislation exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs, which provides the procedure for storage mechanisms, methods of disposal, proper recording of the final destination of seized substances and environmental precautions.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Barbados has updated analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes that are undertaken through annual studies which are published and disseminated informally.

Barbados has not updated existing legislation based on the identification of new 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

Barbados has a national statistical information system on law enforcement operations, drug trafficking and related crimes which capture a wide range of variables by law enforcement agencies involved in control activities. The country also conducts and circulates studies and technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes which is exchanged between agencies via law enforcement meetings. There is information on the purity and quality of seized illegal substances.

Barbados does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. The country does not have studies 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

Barbados has mechanisms for the secure exchange of information and intelligence in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country offers and participates in training workshops in intelligence information exchange and training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain 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 informal mechanisms for the 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: Complete

Barbados has legislation to criminalize the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. It also has mechanisms to eliminate loss and diversion in instances of licit trade as well as controls for the manufacturing, transfer and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, ammunition and related materials. It also has a system of import, export and transit licenses, and a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on the illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other materials seized during drug trafficking operations. The country has legislation that requires the marking and tracing of firearms and ammunition in accordance with international obligations.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Barbados 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.

Barbados does not cover the broadest range of predicate offenses.



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: Partially complete

Barbados has regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets.

Barbados does not have a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. However, the country has a system for the management of such assets. Also, the country does not have training programs on the management of seized or 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: Complete

Barbados 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 central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions that allow for the extradition of citizens for offenses criminalized in accordance with Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and with Article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. There are laws or other legal provisions to provide broad reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. Additionally, the country has adopted measures to enable confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, as the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in such crime. In this regard, the country allows the competent authorities to identify, detect, place a preventive embargo on, or seize the proceeds, assets, instrumentalities or any other elements linked to drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has adopted other measures deriving from the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking and has designated central authorities pursuant to Article XIV.2 of the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials of 1997. There are laws or other legal provisions that permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.



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, Barbados completed eight, four mostly completed, eight partially completed, one started, one not started and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Barbados has a national drug authority which functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is no national anti-drug strategy. The country has a technical office which functions as a national observatory on drugs. There are no priority drug demand reduction studies but there is some priority supply reduction information (4 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Barbados has comprehensive demand reduction programs, which are monitored and updated but not evaluated. There is a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities offers guidance, brief intervention and systematically refers persons to treatment, but does not carry out early detection screening of drug use. The public health system has a multisectoral approach to provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is no accreditation process for its drug treatment centers. Barbados does not have alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are designed with the support of civil society organizations, but not the information from academic and research institutions. Training for demand reduction personnel is available for advanced programs, but there are no introductory training programs or continuing education on demand reduction in the country.

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

In the area of Control Measures, Barbados has legislation but no mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. Also, there are no protocols in place to dismantle such laboratories.

With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has 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. These measures include: laws, administrative controls on international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. In terms of narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures had been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them.

There are formal and informal exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, mechanisms exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to this area. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in said control. 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. Regulatory updates are not 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. There is also a national authority for coordinating controls or measures in place to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade. There is a registry of such elements, seized during illicit drug trafficking actions.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering. There are regulations for the management of seized and forfeited assets, derived from drug trafficking and related crimes, but there is no single national agency responsible for the management of such assets.

In the area of International Cooperation, Barbados 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 central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit the extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and money laundering. There are laws or other legal provisions to provide broad reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has laws or other legal provisions that permit the use of



controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Barbados 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.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
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.	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.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
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.	COMPLETE
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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	STARTED



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
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.	NOT APPLIED
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.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
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.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
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.	COMPLETE
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.	COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
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.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	COMPLETE



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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