



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

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

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Jamaica

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



Organization of
American States

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.56
CICAD/doc.2148/14 Add.21

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

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Jamaica

**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: Complete

Jamaica's national drug authority is the Ministry of National Security which coordinates national drug policies in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, the drugs observatory, control measures, international cooperation and program evaluation. There is a budget. The country has a coordination mechanism for 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

Jamaica has drafted a National Drug Plan (2013–2018). The drafted Plan includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. Relevant actors were involved in designing and drafting the Plan.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Jamaica has a National Observatory on Drugs. The country has conducted two priority drug demand reduction studies. There is priority information available for all areas of drug supply reduction. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Jamaica does not have priority drug reduction demand studies for national household surveys. 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: Complete

Jamaica has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion, and related recovery support services. These programs have been designed using available evidence from recognized organizations; from magnitude and trends in drug use in the population; and from demand related studies data. The country monitors and evaluates the implementation of its demand reduction programs in all areas and updates them based on evaluation results. A multisectoral approach has been adopted in its demand reduction programs with the participation of various population sectors.



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

Jamaica has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs addressing drug use, which are being implemented in distinct target populations. Selective and indicated prevention programs vary based on the presence of risk factors. 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

Jamaica has a network of public health system facilities responsible for public health needs within its territory. These facilities provide outpatient and residential treatment services for persons affected by drug use. Aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services are provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the National Council on Drug Abuse Secretariat. The public health system facilities offering treatment and rehabilitation services for persons affected by drug use coordinate with other sectors and include monitoring systems for their programs. Trained professionals implement and manage these systems that collect and organize information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Jamaica's public health system facilities do not carry out drug use screening nor do they have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use, or offer guidance, brief intervention in drug use cases or systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. Accreditation for drug treatment centers is pending the framework agreement for certification.



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

Jamaica takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion for the various populations 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: Complete

Jamaica has national legislation to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. The country offers non-custodial treatment as an alternative to incarceration. There are standard operating procedures to identify and select candidates to participate in the program and records are maintained for these candidates. Participant progress is monitored in this program. The country evaluates the program and uses the outcomes and recommendations from these evaluations to improve its processes and the program.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

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

Evaluation: Complete

Jamaica's 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 information produced by civil society organizations and academic and research institutions in the development of its policies, plans and programs. The drug information network increases the capacity of the aforementioned organizations and institutions to regularly collect data and produce drug use trend reports.



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: Complete

Jamaica has introductory training programs and offers continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area. The country offers training programs to personnel related to this field at the certificate, undergraduate, and graduate levels focused on science-based approaches and best practices, to increase their knowledge and strengthen their skills in specialized technical or professional fields of expertise. Advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional and international levels are made available to its technical experts and professionals. The country conducts regular monitoring and evaluations to ensure that training in drug demand reduction meets the needs for personnel in this area. The results of these evaluations are used to improve and update relevant training programs.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 11

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

Evaluation: Started

Jamaica has prepared studies and reports on patterns of cultivation, potential production and drug price evaluation.

Jamaica does not have an approved regulatory framework defining an updated national policy or plan for the reduction of the illicit supply of drugs.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

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.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Jamaica's Ministry of National Security gathers and analyzes information on marijuana crop eradication, certain localized cultivation estimates and other productivity indicators to assess its illicit supply of drugs and implement supply reduction policies. Officials responsible for illicit crop eradication are trained in the operation of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to aerially survey production areas.

Jamaica does not produce periodic reports to consolidate the results and progress made in meeting established indicators for national supply reduction policies and plans.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

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.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Jamaica has information on the illicit supply of drugs and its connection with other forms of transnational organized crime, which is shared with local, regional and international law enforcement partners. The country also shares information on new illicit crop patterns with neighboring countries through intelligence reporting.

Jamaica does not have studies on new patterns, dynamics or changes in the growing of crops used in the production of illicit drugs.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 14

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

Evaluation: Complete²

Jamaica, through the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the Jamaica Defence Force, conducts a year-round marijuana eradication operation. Areas of suspected cultivation are visited on a quarterly basis when plant growth cycles begin. The eradication program also focuses on locating and charting new sites and new methods of cultivation. In 2011, Jamaica eradicated 373 hectares of illicit marijuana, in 2012, 451 hectares and in 2013, 247 hectares. The country monitors and regularly evaluates eradication programs and activities.

Alternative, integral and sustainable development programs are not applicable in Jamaica.

² This recommendation has four evaluation criteria. However, in the case of this country, the criterion that refers to eradication measures for illicit marijuana crops is the only one taken into account. The rest of the criteria refer to the implementation of integral and sustainable alternative development programs and, when the country's situation was taken into account, CICAD considered them not applicable.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 15

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Jamaica conducted a study related to the environmental impact caused by activities related to the illicit supply of drugs: the Economic Social Survey of Jamaica in 2013.

Jamaica does not use management tools to address the negative impact of the world drug problem on the environment, and no agreements have been signed with donor countries or international organizations in order to evaluate, prevent and mitigate the negative environmental impacts of the world drug problem.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Jamaica has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic drugs. The country has continuous training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.

Jamaica does not have protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Jamaica has legislation in accordance with Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and for the control of international trade in controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. The country uses the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), as well as email to issue and respond to pre-export notifications and also uses a system of "non-approval of permits" as penalty for non-compliance or infractions. The country also has authorities responsible for coordinating the monitoring of controlled chemical substances.

Jamaica does not have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, nor does it use licenses to regulate manufacturers and distributors to monitor production, use or distribution. Audits and inspections are not conducted on a regular basis.



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

Jamaica has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has a national authority to coordinate controlled narcotics, psychotropic substances and pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties within an already established organizational structure. There is also a mechanism to estimate drug requirements and the legislation provides for administrative or civil penalties for infraction or violations of regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

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

Evaluation: Complete

Jamaica has a mechanism that periodically evaluates and ensures the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

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

Evaluation: Complete

Jamaica conducts periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes along with ongoing training programs for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has law enforcement legislation and regulations to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. There are laws and regulations that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Jamaica has updated analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes that cover major routes and countries of interest.

Jamaica does not update its regulations 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

Jamaica compiles statistical information at the national level and carries out studies and technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Jamaica does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking nor does the country conduct 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

Jamaica has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. There are formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet. The country participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. There was also participation in training activities offered by the Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC) on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has a regulatory framework for the investigation of all assets during illicit drug trafficking cases.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

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

Jamaica does not require appropriate markings on any firearms confiscated or forfeited. Jamaica does not have a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on the illicit manufacturing of explosives, including its respective measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

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

Evaluation: Complete

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



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

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

Evaluation: Complete

Jamaica has a single agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets. The country offers training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

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

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Jamaica 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 laws or other legal provisions for extradition of persons for the crimes of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has legal provisions to provide reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has adopted measures to enable confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the crime of drug trafficking. There are mechanisms for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other States in inquiries on the identity, whereabouts, and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking; the movement of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking; and movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The country has communication channels between its competent agencies and services to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of international cooperation.

Jamaica does not try a person whose extradition has been denied on the grounds of nationality. There are no laws or other legal provisions to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of illicit 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, Jamaica completed 14, seven mostly completed, five partially completed and one started.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Jamaica has a national drug authority which functions under the Ministry of National Security. There is no national anti-drug strategy. The country has a national observatory on drugs. Most of the priority drug demand reduction studies (2 of 3) and all the types of priority drug supply reduction information (11 of 11) exist.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Jamaica has comprehensive demand reduction programs which are monitored and evaluated. There is a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities have a multisectoral approach to provide outpatient and residential treatment services, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. The public health system facilities do not carry out drug use screening, or offer guidance, brief intervention or systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. Accreditation for drug treatment centers is pending the framework agreement for certification. Jamaica has non-custodial treatment as an alternative to incarceration for drug dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of academic and research institutions and civil society organizations. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel include evidence-based approaches and best practices ranging from the certificate to the graduate level.

In the area of Supply Reduction, Jamaica has prepared studies and reports on cultivation patterns in the country, potential production of illicit marijuana cultivation, and an evaluation of illicit drug prices, but does not have an approved regulatory framework defining an updated national policy or plan for the reduction of the illicit supply of drugs. The country gathers and analyzes information to implement supply reduction policies for crops used in the illicit production of drugs, but there are no periodic reports on results or progress in meeting supply reduction policies and plans. There is information on the illicit supply of drugs and its connection with other forms of transnational organized crime, but no reports on new patterns, dynamics, or changes in the growing of crops



used in the production of illicit drugs. The country conducts a year-round marijuana eradication operation. One study was conducted on the environmental impact caused by activities related to the illicit supply of drugs, but no management tools are used to address the negative impact of the world drug problem on the environment and no agreements have been signed with donor countries or international organizations in this regard.

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

With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, Jamaica 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. With regard to narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures have been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them. Jamaica does not have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, nor does it use licenses to regulate manufacturers and distributors to monitor production, use or distribution.

There are formal information 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 is ongoing training for stakeholders, and evaluation of the organizations 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. No regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. There is no national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In addition, there is a national authority for coordinating controls and measures for firearms, ammunition and related materials except explosives to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade. There is a registry of such elements including explosives, seized during drug trafficking operations.



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

In the area of International Cooperation, Jamaica 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 illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. The country also has laws or other legal provisions to provide reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. However, the country does not have laws or other legal provisions to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.

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



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	STARTED
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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	COMPLETE
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	MOSTLY 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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	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.	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.	MOSTLY 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.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

1889 F STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202.370.5000
WWW.CICAD.OAS.ORG