



OAS

More rights for more people



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Jamaica

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

JAMAICA

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.

Jamaica has a national drug authority, comprised of the Ministry of National Security (central entity), the Jamaica Constabulary Force Narcotics Division and the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA), all having a legal basis. The functions of the three entities are established by the Jamaica Constitution of 1962, the Jamaica Constabulary Force Act of 1935 and the National Council on Drug Abuse Act of 1991, respectively. The national drug authority has an independent annual budget.

The national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, but not alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

The country has an ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement national drug policies.

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 LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Jamaica does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

Municipalities/local governments are not delegated responsibilities on drug issues and have no autonomy with legal basis to implement concrete actions, in coordination with the NCDA.

¹ 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 national drug authority has, in its central entity, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related issues to local governments or stakeholders. The national drug authority has coordinators, offices or representatives within the national territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem.

The country has a specific and stable mechanism to transfer funds and finance drug initiatives and projects implemented by local municipalities or governments. Jamaica makes budgetary allocations for each governmental Ministry at the commencement of each fiscal year. For the fiscal year 2018-2019, the Ministry of Health was allocated JD\$64 billion for recurrent expenses and JD\$2.16 billion for capital projects, while the Ministry of National Security received JD\$66 billion for recurrent expenditure and \$JD12.4 billion for capital projects. Under the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Health, funds are appropriated respectively to the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the NCDCA, whereby funding is made available for drug prevention and control initiatives.

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.

In Jamaica, issues of crime prevention, gender approach, social exclusion, corruption, community safety, community development, at-risk youth, and violence interruption are included in the drafting of national social public policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

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.

Jamaica has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources. There is a national drug information network that includes universities, health institutions, statistical and census institutions, private consultants, civil society and other social stakeholders and international organizations of cooperation.

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		2017
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2016
Patient register of treatment centers		X	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers	X		2017
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2015
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Survey of other target populations: Homeless population	X		2014
Others: Rapid Situation Assessment	X		2017

The following is the information collected 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	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
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)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering		X	
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 aforementioned indicators and information, managed by the national observatory on drugs, are disaggregated and analyzed by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

Jamaica has carried out studies to evaluate drug programs in demand reduction, but not in supply reduction or 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.

Jamaica has the Drug Court (Treatment and Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act of 2001, which provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. The country has a mechanism, lead by the NCDA, to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures with the support from the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS). However, the alternative measures do not take into account gender differences in accordance to the relevant international instruments.

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.

Jamaica has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. The Drug Treatment Court Programme and Residential Drug Treatment Centers also promote social reintegration.

OBJECTIVE 7

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

Jamaica has the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA), amended in 2015, that covers proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses.

The country has five Adult Drug Treatment Courts and two Children Drug Treatment Pilot Programmes for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Jamaica has had a national drug authority comprised of three entities, and each with specific functions. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, but not alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. CICAD also acknowledges that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), each entity of the national drug authority has had an independent budget.

CICAD observes that through the first to second rounds (1999-2002), Jamaica had a national drug plan. However, CICAD expresses concern that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has not had a national drug plan or strategy.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and effects of the drug problem.

CICAD expresses with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Jamaica has had a national observatory on drugs or similar technical office, and in the seventh round (2014-2018), an observatory with financial, human and technological resources, and a national drug information network. CICAD also notes that the country has a number of studies and information on demand and supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Jamaica has carried out studies to evaluate programs on drug demand but has not done so for supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD is pleased that during the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Jamaica has legislation for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), there are mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of such alternative measures.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has laws for proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses. In addition, there has been drug courts through the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018).

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.

Jamaica has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs include human rights and age differences approaches, but not gender or intercultural approaches.

The country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing demand reduction programs.

Jamaica has carried out a process and outcome evaluation of the drug abuse prevention programs which include the Resistance Education Against Drugs Programme (2013-2014) and the #TalkDiTruth #FutureComeFirst campaign (2018). In addition, there is an outcome evaluation of the drug abuse prevention program, "Tek it to Dem" (2014). However, the country has not conducted impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs.

Coordination mechanisms are implemented in the country to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders, such as non-governmental organization (NGO) representation on the Board of Directors of the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA), partnership with NGOs to determine advocacy priorities for national programs/policies, and initiatives to support national days of observation such as World No Tobacco Day and Drug Awareness Month.

Measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are implemented, 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). These guidelines are incorporated into programs such as, "Tek it to Dem," which targets street drug users and provides HIV counselling and testing services.

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.

Jamaica implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary/primary 	Resistance Education Against Drugs (READ)	Selective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	READ Plus	Selective
	Talk di Truth	Universal
Family	Lighthouse	Selective
Community	Community Action for Prevention (CAP)	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	Substance Treatment and Referral Tool (START)	Indicated

Jamaica does not implement prevention programs for the following populations: pre-school students, university/tertiary education students, street population, gender, LGBTI, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, and individuals in the workplace.

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.

Jamaica 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 specialized programs and devices in 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 has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. Outpatient and residential services are offered by the public health system, private institutions, and NGOs. Religious institutions also offer residential services, but not outpatient services. Treatment services do not incorporate the gender perspective.

Jamaica has not established or maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

The country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs.

Jamaica does not have mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services. However, most treatment programs have mechanisms that address rights such as access to care, confidentiality and formal redress systems.

There are supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use, mainly through the Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-committee of the NCDA.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Jamaica offers ongoing competence-based training in prevention, treatment and social reintegration. The country also participates in trainings offered by international organizations, such as the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER).

The country certifies personnel working in prevention and treatment services. CICAD/OAS (through the University of West Indies) and the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) certify personnel in prevention. CICAD/OAS (through the University of West Indies) and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) certify personnel in treatment. However, Jamaica does not certify personnel working in 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.

Jamaica does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

The country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met, such as the Client Services Division of the NCDA. However, there are no supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of the care and treatment services are met.

The country has conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered. The 2017 Rapid Situation Assessment includes among others, perspectives from the treatment network (including Drug Treatment Courts) on the strengths, gaps and recommendations for improvement of drug treatment island-wide.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD is pleased to see that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights and age approaches, but not gender or inter-cultural approaches. The country also implements measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, and considers the guidelines of international organizations, and implements coordination mechanisms with various stakeholders. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Jamaica carries out process and outcome evaluations of the prevention programs, but not impact evaluations.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs targeting various populations, but a few need to be covered. During the sixth round (2013-2014), prevention programs covered a greater number of key populations.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices that offer all the services of the continuum of care, while guaranteeing access without discrimination. Likewise, CICAD acknowledges that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has been implementing measures to facilitate access to treatment and has supervisory mechanisms for the establishments that offer these treatment services. However, CICAD expresses its concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica does not have mechanisms to neither continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, and social integration programs, nor to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment services and programs.

CICAD recognizes that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Jamaica has been offering continuous training in the areas of treatment, prevention and social integration. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has been certifying the human resources that work in prevention and treatment services, but not those who work in social integration.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Jamaica has had supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria for prevention services are met. However, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), there is no accreditation process for treatment centers, nor are there supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of care and treatment services are met. CICAD also notes that the country has 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.

Jamaica's Ministry of National Security (MNS) and the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

The country takes into account traditional licit use when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, as it relates to cannabis eradication practices. This is done within the guidelines of the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA).

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by Jamaica 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.

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.

Jamaica has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Ministry of National Security, the Narcotics Division of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Jamaica Defence Force and the Financial Investigations Division (FID) of the Ministry of Finance and Public Service.

The country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation.

There are studies or research on medical and scientific uses or other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

Jamaica promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

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.

Jamaica has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. During 2014-2018, Jamaica participated in the Cooperation Program Between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) in these initiatives: community development model of a sustainable alternative development program, the “Bolivian concept” of using the integral development model, exchange of best practices and mutual learning in the field of an alternative development program and development of value chain products.

Jamaica does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban 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.

Jamaica 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.



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.

Jamaica 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 health, society, economy and security sectors, with other countries through official channels.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that during the sixth round (2013-2014), Jamaica did not have a regulatory framework defining or updating its national policy on reducing the illicit supply of drugs. Although, CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. CICAD also recognizes that Jamaica takes the traditional licit use into account when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs and that the country includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD is pleased that the drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country 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.

CICAD observes that Jamaica has developed operations to eradicate illicit marijuana crops throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018). Moreover, CICAD is pleased to see that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and prepares and updates studies and research on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of crops containing narcotic and psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of NPS, but does not implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. Additionally, CICAD expresses its concern that the country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production, nor does it carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries of the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. Sustainable urban development initiatives also are not promoted in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

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

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica exchanges information on the effects of micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking in the health, society, economy and security sectors. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches on this subject or 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.

Jamaica has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories and facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. These protocols and procedures are under the Precursor Chemicals Act and Precursor Regulations of 2005 and the Dangerous Drugs Act of 2015.

There are programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints through land, riverine, air and sea transportation routes.

The country has the Interception of Communication Act of 2013 and the Cyber Crimes Act of 2015 providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

Jamaica implements and 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.

There are updated diagnoses and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine is the agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Jamaica 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.

Jamaica's Standards and Regulation Division of the Ministry of Health, is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, as outlined in the Precursor Chemicals Act of 2005 and Precursor Chemicals Regulations of 2013.

The country uses the inspections as a mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

There are no analyses carried out 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 Precursor Chemicals Act of 2005 and Precursor Chemicals Regulations of 2013 partially includes the control measures of Article 12, paragraph 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.

Jamaica uses the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances. In addition, there are alternative mechanisms including electronic means to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

The country does not have 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.

Jamaica 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, and regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are carried out.

The Dangerous Drugs Act of 2015 includes criminal, civil and administrative penalties for violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Jamaica has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

There are issuances of import and export authorization permits for raw materials in the manufacture of narcotic or psychotropic medicines and for medications for commercial and personal use by travelers.

The country does not have awareness training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

There is a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The Dangerous Drugs Act of 2015 was adopted 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.

Jamaica 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 the TruNarc Handheld Narcotics Analyzer device as updated equipment to detect and analyze NPS.

Jamaica does not have regulatory frameworks 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.

Jamaica has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking through the following:

- Proceeds of Crime Act of 2007
- Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act of 2013
- Financial Investigations Division Act of 2010
- Banking Services Act of 2014
- International Trusts and Corporate Services Act of 2017
- The Companies (Amendment) Act of 2017
- Caribbean Financial Action Task Force - Jamaica Mutual Evaluation Report of 2017
- National Risk Assessment for Jamaica of 2016
- Implementation of the National Court Statistics System

The country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations, included in the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2007 and the Financial Investigations Division Act of 2010.

There are mechanisms allowing for interagency and international coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering, and is carried out through Memoranda of Understanding between agencies as well as statutory provisions that permit information sharing. The Bank of Jamaica Act of 2015 and the Financial Services Commission Act of 2016 enables both to share information with their regional and international counterparts.

The Financial Investigations Division (FID) under the Ministry of Finance and Public Service is the financial intelligence unit and has been a member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units since 2014.

Jamaica has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

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.

Jamaica has legislation, regulations and procedures as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, and products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes, as outlined in the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2007 and the Dangerous Drugs Act of 2015.

The FID is the competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

There are regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets, as set forth in the Financial Administration and Audit Act of 1959. The FID also has its accounts audited annually by the Auditor General in line with the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2007 and the Financial Investigations Division Act of 2010.

Jamaica offers and participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets at the national and International levels.

OBJECTIVE 8

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

Jamaica has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. The National Intelligence Bureau (NIB) of the Jamaica Constabulary Force collects information on local and transnational organized crime networks.

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 information is provided by the NIB and the FID.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has protocols to dismantle laboratories for the illicit manufacture of drugs as well as programs to detect and seize drugs. CICAD is also pleased to see that the country has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking, and implements and participates in ongoing training linked to these subjects. Likewise, Jamaica has updated diagnoses and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, there is an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS. Moreover, the country participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these chemical substances.

CICAD recognizes that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Jamaica has had a competent authority with the necessary powers to coordinate measures to control the diversion of chemical substances, as well as a system for pre-export notifications and for responding to notifications from other countries. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country uses inspections as a mechanism to inform the industry of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. However, CICAD expresses its concern that Jamaica does not have training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances, and does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field.

CICAD is pleased that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Jamaica has had legislation on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them. CICAD notes that in 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. CICAD also acknowledges that there is legislation that includes criminal, civil and administrative penalties for violations by individuals or corporations that handle those products.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Jamaica has had special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. In addition, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD expresses concern that Jamaica does not have training or awareness activities for the competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has acquired updated equipment to detect and analyze NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have an EWS to identify and trace these substances. CICAD also expresses concern that Jamaica does not have a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that through the seven rounds (1999-2018), Jamaica has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks that are in accordance with FATF recommendations. In addition, CICAD recognizes that Jamaica has a financial intelligence unit, and protocols enabling the said unit to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

CICAD is pleased to see that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has legislation, regulations and procedures as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, and products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets as well as, regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, Jamaica participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets from national agencies and international organizations.

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

Jamaica carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations. The country honors existing agreements with its counterpart countries, and establishes new arrangements where needed via memoranda of understanding.

The country has not exchanged technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. Jamaica has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control, which includes International liaison personnel and official points of contact. In addition, the country promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing its national drug policies.

Jamaica participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, corruption, among others. Activities are carried out through the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF); Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD); the European Development Fund (EDF) Crime and Security Strategy; Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) based on cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and World Customs Organization (WCO); Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP); Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and UNODC-WCO Port Container Program. There are bilateral mechanisms in the country to coordinate and collaborate with other countries on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

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.

Jamaica updated the Mutual Assistance Criminal Matters Act of 1995 (amended in 2007), and the Sharing of Forfeited Property Act of 1999 (amended in 2007), that allows 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 CFATF evaluated the country in 2017.

There are mechanisms and procedures in the country 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 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is the central authority for mutual legal assistance matters. The Mutual Legal and Financial Crimes Unit of ODPP is responsible for executing and coordinating requests for assistance to and from foreign countries. The competent authorities in the country 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, INTERPOL, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB) and the Egmont Group, 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.

Jamaica enacted and adopted legislation and administrative measures and actions, such as the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act of 2015, 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.

Jamaica has bilateral and regional agreements on international cooperation for mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, such as, agreements on the sharing of forfeited assets, the proceeds of disposition of such assets and on addressing drug trafficking. The country has the Sharing of Forfeited Property Act of 1999, the Mutual Assistance (Criminal Matters) Act of 1995, the Maritime Drug Trafficking (Suppression) Act of 1998, and the Maritime Drug Trafficking (Suppression) (Amendment) Act of 2016 to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Extradition Act of 1991 permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes and the country has extradition agreements with countries. Likewise, there are laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD recognizes that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Jamaica has maintained technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and relevant international organizations. In addition, CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has exchanged drug-related information among national authorities and foreign agencies. Since the third to the seventh rounds (2004-2018), Jamaica has had mechanisms and secure communication channels to exchange operational information among national and foreign entities.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica updated its 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. Also, there are mechanisms and procedures to expeditiously undertake actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also expresses with satisfaction that through the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has had a central agency to receive, request, analyze and disseminate to competent authorities, disclosures of information relating to financial transactions and for the exchange of operational collaboration among national authorities and other countries.

As for drug-related legislation, CICAD observes Jamaica's progress throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), in having laws and regulations to control chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, drug trafficking, corruption, diversion of firearms and ammunition, money laundering and other related crimes. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has ratified international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem. However, CICAD expresses its concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Jamaica has not ratified the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) of 1997.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Jamaica has had bilateral agreements for mutual legal assistance on drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, in the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), there has been legal provisions to provide reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. From the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has had extradition laws and agreements permitting the extradition of its nationals.

CICAD recognizes Jamaica 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).



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
www.cicad.oas.org