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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Dominica **(COMMONWEALTH OF)**

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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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.

Dominica's national drug authority is the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU), established in 1997 and positioned within the Ministry of Health and Social Services. However, the NDAPU does not have a legal basis.

The NDAPU coordinates the areas of demand reduction, drug observatory and program evaluation. The Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (Drug Squad and Marine Unit) and the Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division) coordinate the area of supply reduction. The Ministry of Health (Pharmaceuticals, Precursor Chemicals) and the Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (Financial Intelligence Unit) coordinate the area of control measures. The Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (Financial Intelligence Unit), the Ministry of Health and Social Services, the Ministry of Legal Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinate the area of international cooperation.

The NDAPU has an independent budget. Said annual budget for 2014-2018 is as follows:

Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$162,497	\$148,497	\$171,766	\$158,939

The country does not have an ongoing coordination or 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.

Dominica does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

The NDAPU has in its central structure, an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related issues to local governments or stakeholders. This office/operational unit provides accurate and up-to-date information on the drug situation so as to guide implementation of programs; empowers communities by developing a group of skilled leaders to confront the drug problem; equips the school population with skills enabling them to make responsible decisions; and increases public knowledge on drug issues.

The NDAPU has coordinators, offices or representatives within the country's territories as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level to respond to the drug problem. In addition, NDAPU works within the health districts and forms part of the District Health Team so drug prevention services are offered to persons within each community across the island.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

The following issues are included in the drafting of National Social Public Policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem: age, crime prevention, gender, cultural differences, stigmatization and discrimination, money laundering and corruption.

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.

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.

Dominica has a national observatory on drugs and national drug information network.

The country has not carried out demand reduction studies.

Demand reduction		
Studies	Studies carried out and published	
	Yes	No
Survey of secondary school students		X
National household surveys (12-64 years)		X
Patient register of treatment centers		X
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X
Survey of higher education students		X
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X
Studies on drug-related mortality		X
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X

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

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2018
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2018
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2018
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	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2018
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2018
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		2015
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2018
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		2018
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		2018

The indicators or information that Dominica's national observatory on drugs manages does not include or systematically analyze data that is disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

The country has not carried out studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in demand reduction, 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.

Dominica's law does not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. Furthermore, the country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

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.

Dominica does not have any interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 7

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

Dominica does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, also does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that Dominica has had a national drug authority during the first to the second rounds (1999-2002), in the fifth round (2007-2009) and in the seventh round (2014-2018). In the seventh round (2014-2018), this drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, drug observatory and program evaluation, but not supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures and international cooperation. However, CICAD notes that the drug authority was not operational during the third round (2003-2004), fourth round (2005-2006) and sixth round (2013-2014). CICAD observes that a budget existed for the national drug authority during the second round (2001-2002), the fifth round (2007-2009) and the seventh round (2014-2018). However, CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the national drug authority does not have a legal basis.

CICAD recognizes that during the first to the third rounds (1999-2004), Dominica had a national plan on drugs. However, CICAD expresses its concern that from the fourth to seventh rounds (2005-2018), the country has not had a national drug plan or strategy.

CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem are included in the national social public policy of Dominica.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the sixth and the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Dominica has had a national observatory on drugs or similar technical office, but not from the first to the fifth rounds (1999-2009). In the seventh round (2014-2018), the national observatory on drugs has financial, human and technological resources; as well as a national drug information network. However, CICAD expresses its concern that Dominica does not have some priority studies in demand reduction and some information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also notes with concern that the country does not carry out studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have legislation on alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses, and has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD further observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing nor special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Dominica has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention and social integration, but not treatment. The country did not provide sufficient evidence to validate that these programs include human rights, intercultural, age differences, or gender approaches. These policies do not take into consideration guidelines from international organizations.

The country does not carry out evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, nor does it have coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and social stakeholders. Likewise, the country does not implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug use, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference.

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.

Dominica implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
• Pre-school	Pre-school Education Programme	Universal
• Elementary/primary	Peer Helpers Program	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	Intervention program for incarcerated individuals	Indicated

However, the country does not implement prevention programs aimed at secondary school or university students, the street population, family, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, or 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.

Dominica does not have a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use that guarantees non-discrimination.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Dominica does not offer ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment or social reintegration, but it participates in trainings offered by international organizations. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) certify, at the basic level, personnel that work in drug prevention. However, the country does not certify personnel that work in treatment or 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.

Dominica does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

There are no supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention, care or treatment services are met.

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

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD expresses its concern that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Dominica has only had demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention and social integration, but not treatment. Furthermore, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not indicate if their demand reduction programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, gender, or age difference approaches. CICAD also notes that Dominica does not take into consideration guidelines from specialized international organizations for these policies, nor for implementing measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug use. CICAD notes that the country does not conduct evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, nor does it have coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs that allow for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Dominica has implemented universal prevention strategies for the pre-school and primary school student population, as well as at the prison population. However, CICAD notes that the country has not have prevention programs for the rest of the key populations.

CICAD expresses its concern about Dominica's lack of progress in the area of treatment, rehabilitation and social integration services. From the third through the fifth rounds (2003-2009), the country had primary health care facilities and a limited psychiatric service, while in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Dominica has not offered any services in the continuum of care.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica participates in training programs in prevention, treatment and social integration offered by specialized international organizations. However, from the fifth and through the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has not offered introductory training or continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction. During the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Dominica has not offered advanced training programs for technical experts and professionals of the subject. CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018) the country certifies personnel that work in prevention services at the basic level, but does not certify personnel that work in treatment or social integration services.

CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers, nor does it have supervisory mechanisms to ensure the quality criteria of care and treatment and prevention services. The country also has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding 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.

Dominica does not design, implement or update national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

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.

Dominica does not have mechanisms or systems to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not carry out periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs. Similarly, Dominica does not prepare or update 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.

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

Dominica does not design or implement alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in 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.

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

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Dominica 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 does not exchange information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy or security sectors.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Dominica, therefore they are not addressed in the design, implementation and strengthening of comprehensive policies, plans or strategies.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD notes that during the first to the fourth rounds (1999-2006), and in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica has not had a mechanism for collecting and analyzing information related to the illicit supply of drugs. However, CICAD notes that during the fifth round (2007-2009), the country had a system for monitoring the replanting of illicit crops in areas that had previously been eradicated. CICAD also notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have periodic studies or research on structural and socioeconomic factors in the illicit supply of drugs situation. Likewise, CICAD expresses its concern that the country does not have mechanisms to identify the chemical profiles and characteristics of NPS.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, and furthermore observes that the country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, given that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

CICAD notes with concern that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have methodologies to characterize small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking and does not exchange information on its effects in the health, social, economic and security sectors.

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.

Dominica does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. The country has programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints using land, riverine, air and sea routes. There also are no laws or regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

The country participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations. This training involves surveillance, investigative techniques, interception, house clearing and vehicle check points.

Dominica does not have updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

There is no agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). Dominica does not offer or participate 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.

Dominica does not have a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

The country does not have any instrument or mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Dominica does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

The country does not have legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. Likewise, the country does not have control measures listed in Article 12, paragraph 8 and 9 of the United Nations Convention, included in its country's legislation.

Dominica does not use the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board-INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances. There also are no alternative mechanisms to respond in a timely manner to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

The country has participated in international training, but there are no local training programs available on the identification and handling of existing 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.

Dominica does not have an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are not issued to manufacturers and distributors, and regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are not carried out.

The Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) of 1990 Act has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or 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.

Dominica has special processes which take three days for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes (narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines and medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs).

Additionally, the country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to these substances, and there is a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of said substances, as incorporated in the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act of 1990.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Dominica does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. There also are no regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants. The country does not have new special investigative techniques or acquired updated equipment or technology used to detect and analyze NPS.

OBJECTIVE 6

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

Dominica has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking as incorporated in the Money laundering Prevention Act of 2011 and the Money Laundering Prevention (Amendment) Act of 2016.

The country has protocols, such as the Financial Intelligence Unit Act 7 of 2011, that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. The internal policy of the Financial Intelligence Unit provides for the parallel investigation.

Dominica has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. This is achieved through the establishment of the Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Financing of Terrorism Advisory Committee.

There is a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) established in the Ministry of Justice, Immigration and National Security.

The country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. The FIU is mandated to review and analyze suspicious activity reports to identify trends and typologies.

The FIU recently formed a Unit, known as the Suspicious Transactions or Activities Analysis Rating Team (STAAR). The Unit is responsible for developing strategies in analyzing suspicious activities. These strategies are based on monetary factors, identity/status, jurisdiction, frequency, and underlying crimes associated to a transaction to determine if it is high risk or low-risk.

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.

Dominica 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, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes, as incorporated in the Proceed of Crime Act of 2013, Money Laundering (Prevention) Act of 2011 and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matter Act.

The country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, which is the Money Laundering Supervisory Authority as incorporated in the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act 2011.

Dominica has regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets as outlined in the Money Laundering Prevention Act, Money Laundering Prevention Regulations and Financial Intelligence Unit Act, and participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

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

Dominica has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. These mechanisms are facilitated through the following: memorandum of understanding, inter-agency cooperation through databases and exchange of information.

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 Financial Intelligence Unit provides this information.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Dominica has had programs to detect and seize drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations. However, CICAD expresses its concern that Dominica does not have laws or regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking, nor does the country have any updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Similarly, CICAD notes with concern that Dominica does not have an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS, nor are there protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. Additionally, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Dominica does not have a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. CICAD observes that the country also does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors that pose a threat to public health. Furthermore, CICAD observes with concern that there are no training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. There also is no instrument or mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, nor does it use the INCB PEN Online system for controlled chemical substances.

CICAD views with satisfaction that through the seven rounds (1999-2018), Dominica has had criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Furthermore, CICAD views with concern that Dominica does not issue licenses to manufacturers and distributors of those pharmaceutical products for their control, nor does it carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle the same products.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Dominica has had special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical

and scientific purposes. Also, CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to such substances, as well as a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of these substances.

CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control, nor are there regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by these substances. CICAD also notes with concern that the country does not have new special investigative techniques, nor has it acquired updated equipment or technology used to detect and analyze NPS.

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

CICAD is pleased to note that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Dominica has had 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, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Also, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets, and participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Dominica does not carry out activities for the promotion and strengthening 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 does not exchange technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. However, Dominica has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control by using existing communication channels such as the Internet, telephone, fax and written documents. The country also promotes the exchange of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies.

Dominica participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. The country has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused 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.

Dominica updated the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Amendment) Act of 2002 allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2008.

There are mechanisms and procedures enabling 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. Additionally, the country's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and

tracing of instruments associated with this offense. Information is exchanged through networks, such as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB), among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

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

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

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



OBJECTIVE 4

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

Dominica has a bilateral international cooperation agreement for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Extradition Act of 1981 permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. There is also an extradition agreement on drug trafficking and related crimes. Dominica has 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 takes note that in the third round (2003-2004), Dominica cooperated and exchanged information through inter-agency networks, joint training and joint forces operations, and in the fourth round (2005-2006), the country had an agency responsible for exchanging information between international entities abroad. As of the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD views with satisfaction that Dominica has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information. However, CICAD expresses concern that the country does not carry out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations.

CICAD notes that in the fifth round (2007-2009), Dominica had an entity responsible for the seizure and forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms and ammunition, and for exchanging information with the relevant national entities in other countries. Furthermore, CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country updated its legislation 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. There also are mechanisms and procedures to respond to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, Dominica's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations.

CICAD takes note that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Dominica has had legislation on the control of drugs and diversion of chemical substances, as well as the criminalization, corruption, money laundering and the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also takes note that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the OAS regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD takes note that from the fourth through the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Dominica has had bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance, and from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had legal provisions on reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and money laundering. CICAD also views with satisfaction that Dominica, from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), has had extradition legislation that permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as for the extradition of nationals for said crimes.

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



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