

**Multilateral
Evaluation Mechanism
MEM**



Jamaica

**2005 PROGRESS REPORT IN DRUG CONTROL
IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS
FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND**



**RECOMMENDATION 1:****APPROVE THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN****PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005**

Jamaica reports that the National Anti-Drug Plan was approved by the Ministries of Security and Health at a meeting held in 2005. Furthermore, Jamaica states that copies of the Plan were sent to the Human Resource Committee (HRC) of Cabinet for perusal and approval in preparation for tabling in Parliament.

CICAD notes some progress in this recommendation and looks forward to its conclusion as indicated by Jamaica.

RECOMMENDATION 2:**RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000****PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001****REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003****JUNE 2005**

Jamaica reports that the drafting of all relevant bills to facilitate Convention ratification has been undertaken. The draft legislation now has to be reviewed by the Parliamentary Legislative Committee and tabled and debated in Parliament prior to enactment. The anticipated timeframe for full implementation of this recommendation is in 2006.

CICAD expresses its concern over the lack of fulfillment of this recommendation, given that it was assigned to the country during the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000, and urges Jamaica to fully implement the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 3:**IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE WORKPLACE AND PRISON POPULATION SECTORS****PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005**

Jamaica reports that workplace prevention and employee assistance programs are in place and that a needs assessment exercise is being undertaken to determine levels of drug use and abuse among the prison population.

The country also indicates that a proposal to establish a prevention and treatment program in the island's prisons has been submitted to the OAS/CICAD. In this connection an initial grant has been obtained from OAS/CICAD to assist with training and further grants will be available to commence the programme for prevention and treatment of drug use among prisoners in 2006.

CICAD acknowledges the efforts made by Jamaica and encourages the country in its efforts towards the fulfillment of this recommendation within the time frame established.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:****CARRY OUT STUDIES ON THE IMPACT OF EXISTING PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND BEST PRACTICES IN THE COUNTRY**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that prevention programs in schools have been assessed and the relevant report published. Furthermore, all universal programs contain monitoring and evaluation tools, as well as a component for impact assessment through pre- and post-testing using questionnaires or focus groups. The country reports that on-going work is being undertaken to improve upon behavior change initiatives.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 5:**IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE DIFFERENT UNIVERSITY LEVELS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002**

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

REITERATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that specialized training programs on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation have been introduced into the curriculum of social workers, physicians and health communicators. A list of research areas relating to drug abuse is being prepared that would ultimately become a component of post-graduate degree program curricula to be offered to public health and medical practitioners.

Towards this end there is ongoing collaboration among OAS/CICAD, University of the West Indies, Distance Education Centre, the National Council on Drug Abuse and the Social Work Department of the University of the West Indies.

CICAD recognizes the gradual progress being made and urges Jamaica to fully comply with the recommendation, given that it was assigned to the country during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

RECOMMENDATION 6:**ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002**

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

REITERATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that work on the establishment of minimum standards of care for the treatment of drug dependency is in progress and that following preparation and discussion among relevant stakeholders, the plan should be implemented in 2006.



CICAD acknowledges the gradual progress being made in implementing this recommendation and urges Jamaica to fully comply with the recommendation, given that it was assigned to the country during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

RECOMMENDATION 7:

ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF DRUG ABUSE

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that as part of its efforts to establish a mechanism for the early detection of drug abuse, an on-going study on 84 schools is being undertaken. The study would serve as a future database with a capacity of 7,000 cases.

Jamaica further advises that the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) has trained a cadre of teachers, peer educators and guidance counselors in the education system as well as numerous health professionals (nurses and pharmacists) in recognizing the signs and symptoms of drug abuse.

Additionally Jamaica states that the questionnaire to determine student's intention to use drugs is being administered to all school groups and out of school youth that the agency (NCDA) collaborates with.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 8:

CARRY OUT STUDIES TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND POST TREATMENT/SOCIAL REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that a small group from the Treatment and Rehabilitation Subcommittee of the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) is preparing a study for long term implementation.

In view of the information provided, CICAD encourages Jamaica to intensify its efforts to fully comply with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 9:

CARRY OUT SURVEYS OF OUT OF SCHOOL POPULATIONS TO DETERMINE THE AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that the average age of first use is now available from monthly reports issued by treatment and rehabilitation centers and institutions. The country further informs that additional funds are being sought to expand its program targeting "out of school youth" so that national trends on average age of first use could be more accurately determined.



CICAD acknowledges the information provided by Jamaica and encourages the country to extend its surveys of out of school population beyond the centers and institutions of treatment and rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDATION 10:

CONDUCT SURVEYS ON MORBIDITY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

REITERATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that a study to determine morbidity associated with drug abuse has been fully developed among the adolescent population. However, appropriate questionnaires are to be developed to undertake further studies linking drug abuse to trauma, violence and risky behaviors. This study should be completed during 2006 by the Ministry of Health.

CICAD acknowledges the efforts Jamaica is making and urges the country to fully comply with the recommendation, given that it was assigned to the country during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

RECOMMENDATION 11:

CONDUCT SURVEYS ON MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

REITERATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that the National Council on Drug Abuse has been engaging the Offices of the Chief Medical Officer and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health in obtaining the requisite information to conduct the surveys required by this recommendation.

CICAD is unable to conduct an assessment on this area due to lack of information and urges Jamaica to fully comply with the recommendation, given that it was assigned to the country during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

RECOMMENDATION 12:

IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO HAVE SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION ON ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION AREAS

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that agreements have been reached between the Police and Jamaica's Defense Force for the latter to use its air assets to conduct aerial surveys to identify marijuana cultivation and estimate the size of such cultivation. Jamaica further advises that aerial surveys are already being conducted and shall continue on a regular basis.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of this recommendation.

**RECOMMENDATION 13:****RESUME ERADICATION EXERCISES THAT WERE SUSPENDED**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that eradication exercises that were suspended were reactivated in 2005.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of this recommendation and encourages Jamaica to continue these exercises, given the significance of eradication efforts in the hemispheric strategy.

RECOMMENDATION 14:**ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY TO ENABLE AUTHORITIES TO MONITOR THE MOVEMENT OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES MORE EFFECTIVELY**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that training programs to monitor the movement of controlled chemicals have been designed and implemented and that a new permit approval and invoicing system to monitor chemicals upon arrival and prior to custom clearance has been instituted. Additionally, the Precursor Chemical Committee, which had done extensive work on the preparation of subsidiary legislation (Regulations) to the Precursor Chemical Act of 1999, has been reconvened in an effort to finalize such regulations.

In terms of a chronological plan for the completion of this recommendation, the country informs that the regulatory provisions have to be completed and the drug chemical inspectorate needs to be expanded. Additionally, a stronger working relationship has to be developed between the National Intelligence Bureau (the central authority), the Drug Chemical Inspectorate of the Ministry of Health (the competent authority) and the Narcotics Division of the Police Force.

Jamaica reports that the problems encountered in implementing this recommendation were the lack of adequate staff in the Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry of Health to deal with the disposal of precursor chemicals and the inability of the Precursor Chemical Committee to complete an effective plan for the disposal of precursor chemicals and the inclusion of regulations.

CICAD recognizes the progress being made and encourages Jamaica to continue with its efforts to fully comply with the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 15:**ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that the subsidiary legislation (Regulation) for the Chemical Act of 1999 is under review. The Precursor Chemical Committee has been reconvened to examine the relevant regulatory provisions including provisions relating to the disposal of controlled chemicals substances.

CICAD encourages Jamaica to continue working to ensure passage of this legislation.

**RECOMMENDATION 16:****EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES TO INCLUDE TRAFFIC OF HUMAN BEINGS, ORGAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY, AND TERRORISM AND ITS FINANCING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002**

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

REITERATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that a proceeds of crime bill which contains provisions for the expansion of the predicate offenses named was presented in Parliament.

This bill is now to be considered by a Joint Select Committee of Parliament for the purpose of engaging discussions among interest groups and the wider public prior to re-submission for Parliamentary debate. Jamaica has noted that in the course of passage of the bill no problems are being encountered.

CICAD acknowledges the efforts Jamaica is making and urges the country to fully comply with the recommendation, given that it was assigned to the country during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

RECOMMENDATION 17:**INTRODUCE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING IN CASINOS, REAL ESTATE, LAWYERS, NOTARIES, ACCOUNTANTS AND CROSS BORDER MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY AND NEGOTIABLE BEARER INSTRUMENTS**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica reports that Regulations to the Customs Act were amended to mandate the reporting of possession of US \$10,000.00 or equivalent in other currency in cash or monetary instruments. The country also reports that amendments to the Money Laundering Act have also been drafted.

Jamaica reports the completion of this recommendation now requires passage through Parliament. However, it notes that parliamentary debate may delay passage of the amendments.

CICAD encourages the country to continue working to ensure timely passage of this legislation.

RECOMMENDATION 18:**OFFER SPECIALIZED TRAINING TO JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS FOR THE APPLICATION OF PENAL LEGISLATION ON CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica states that the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Program (CALP), conducted a course for judges and prosecutors in 2004.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of this recommendation and encourages Jamaica to continue offering specialized training to judges and prosecutors for the application of penal legislation on control of money laundering.

**RECOMMENDATION 19:****IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO OBTAIN SYSTEMIZED INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR CORRUPTION OFFENCES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica informs that discussions are currently taking place between relevant agencies to ensure that an appropriate mechanism is put in place to obtain and record information related to the number of public officials tried and convicted for corruption offences related to illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD encourages Jamaica to implement this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 20:**IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO OBTAIN SYSTEMIZED INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING**

PUBLICATION DATE: JUNE 2005

Jamaica advises that discussions are currently taking place between relevant agencies to ensure that an appropriate mechanism is put in place to obtain and record information on the number of public officials tried and convicted for illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD encourages Jamaica to implement this recommendation.

CONCLUSIONS

Jamaica has demonstrated focused attention in implementing the 20 recommendations assigned by CICAD during the Third Evaluation Round, 2003–2004. Of these, five have been implemented: the completion of studies on the impact of existing prevention programs and best practices, the establishment of a mechanism for the early detection of drug abuse, the implementation of mechanisms to enable the country to have systematic information on illicit crop cultivation areas, the resumption of eradication exercises that were suspended, and the offer of specialized training to judges and prosecutors for the application of penal legislation on control of money laundering.

CICAD views with satisfaction that progress has been made in the majority of recommendations, including the development of the National Anti-Drug Plan, the implementation of prevention programs at the workplace and in prisons, and specialized university level training on drug abuse prevention.

Jamaica has six reiterated recommendations: one from the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000 and the remaining five from the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002. Of the reiterated recommendations, no significant progress has been made in the expansion of the list of predicate offences to include trafficking of human beings, organ trafficking, prostitution, pornography and terrorism and its finances, the establishment of minimum standards of care, or the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA).



The lack of human and financial resources was cited by Jamaica as a deterrent to its efforts in instituting a framework for monitoring controlled chemicals and drugs. Also, lack of financial resources was mentioned in carrying out studies to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment, rehabilitation and post treatment/social reintegration programs.

In those areas requiring legislative work, steps have been taken to institute administrative control to prevent money laundering in casinos, among "gatekeepers" and place effective limitations on cross-border movement of currency and negotiator bearer instruments. Passage of these provisions through Parliament is now being awaited.

CICAD recognizes Jamaica's efforts in ensuring steady and continuous progress of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism process through the various stages of recommendation implementation.