



OEA/Ser.L/XIV.6.1
MEM/INF.2004 Add.20

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

JAMAICA

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



INTRODUCTION

Jamaica has a total area of 10,991 km² and a coastline of 1,022 km. The country has a population of 2,651,000 and its main ethnic group is black, with a literacy rate of 87.9%. Jamaica is a constitutional parliamentary democracy and member of the Commonwealth, divided into 14 different parishes. The country has a GDP per capita of US\$2,028 (1995) and an inflation rate of 7.10% (2002). Jamaica exports a total of US\$1.355 billion (2003) annually, 25% of its GDP (2003), relying on the principal exports of bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum, coffee, chemicals, clothing, mineral fuels, and beverages.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI DRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

Jamaica's National Anti-Drug Plan, which was in force until 2002, has since expired and is due to be replaced by a succeeding 5-year Plan. Jamaica has informed that the updated plan - a National Anti-Drug Plan – along with a 5-year Action Plan for Substance Abuse, Prevention, Treatment and Control – was submitted on 22 June 2004 to the Minister of Health for approval by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Jamaica's Plan covers counter-narcotics, demand reduction and supply reduction. Control measures and institutional framework continuity are considered part of the country's on-going responsibilities from one year to the next. The country's National Anti-Drug Plan does not include any alternative development programmes.

The draft Jamaican National Anti Drug Plan (2003-2008) does not identify the institutional framework of the national anti-drug system or the territorial areas coordinated by the national drug authority. Decentralized policies requiring the execution of local plans by municipal governments are not applicable to Jamaica.

Financing of Jamaica's National Anti-Drug Plan is derived from direct allocation from the central government, the budgets of ministries and central agencies, self-financing from legal confiscation of property and imposed fines, contributions from civil society as well as funds dedicated to Jamaica through international cooperation. Jamaica's approved budget for its National Anti-Drug Plan was US\$64,000 in 2002 and US\$63,500 in 2003. Actual expenditures in those years were US\$79,000 and US\$78,000 respectively. Of these totals, 80% came from central government and the remaining 20% was obtained through international contributions.

The coordination of implementation of Jamaica's Anti-Drug Plan is carried out by the country's national drug authority, the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA). Jamaica's drug control policy is guided by an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of the Ministers of Health, Education, National Security, Justice, Local Government and Community Development and Tourism. The Council of the NCDA comprises 58 entities, which include agencies responsible for demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, institutional framework and programme evaluation. All the agencies represented on the National Anti-Narcotics Committee are state agencies, which are enshrined in the Constitution of Jamaica and Acts of Parliament. Primary among these is NCDA, which is a statutory coordinating body falling under the Ministry of Health. The Secretariat of the NCDA is mandated to ensure the prevention of drug abuse, reduce the demand for illegal drugs and effect public education programmes as well as the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers.



Jamaica states that there is no dedicated annual budget for the NCDA since it is a committee made up of representatives from various ministries. It further explains that all the agencies involved in drug control have their own budget but these are usually integrated budgets.

CICAD observes that failure to approve the National Anti-Drug Plan may well hamper Jamaica's best efforts in medium and long-term planning and impede formal requests for technical and other forms of aid to promote the anti-drug plan. Likewise, CICAD takes note that Jamaica does not consider the decentralization of policies applicable for the execution of local policies, which is not consistent with the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. APPROVE THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.

B. International Conventions

Jamaica has and ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992)
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996)
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three related Protocols (2000)

The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997, was signed by Jamaica in November 1997. Jamaica reports that the ratification of CIFTA requires the drafting and adoption of amendments to its current legislation, which is now being pursued. The proposed amendments make provision for the establishment of a new and independent Central Authority to assume responsibility for the issue of firearms licenses to private citizens and private security companies and the revision of current fines and penalties for breaches of the Firearms Act.

An inter-agency mechanism is in place to assess the effective application of mandates established in international conventions.

Jamaica has signed bilateral cooperation agreements with Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, United States of America and Venezuela.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by Jamaica in ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, and notes ongoing initiatives aimed at the ratification of CIFTA through the adapting of national legislation.

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.



C. National Information System

The NCDA is Jamaica's centralized office that organizes, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. Jamaica participates in CICAD's Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) to collect, analyze and report statistics on drug consumption. In this regard, a survey of treatment center patients was conducted in Jamaica in the year 2003. In like manner, a study of consumption pattern and client profiles was conducted in 2004.

CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) for the collection and reporting of statistics on supply-side control is not used in Jamaica. The methodology used in Jamaica to collect, analyze and report on supply control statistics is a database established by the Narcotics Division of the Police Force.

Jamaica reports drug-related statistics yearly to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and to the United Nations Office on Drug Control Annual Report Questionnaire. The country has strategies to evaluate the efficacy of data collection activities which were initiated in 2003.

Human resource limitations and some reluctance in the population to respond to questions in drug abuse surveys are identified as obstacles encountered by the government in collecting, organizing, analyzing and utilizing drug-related statistics and information.

The Jamaican government distributes publicly available publications and materials related to the drug problem through web pages, libraries, educational and research institutes and the media. It also uses targeted e-mails, fax service and list serve as well as publications and reports from the National Drug Authority and other government agencies. Additionally, a "Helpline" information desk, operated by the government, provides drug-related information to the public. This service facilitates residential counseling through which an estimated 1,000 persons have benefited on a yearly basis. Jamaica reports that strategies are in place to evaluate the efficacy of the country's data collection activities and that these were initiated in 2003.

CICAD acknowledges that mechanisms to evaluate the efficacy of the country's information collection capacity are now in place.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

A national system of drug abuse prevention programmes, targeting key populations is being implemented in Jamaica. These programmes are styled along what is referred to as the "community-based model". Between 2003-2004 students at primary, secondary and university levels were the key population targeted. The subjects were drawn from a total of 77 primary schools, 76 secondary schools and 2 universities. Additionally, street children in the 10 - 18 age group, adults, women, out of school youth and health workers were also targeted.

These community-based programmes promoted special skills among adults and women in hotel hospitality, cosmetology, welding and information technology as well as in advocacy training with the objective of promoting healthy lifestyles.

Additionally, the NCDA is pursuing the establishment of workplace programmes as a follow-up to pilot programmes undertaken in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Jamaica Employers Federation.



During the years 2002-2004, the NCDA provided a research questions bank to the School of Social Work and the Masters of Public Health Program, both of which are offered by the University of the West Indies as well as by the School of Pharmacy of the University of Technology. Pharmacist Facilitator Training in Prevention and Research was made available to a total of 200 pharmacists in 2002 and 400 in 2003. Short refresher courses or in-service training were offered to practitioners such as teachers, social workers, health care workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison guards and community leaders. Diplomas and professional education courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels in drug abuse prevention treatment and/or research were not being offered and this deficiency is now being addressed. The Board of Directors of the NCDA has established a sub-committee to examine previous programmes such as the UNDCP-sponsored Certificate in Addiction Studies. This is being done with a view to establishing a new programme supported by the University of the West Indies.

Jamaica has conducted evaluations of drug abuse prevention programmes in the past 3 years. Evaluations were conducted on School Based Prevention and Low Level Literacy Programmes in 2002 and 2003 respectively. The School Based Prevention Program was found to be well established but required adjusting in key areas.

Regional and international study abroad programmes offer short courses in basic and advanced research in social evaluation. The country informs that these programmes do not meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment.

Relative to the establishment of a system for the accreditation of licenses in prevention for demand reduction professionals, Jamaica reports that accreditation would be provided through the University of the West Indies with input in curriculum preparation and course delivery through the NCDA.

Concerning the impact of prevention programmes and best practices in the country, Jamaica reports that a project proposal has been prepared and submitted in an endeavor to make this activity into reality. The cost is estimated at US\$39,000.00.

CICAD notes that Jamaica has succeeded in large part in the execution of prevention programmes targeting some sectors specifically adults, women, out of school youth and working children; concerning the delivery of specialized training programmes note is also taken of administrative steps being taken in collaboration with the University of the West Indies for programmes delivery and accreditation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE WORKPLACE AND PRISON POPULATION SECTORS.
4. CARRY OUT STUDIES ON THE IMPACT OF EXISTING PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND BEST PRACTICES IN THE COUNTRY.
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.



B. Treatment

Jamaica does not have established guidelines or regulations on standards of care at national, provincial or local level. The country now reports that the Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Board of the NCDA has been tasked with the responsibility to establish minimum standards of care. This is to be undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Community Mental Health and Psychiatry of the University Hospital of the West Indies.

There are neither private nor public networks for early detection, outreach and referral of drug abuse related cases. Jamaica reports that the Field Staff of the NCDA is to be trained by the end of 2005 in order that they will be able to deliver services for the treatment of substance abusers at the community level. There is one public detoxification facility, one public and three private treatment and rehabilitation facilities but no public or private social reintegration, or aftercare facilities. One of which, the Adolescent Substance Abuse Outpatient Clinic was opened in January 2001. Jamaica reports that in 2002 485 people sought and received treatment, while in 2003 that number rose to 490. The Epidemiology and Research Sub-Committee of the NCDA has been mandated to carry out studies on the effectiveness of the existing treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

Jamaica has serious deficiencies in the rehabilitation of patients for drug abuse, CICAD notes this could be reversed with the execution of minimum standards of treatment that are now being addressed by that country. Jamaica has not established early detection mechanisms. Neither have studies been carried out to evaluate rehabilitation and treatment programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
7. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF DRUG ABUSE.
8. CARRY OUT STUDIES TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND POST TREATMENT/SOCIAL REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES.

C. Statistics on Consumption

According to the 2003 Survey of treatment center outpatients, based on information elicited from a total of 459 respondents from 5 residential and rehabilitation centers, the highest frequency of abuse of illicit drugs was in the 15-19 age group among the male population. Most of the center patients fell into the categories of male, unemployed, single and at secondary school level. The survey also disclosed that the onset drug of highest prevalence was marijuana among 15-19 year olds and that alcohol and tobacco were the more likely onset drugs in the 40 and over age group. Another notable finding was that neither cocaine nor crack was used among any of the respondents as onset drugs.

The 2001 National Household Survey of Drug Use and Abuse in Jamaica provides the most recent information that is available on prevalence in specific populations. In general terms, the survey indicates that an estimated 187,000 persons have either alcohol or drug-related problems. Of this figure, 92,800 persons have alcohol-related problems and 124,800 persons have drug-related problems. In 2001, 12% of the population in the 12-55 age group was either abusing or



dependent on alcohol or drugs. The survey also revealed that the prevalence of substance abuse was significantly higher among males than females and higher among young and middle aged adults than teenagers and highest in the Western region of the country. Marijuana users represented 99% of all users of illicit drugs. Lifelong use of heroin and cocaine were estimated at 0.2% and 0.3% of the population respectively and currently in use by an estimated 0.1%. On the other hand the current usage of cocaine 'crack' and ecstasy was 0.04%.

Jamaica last carried out a survey on the average age of first use of alcohol or any drug used by gender in Jamaica in 1997 – 1998, the results of which were reported in the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

The country reports that 61% of Jamaican youth in the 10 - 19 age group perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being. Although Jamaica states that research has shown a change, over time, in this perceived risk, it provides no information to explain the nature and extent of the change.

There is no available estimate in Jamaica of drug-related morbidity among injecting drug users or of drug related deaths. Estimates of the strength of association between drug use and Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV have not been made. Neither has data been gathered identifying the morbidity associated with drug use. The country has advised that according to the Registrar General's Office of Deaths and Births, medical records of death in their present format do not indicate any reference to "drug-related mortality." Efforts are being made to obtain this information from other public institutions. There is no estimate in Jamaica of deaths that were drug-related. No data on drug use and related accidents and crime exist, and a system is yet to be developed to facilitate the collection of such data. Jamaica reports that data related to morbidity associated with drug abuse is available from the Ministry of Health's database. Efforts are being made to access this data with greater ease. Furthermore the country reports that data related to mortality associated with drug abuse requires collaboration with the Registrar of Deaths and Births. Efforts to arrange collaboration are ongoing. Accident and emergency centre surveys are reportedly included in Jamaica's 2005 work plan. These surveys are intended to disclose data on accidents and violent deaths associated with the consumption of psychotropic substances.

New illegal drugs that have been reported in Jamaica during the past three years include "Beady", "Red-Red" and "Grabba". "Beady" is reportedly derived from marijuana mixed with eucalyptus leaves; "Red-Red" is a combination of traditional candy and amphetamine, while "Grabba" is a mixture of marijuana and tobacco leaves.

Jamaica does not have an estimate of drug or alcohol use by recent arrestees immediately prior to their arrest or of alcohol and drug-related traffic accidents. Records on alcohol and drug related accidents in the workplace are not maintained.

CICAD notes that there are weaknesses in the area of statistics related to drug consumption in Jamaica. However, Jamaica's National Household Survey of Drug Use and Abuse of 2001, which was published the following year, has enabled the country to update its knowledge of the dimension of the country's drug abuse problem. Likewise, the more recent report, "Squeaky Trial Phase," a national survey of school children aged 5-19 designed to evaluate pre- and post-test techniques (2001-2002), provides insight into prevalence studies by gender and geographical area.

The country still does not have information on accidents and violent deaths in connection with psychoactive substances, nor does it have information on drug related morbidity and mortality. Initiatives on Jamaica's part to develop a methodology to facilitate the collection and updating of this type of data would assist in the execution of indicator requirements.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

9. CARRY OUT SURVEYS OF OUT OF SCHOOL POPULATIONS TO DETERMINE THE AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE.
10. CONDUCT SURVEYS ON MORBIDITY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
11. CONDUCT SURVEYS ON MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Cannabis is cultivated in Jamaica right through intercropping with licit crops, in hilly and inaccessible areas and in crocodile-infested wetlands. Up to the end of the 1990's under special bilateral arrangements, helicopter support was provided to assess the estimation of areas under cultivation. This arrangement has since been discontinued. The Government is now pursuing the use of satellite imaging to quantify areas under cultivation.

In the interim a joint ground surveillance system is being configured whereby reports on cultivation activity may be communicated in person, by mail or telephone to appropriate authorities. Jamaica is also seeking international assistance for aerial photography/satellite surveys. As an adjunct to this effort, Jamaica has designated a Marijuana Eradication Coordinator for eradication efforts carried out by Jamaican security forces to ensure that they are conducted in a coordinated manner. Previously, eradication operations were carried out on a regional basis without inter-agency coordination.

Although Jamaican authorities still cannot estimate the size of the country's cannabis crop, the estimated cost of eradication operations during the past three years was US\$3 million in 2002, US\$3.5 million in 2003 and US\$4 million in 2004.

Pursuant to the generation of licit income for at risk groups involved in illegal cultivation of cannabis, the Government advises of its desire to introduce alternative development projects. However it is not in a position to fund such projects.

CICAD notes that steps are being taken by Jamaica in supply reduction through improved interagency coordination. However, the country still cannot quantify the total area under illicit crop cultivation, despite a recommendation in this regard during the MEM Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002. CICAD also notes the desirability, expressed by Jamaica, to fund alternative development projects as an avenue for diverting activities relating to the illegal cultivation of cannabis into sustainable licit economic activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO HAVE SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION ON ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION AREAS.
13. RESUME ERADICATION EXERCISES THAT WERE SUSPENDED.



B. Drug Supply and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

Illicit laboratories for drugs have been found in Jamaica. So far two small laboratories, used for the production of crack cocaine, were destroyed – one in 2002 and the other in 2003. No illicit laboratories for the production of synthetic drugs have been found.

Pharmaceutical Products

Jamaica reports that the Ministry of Health – Pharmaceutical and Regulations Affairs Department – has principal responsibility for controlling exportation, importation, production and distribution of pharmaceutical products listed in the United Nations conventions and for preventing their diversion. All pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are subject to control.

Included in the scope of responsibilities of the Ministry of Health – Pharmaceutical and Regulations Affairs Department, are administrative sanctions and import/export control; license control; monitoring distribution of import permits issued, routine inspection visits to ensure compliance with regulations, investigation of reported breaches of regulations, regulatory control under various pieces of legislation; administering of sanctions, maintaining a registry of licensees and transportation control. The scope of responsibilities of this department, as they pertain to the health care sector includes license control, monitoring distribution and prescribing, inspection, investigation, regulatory control, administrative sanctions and registering of licensees including pharmacies.

There are formal qualitative mechanisms in place to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacy controls in Jamaica. In the commercial sector, inspections and seminars are conducted and in the health care section, Drugs and Therapeutic Committee meetings are held to assess practice trends. Scheduled follow up inspections are used to assess the effectiveness of the entities.

Jamaica reports that a mechanism is in place to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by authorized health professionals. Included in this mechanism are the elements of prescription requirement, special licenses or permits to prescribe certain drugs and new licenses limited to specialist use only, distribution through authorized outlets, monitoring distribution or purchases, monitoring of prescribing, inspection/investigation, administrative sanctions and registry of licenses.

There is a formal mechanism in place for evaluating the effectiveness of use and distribution controls. The evaluation criteria applied are the issue of licenses to distributors and manufacturers; number of complaints received regarding unauthorized use, prescription use or distribution of pharmaceutical products, number of investigations initiated, number of administrative sanctions applied, number of inspections initiated, percentage of inspections resulting in investigations and the percentage of health professionals in regulatory compliance.

Jamaica indicates that it has encountered some impediments to pharmaceutical controls including limited resources and a poor regulatory and authority framework.

Provision has been made in the national laws and regulations of Jamaica for penal and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products. None of these sanctions have been applied during the last 3 years. Jamaica offers no information on the minimum and maximum penal and administrative sanctions in terms of jail time or fines.

With respect to civil sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products, Jamaica reports that, following prosecution and conviction, the Pharmacy Council has the power to suspend a person's authorized registration for a period not exceeding 2 years. Alternatively, the Council may



instruct the Registrar of Pharmacies to remove the names of convicted persons from the Registrar of Pharmacists. In terms of minimum and maximum sanctions that may be imposed, Jamaica states that under Precursor Chemicals Act, the forfeiture of chemicals and equipment that have been illegally used can be carried out by the Director of Public Prosecution. The country reports that subsidiary legislation, which would include a number of administrative sanctions, is currently being prepared.

On one occasion during 2002, a total of 79 MDMA tablets were seized by the Jamaican authorities. No seized pharmaceutical products were disposed of over the last 3 years. The methods routinely used to dispose of these products are neutralization and incineration.

CICAD recognizes that there is need for further capacity building to strengthen the monitoring over pharmaceutical products and to enhance the legal framework so as to facilitate administrative sanctions for pharmaceuticals.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

Controlled Chemical Substances

The Ministry of Health – Pharmaceutical and Regulatory Affairs Department, also has principal responsibility for controlling the exportation, importation, production and distribution of controlled chemical substances listed in the United Nations conventions. All controlled chemical substances listed in the Convention and the CICAD Model Regulations are controlled and regulated in Jamaica. Included in the scope of responsibilities of that Department are import controls, monitoring and distribution/periodic audit checks, inspection, investigation, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees, transport control and export notification. Formal qualitative mechanisms exist, in the form of meetings and seminars with industry and other stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of these entities. These national entities have encountered impediments such as human, technical and financial resources, in attempting to effectively fulfill their responsibilities.

Provisions exist in Jamaica's national laws and regulations for penal, and administrative sanctions against the diversion of controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions. The country reports that there is no provision for civil sanctions. One (1) administrative sanction was applied in 2003. Data on the number of sanctions applied during 2004 are not available. The possible penal sanctions that can be applied involve a maximum of 3 years in prison. No information was provided by Jamaica on the minimum and maximum sanctions that may be imposed administratively.

Jamaica reports that in 2003, 52 pre-export notifications were received. Of which two were rejected. Limited timeframes for response and inadequate information were identified as some of the problems encountered in responding to notifications received. The country reports that pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances were not being issued, as it is a non-exporting country. Information on minimum and maximum sanctions that may be imposed administratively for breaches of the relevant law was not provided.

Jamaica does not report on any seizures of controlled chemical substances during the period under evaluation. But it does inform that seized controlled chemicals are disposed of by neutralization and incineration methods.

CICAD notes the need for the introduction of civil sanctions for controlled chemicals.



RECOMMENDATION:

15. ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Jamaica reports that law enforcement agencies had conducted 79 drug seizure operations as of October 2004. Of this number, 65 were conducted by the Jamaica Constabulary Narcotics Division and 14 by the Customs Contraband Enforcement Team (CET). Statistics on seizures are detailed in the following chart:

Type of drugs	Unit of Measurement	Quantities of drugs seized		
		2002	2003	2004
Cocaine Hydrochloride	Kg	3,725.00	1619.21	1,735.51
Crack Cocaine	Kg	2.75	2.95	3.19
Cannabis plants	Hectares	301	444.64	307.53
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kg	27,137.00	36,603.60	20,952.26
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	Kg	11.74	16.43	191.17
Hashish Oil (liquid cannabis)	Kg	497.00	1,897.33	37.7
Cannabis Seed	seeds	4,580,000	3,711,975	4,890,000
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	Tablets	79	Nil	303

The country does not report on the number of persons charged or convicted for illicit drug possession. The laws and regulations in Jamaica do not permit (legal) possession of drugs for personal consumption or establish drug possession for personal use. Jamaica's legislation does not speak to possession for personal consumption. Any amount exceeding 8 ounces is considered "dealing" for purposes of trafficking while amounts of less than 8 ounces would be considered simple possession.

The country reports a total of 1,097 persons were charged for illegal drug trafficking in 2002, 1,245 in 2003 and 969 as of 3rd October 2004. The country does not provide information on number of convictions.

In addition to criminal penalties, alternative measures, such as drug abuse treatment, may be applied by Jamaican courts for first and sometimes second time offenders. The results have been evaluated where alternative measures have been applied by the Ministry of Health, by counselors as well as by support groups and the NCDA. Persons are evaluated prior to being treated, during and at the end of treatment. In most cases, urine samples are taken from individuals after the set period.

Regarding the existence of mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities, Jamaica has informed that its National Intelligence Bureau, previously designated the National Firearm and Drug Intelligence Centre, is the agency responsible for receiving and passing information to other national authorities as well as foreign agencies and working in collaboration with such agencies. Within the Bureau is the



local Interpol Office, the US Joint Intelligence Centre System and other such agencies. It serves specifically as the National Joint Headquarters for the exchange of information (including maritime drug trafficking) across the Caribbean.

Jamaica further advises of the existence of a formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities in the local Joint Anti-Narcotics Intelligence Committee (JANIC) which involves personnel from local intelligence units and the international JANIC which involves the heads of local intelligence units and foreign intelligence agents attached to foreign missions in Jamaica.

Jamaica reports that judicial cooperation requests regarding illicit drug trafficking have neither been made nor received by that country, based on international agreements. Extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking have not been made by Jamaica to other states. However, extradition requests have been received from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom as tabulated below.

Country requesting extradition	Number of requests			Number of replies granting the request		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
U.S.A.	7	7	-	6	1	-
Canada	1	-	-	1	-	-
U.K.	-	1	-	-	1	-

The time frame for extraditions varies between 2 months and several years and is contingent to locating the subject and access of the subject to due process through the various appellate courts.

Where requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking were not granted, reasons given were that the matter remained pending before the courts (4 in 2003), that information provided was insufficient (1 in 2003) and that there were issues relative to deportation procedures (1 in 2003).

The laws of Jamaica permit the extradition of its nationals and the central authority responsible for receiving requests for extradition from other states is the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

CICAD notes that evaluative mechanisms are in place to assess the effectiveness of operational information exchange and coordination among Jamaica's intelligence units and that extradition requests received from other countries are being facilitated in a timely manner subject to due process.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

With respect to firearms and ammunition, Jamaica reports that the Ministry of National Security and the Jamaican Constabulary Force are jointly responsible for record keeping, issuance of import and in-transit license and authorizations; information exchange within the country among relevant national entities, and with relevant national entities in other countries and for training and technical assistance. The Jamaican Constabulary Force is solely responsible for the issuance of export licenses, cancellation of licenses and authorizations and the confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition.



Responsibility for explosives is shared jointly between the Ministry of National Security and the Jamaican Constabulary Force in the areas of record keeping. The Constabulary Force is also responsible for issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations, information exchange within the country and among relevant national entities and national entities in other countries and training and technical assistance. The issuance of export licenses for explosives, the cancellation of license and authorizations and confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked explosives are also the responsibility of the Jamaican Constabulary Force.

The interagency committee is the primary mechanism that serves to promote and facilitate information exchange and collaboration among responsible entities. There is, however, no formal mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of national entities in controlling the movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and in preventing their diversion. Improvements in the control system for the movement of firearms, including the verification of the destination of export and of re-export of firearms are in progress. This is being pursued through subsidiary legislation, which will ensure the formal adoption of CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their parts and components, and Ammunition. The country further reports that over the last 18 months, the Ministry of National Security has been requesting the presentation of import authorizations from countries of destination and export authorizations from the same countries before authorizing transshipment. Similar requests are made for local imports and exports. Jamaica reports that these requirements have resulted in a significant reduction of approximately 85-90% in requests for transshipment of arms and ammunition from Europe to Central America.

Among the major impediments encountered in ensuring effective information exchange and in collaborating among responsible national entities are delays in the receipt and verification of pertinent information and responses to directives or requests to the police emanating from the Ministry of National Security.

The principal achievements in the application of information exchange and collaborative mechanisms are increased compliance by relevant entities to the OAS Model Regulations adopted by Jamaica and increased vigilance on the part of the Jamaican law enforcement authorities to the movement of arms and ammunition and their likely diversion.

The regime of national laws and regulations that criminalize the illicit possession, trafficking, and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and for sanctions for non-compliance consists of the Firearms Act 1967; the Gunpowder and Explosives Act, 1925, and the Explosives (Control of Manufacture) 1897 Act.

Jamaica reports that the number of persons charged for illicit possession and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials for the period 2002-2004 was 365 in 2002, 374 in 2003 and 332 as of October 2004. There is no indication of the number of convictions made relative to persons charged but efforts are being made to having this information tallied.

Jamaica's regime of laws and regulations establishing administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms and ammunition consists of the Customs Act, 1941. The Act sets out administrative controls over the import, export and in-transit of firearms and ammunition and types of sanctions imposed. The country did not supply any information on the number of sanctions actually imposed for the period 2002 -2004. The Customs Act and Gunpowder Act and Explosives Act provide the legal framework for administrative controls over the import and export of explosives. The Customs Act is specific to controls over in-transit movement of explosives. This piece of legislation imposes fines for non-compliance. There were no instances of sanctions imposed for the period 2002-2004.



The Firearms Act, the Gunpowder and Explosives Act and the Customs Act require necessary licenses for the country of import or in-transit prior to the authorization of entry of shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials into Jamaica. In 2002-2004 there were no instances where authorization for entry of these items was refused on the grounds of absence of the requisite license.

Jamaica affirms that as a non-exporter of firearms, ammunition or explosives, laws or regulations requiring the issue of an export license or authorization for shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are not applicable to that jurisdiction. By the same token, there are no laws or regulations requiring the issue of licenses and authorizations prior to embarkation of shipments. During the years 2002-2004, there were no instances when firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials were not authorized for export or not permitted to be exported by Jamaica due to lack of necessary licenses or authorizations from an in-transit country.

The quantities of firearms and ammunition seized during the period 2001-2004 are as follows: 546 firearms and 55,192 rounds of ammunition (2001); 481 firearms and 5593 rounds of ammunition (2002); 517 firearms and 10,992 rounds of ammunition (2003); and 428 firearms and 17,849 rounds of ammunition as of October 2004.

Jamaican law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture and for purposes of importation, but the law does not require such items to be marked when officially used after confiscation or forfeiture. The return of confiscated firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials to the illicit trade are prevented by the donation or sale of such items to government agencies. The vast majority of illegal firearms confiscated or forfeited are destroyed by smelting. In the few instances when confiscated or forfeited firearms are donated (not sold) to other government entities such as the Department of Correctional Services they have been marked.

Data reflecting the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials confiscated in relation to arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses were not supplied by Jamaica for the years 2002-2004. In the absence of registers, it is not possible for Jamaica to estimate, in percentage terms, the quantity of firearms, ammunition and other related materials destined for illicit drug trafficking organizations out of the quantities originally confiscated.

Jamaica has reported that the Police National Computer Centre maintains a database of all imports and exports of firearms, ammunition and explosives while the Ministry of National Security maintains a database on the transshipment of arms and ammunition. Jamaica further reports that all Firearms, Import and Export Certificates have to be signed by the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of National Security. In addition, in cases where arms and ammunition are being transhipped through Jamaica, the Minister's approval is only given following recommendations from the Jamaica Defense Force and Police. In instances, containers are relocated to the military installation where they are held until the vessel is close to departure.

Jamaica did not identify the national entity or entities in the country with responsibility for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. However, Jamaica indicates that through interagency committees and joint training facilitates information exchange and collaboration occurs among relevant national entities.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties which fall under the purview of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and bilateral agreements which fall under the purview of the Ministry of National Security have been identified as mechanisms of cooperation that promote and facilitate information exchange and collaboration with similar agencies in other countries.



There is no record of requests made or replies received by Jamaica between 2002-2004 for information concerning shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, in accordance with international agreements. All such requests are made by the National Firearm and Drug Intelligence Centre and on some occasions by the Ministry of National Security to the Jamaican mission of the exporting country. According to Jamaica, the names of entities responsible for exchange of information and collaboration with agencies on other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, are the National Intelligence Bureau and the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Jamaica Constabulary Force respectively.

CICAD recognizes the strengthening of Jamaica's legal framework as well as its administrative mechanisms to regulate and monitor the movements and sale of firearms, ammunition and related materials as well as the deterring effect on the potential volume of transactions occurring in that jurisdiction. However, CICAD reiterates the need for Jamaica to continue improving its control system of arms movements and registry.

C. Money Laundering

The Money Laundering Act, 1996, criminalizes money laundering and imposes sanctions, ranging from fines not exceeding approximately US\$1 million to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 5 years if imposed by a Magistrates Court and not exceeding 20 years if imposed by the Supreme Court.

Illicit drug trafficking, traffic in firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and fraud have been deemed predicate offenses under the Money Laundering Act. Jamaica advises that an amendment to the said Act that is currently before Parliament would include a much wider list of predicate offences. At the same time a Draft Proceeds of Crime Bill will subsume the Money Laundering Act. This draft Bill also includes a comprehensive list of predicate offences.

The country criminalizes money laundering as an autonomous crime. A conviction for a predicate offense is not required in order to convict for money laundering. In order to combat money laundering, Jamaica's common law authorizes undercover investigation and the use of informants and electronic surveillance is permitted under the Interception of Communications Act. Controlled deliveries, although not regulated by law per se, have been done administratively. Additionally, plea bargaining legislation to facilitate reduced sentences for cooperating witnesses is currently under consideration.

The Money Laundering Act and its Regulations provide for administrative controls over banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, stock exchange and insurance companies, as part of Jamaica's regulated sector. The Act and its Regulations do not include casinos. Administrative controls do not exist in the real estate sector and among the professions of lawyers, notaries and accountants. Jamaica has advised, however, that draft legislation has been introduced to Parliament to amend the existing Money Laundering Act so that it will extend to non-designated financial institutions including so-called "gateway institutions."

One person was charged in Jamaica for money laundering in 2002 and nine were charged in 2003. The country reports that there were no convictions for money laundering in the years 2002, 2003 or 2004.

It is mandatory in Jamaica for financial institutions and other institutions responsible to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities. There is a law that exempts financial and other institutions responsible from liability for reporting such transactions in accordance with the obligating law.



Jamaica informs that there were 98 (2002), 40 (2003) and 10 (2004) suspicious transactions reported to the competent authorities.

Based on these reports, a total of 30 investigations were conducted in 2003. Data on the number of investigations conducted in 2002 and 2004 and the number of criminal charges that were brought in relation to investigations were not provided by Jamaica. Jamaica advises that a total of 4 criminal charges have been brought for 2004 to date and that so far there have been no convictions.

No assets have been forfeited as a consequence of criminal money laundering charges.

There is a system that tracks suspicious transaction reports and their outcome, but no method exists to evaluate the effectiveness of this system. One sanction was applied during each successive year from 2002-2004 against financial institutions for failure to report suspicious transactions. Similarly, one sanction was applied in each of the succeeding years between 2002-2004 for failure on the part of financial institutions to comply with money laundering control measures.

In Jamaica, bank records and financial records can be provided in money laundering cases and such documents can be requested in accordance with the country's existing laws, for purposes of financial intelligence and indictment. Jamaica has reported that its Money Laundering Act permits two courts to make a monitoring order on bank accounts permitting the account to be monitored for a period of 3 months.

The Financial Investigation Division which falls under the authority of the Ministry of Finance and Planning is the responsible entity in Jamaica for the management and/or disposition of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking as well as for money laundering offenses. This entity does not possess relevant manuals for the management of assets seized and has prepared a policy paper on the management of seized assets and forfeiture for Ministerial approval.

The Financial Investigation Division has a budget of its own which forms a part of the overall budget of the Ministry of Finance.

There is a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with responsibility for receiving, requesting, analyzing and reporting to competent authorities on transactions that may constitute money laundering. Jamaica's FIU does not have its own budget, is therefore not autonomous and falls under the authority of the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The FIU accesses information from banks and other financial institutions through Court Orders, Ministerial Orders and Monitoring Orders. The information requested would include name/s of account and significant transactions and transaction history, sources of withdrawals and deposits, and opening and ending balances. The FIU conducts, analyzes and reports on findings, imposes sanctions and receives and communicates information.

Jamaica reports that in 2003, a total of 7,913 reports were made, 6,000 cases were analyzed and 36 cases were investigated relative to the prevention and control of money laundering. With regard to the conduct of analysis and investigations by the FIU, no criminal charges have been brought, no persons have been convicted and no assets have been forfeited.

There is a system in place that facilitates the tracking of reports as well as a method for evaluating the effectiveness of analysis of financial disclosures, reports and cases. This effectiveness is estimated by obtaining feedback from investigations on the quality and completeness of reports submitted.



Jamaica's FIU is not a member of the Egmont Group. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) allowing for the exchange of information with FIU counterparts in other countries have not been signed between Jamaica and other countries, although Jamaican law facilitates such an arrangement. Steps are now being taken to qualify the FIU for membership into the Egmont Group and sponsorship for membership is being piloted by Canada. As a first step it will require a legal basis to allow it to share information of a financial nature with other FIUs and jurisdictions and this it to be facilitated under the Financial Investigation Division Act which is currently before a joint select committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Egmont Group now requires FIUs to deal with matters related to the financing of terrorist activities. In Jamaica's case this will not be possible until the Anti-Terrorist Legislation is passed.

Jamaica has stated that Bilateral Agreements have been signed with a number of countries allowing for the sharing of information as it relates to money laundering. In these agreements, certain components speak specifically to sharing, seizure and forfeiture of illegally derived assets.

Jamaica provides no information on responses to requests made for extradition in money laundering cases and replies granted between 2002 and 2004, or on requests made to other states to freeze assets in money laundering cases. There were no requests made to freeze assets from other countries or in Jamaica and lift bank secrecy laws.

Money laundering is an extraditable offence in Jamaica in relation to other Commonwealth countries and specifically those countries in respect of which extradition treaties have been signed. Jamaica's laws permit extradition of its nationals. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions has been identified as the central authority responsible for making requests for extradition to other countries and for receiving requests for extradition from other states as well as for making international cooperation requests to other countries with regard to freezing assets in money laundering cases. Provisions in Jamaica's extradition treaties facilitate requests to other countries for extradition in money laundering cases and for the freezing of assets.

Judges and prosecutors have not received specialized training to enforce criminal laws to repress money laundering during the years 2002-2004. There are at present two (2) prosecutors with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions assigned solely to handle cases related to money laundering.

Tabulated information below provides information on the number of officials from the Financial Intelligence Unit and other administrative regulatory agencies trained in money laundering during the period indicated and the number of officials that continue to perform the same functions:

Year	Number of administrative officials trained	Number of administrative officials trained who continue to perform the same functions
2002	8	5
2003	2	5
2004	None	5

CICAD notes with concern that the country has not yet broadened the list of money laundering predicate offences, despite the fact that this was recommended in the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Jamaica has not broadened the list of persons subject to administrative controls. With the enactment of new legislation, CICAD expects the country will be able to overcome the existing difficulties. CICAD sees the need for the specialized training of judges and prosecutors in the enforcement and adjudication of criminal laws to repress money laundering as a necessary requirement to improve the justice process.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

D. Corruption

During the years 2003-2004, Jamaica has neither enacted nor amended any laws that criminalize or define as minor administrative misdemeanor acts of corruption, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

The country does not have information on the number of public officials tried and convicted for corruption offences related to illicit drug trafficking neither for illicit drug trafficking itself. Available information in Jamaica does not specify individuals charged or convicted for corruption as it relates to illicit drug trafficking.

Jamaica reports that prior to the passage of the Corruption of Prevention Act in May 2001, and enactment of regulations in January 2003, legislation against corruption existed in its national laws. The country also reports that with the enactment of regulations the Corruption Commission legally commenced operations.

CICAD observes that the country does not have systemized information on the number of public officials tried and convicted for corruption offences related to illicit drug trafficking or for illicit drug trafficking itself.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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.
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.



E. Organized Crime

There are legal mechanisms in place in Jamaica in the form of national laws to combat transnational organized crime. The principal laws are: The Money Laundering Act; the Drug Offences (Forfeiture of Proceeds) Act; the Dangerous Drug Act; the Extradition Act; the Interception of Communication Act; the Offences Against the Person Act; the Mutual Legal Assistance Act; the Alien Act and the Firearms Act.

Components of transnational organized crime covered under Jamaican national laws include money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice, the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts components and ammunition on an international level, drug trafficking, kidnapping and extortion.

Cooperation mechanisms covered by national laws include extradition, mutual joint legal assistance, seizure and confiscation interdiction operations, victim protection and assistance. There are also bilateral agreements facilitating military to military and police to police cooperation in the areas of intelligence and information exchange.

The principal agencies responsible for enforcing Jamaica's laws against transnational organized crime are the Jamaican Constabulary Force Organized Crime Investigation Division and the Narcotics Division. Their principal functions are to investigate "all possible threats" of organized crime activities. Additionally, the Financial Investigation Unit of the Ministry of Finance is responsible for investigating all aspects of money laundering. The Bank of Jamaica is responsible for the regulation of all financial institutions.

Jamaica notes the unavailability of training programmes for its officials responsible for enforcing laws against transnational organized crime. The most urgent areas in which training is needed are basic police techniques; investigative techniques, and instruction in basic law. These are regarded as priority areas by virtue of the need to identify organized criminal activities and groups as well as the need to apply investigative techniques.

Jamaica also reports that mechanisms do not exist to evaluate the efficiency of the main institutions responsible for the prevention, control and repression of transnational organized crime. Systems are in place in the main institutions associated with the prevention, control and repression of transnational organized crime and to ensure that employees are properly screened before hiring and thereafter reviewed periodically to ensure they are trustworthy and not subject to bribery or extortion.

Data is unavailable on the number of persons arrested, tried and convicted for crimes related to transnational organized crime during the years 2002-2004 and, on the number of requests made and received, for assistance during that same period.



Regarding the current overall capacity to address the various components of transnational organized crime, the country states that authorities are yet in the early stages of deliberations and discussions to create legislation on plea-bargaining. The Firearms Act and Drugs Offences (Forfeiture of Proceeds) Act are to be amended to capture the activities of transnational organized criminal groups to enable Jamaica to fulfill its international obligations under the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols. Training programmes are needed for law enforcement personnel to strengthen their capacity to deal with the threats and dangers associated with organized crime. Whilst specific training related to organized crime has not been conducted, the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre, located in Jamaica, carries out a number of training courses for Caribbean Law Enforcement Agencies, which include a number of facets of organized crime, for example, money laundering, drug trafficking, intelligence gathering, to name a few.

CICAD notes that despite the existence of national laws in Jamaica to combat transnational organized crime, initiatives are yet to be taken to facilitate specialized training for enforcement officials, to introduce mechanisms for evaluating those institutions mandated to combat organized crime and to capture pertinent data relating to the arrest, trial and convictions of persons involved in organized crime.



V. CONCLUSIONS

CICAD observes that the emergence of an approved National Anti-Drug Plan would greatly assist Jamaica's efforts in implementing its medium and long-term goals through formal requests for technical and other forms of aid, and looks forward to the implementation of this key indicator.

CICAD lauds Jamaica for ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, and for efforts made by Jamaica towards ratifying Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives, and other Related Materials. Note is also taken of the fact that mechanisms to evaluate the efficacy of the country's information collection capacity are now in place.

The execution of prevention programmes targeting some sectors specifically adults, women, out of school youths and working children is lauded. Steps being taken in collaboration with the University of the West Indies for programme delivery and accreditation in respect of specialized training in drug abuse prevention are strongly encouraged.

Deficiencies persist, however, in rehabilitation programs for drug abuse patients, the absence of early detection mechanisms and the existence of studies to evaluate rehabilitation and treatment programs.

There are also weaknesses in statistical gathering capabilities in relation to drug-related morbidity and drug-related mortality. However, Jamaica's National Household Survey of Drug Use and Abuse of 2001, which was published the following year, provided useful insights into the dimension of the country's drug abuse problem. Likewise, the more recent report, "Squeaky Trial Phase," a national survey of school children aged 5-19 designed to evaluate pre- and post-test techniques (2001-2002), provides insight into prevalence studies by gender and geographical area. Updated surveys now have to be undertaken.

CICAD commends Jamaica on initiatives being taken to develop a methodology to facilitate the collection and updating of data on drug related morbidity and mortality in the interim via administrative measures.

The ability to quantify the extent of illicit crop cultivation would be useful to Jamaica since it would facilitate an assessment of its current reality and provide a basis for future planning of interdiction efforts. CICAD therefore encourages ongoing efforts in establishing mechanisms for measurement.

There is need for further capacity building to strengthen the monitoring of pharmaceutical products and enhance the legal framework so as to facilitate administrative sanctions for pharmaceuticals and civil sanctions for controlled chemicals. In like manner, the strengths of legal and institutional mechanisms to regulate and monitor the movements and sale of firearms, ammunition and related materials would have a deterring effect on the potential volume of illicit transactions occurring in that jurisdiction.

Relevant legislative amendments to Jamaica's counter money laundering regime and specialized training of judicial officers in laws specifically aimed at repressing money laundering would considerably strengthen Jamaica's anti-money laundering capabilities. Furthermore the updating and harmonizing of domestic legislation relative to corruption would place Jamaica in step with the MEM requirements.

CICAD lauds Jamaica's efforts as well as its active participation in the MEM process.



VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Jamaica in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTION BUILDING

1. APPROVE THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.
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.

DEMAND REDUCTION

3. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE WORKPLACE AND PRISON POPULATION SECTORS.
4. CARRY OUT STUDIES ON THE IMPACT OF EXISTING PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND BEST PRACTICES IN THE COUNTRY.
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.
6. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
7. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF DRUG ABUSE.
8. CARRY OUT STUDIES TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND POST TREATMENT/SOCIAL REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES.
9. CARRY OUT SURVEYS OF OUT OF SCHOOL POPULATIONS TO DETERMINE THE AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE.
10. CONDUCT SURVEYS ON MORBIDITY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
11. CONDUCT SURVEYS ON MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

12. IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO HAVE SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION ON ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION AREAS.
13. RESUME ERADICATION EXERCISES THAT WERE SUSPENDED.
14. ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY TO ENABLE AUTHORITIES TO MONITOR THE MOVEMENT OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES MORE EFFECTIVELY.
15. ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

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