JAMAICA

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies: Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences

EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022
PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states’ National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of “Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences” was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with
the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.
DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY’S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Jamaica does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The agencies in charge of drug control in Jamaica do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming.

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Jamaica has programs or strategies aimed at maritime and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. The country does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs. There is no formal program or strategy aimed at land interdiction since the Buccaneer Program. However, activities are still undertaken, and this has contributed to the statistics on interdiction that was gathered by the country during the period under review. In respect of maritime interdiction, Jamaica has the Seaport Cooperation Program (SEACOP) V Project, which is a strategy that commenced on May 2021, as a continuation of the SEACOP Project, to support Jamaica in the fight against illicit maritime drug trafficking and related matters. In respect of aerial interdiction, Jamaica continues to benefit from the implementation of the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP).

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.
Jamaica has the Interception of Communications Act, 2002 that provides for the use of interception of communications as a specialized investigation tool and technique to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

**Priority Action 1.5:** Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Jamaica has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

**Priority Action 1.6:** Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Jamaica implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, these actions include conducting overt and covert surveillance and intelligence gathering techniques, utilizing technology in the form of electronic surveillance trackers, GPS devices, drones, communication intercepts and manipulation of social media and open source. Communication and information/intelligence sharing activities with other countries are also conducted. This is facilitated by close association with external partners such as the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the National Crime Agency of the United Kingdom and other Caribbean countries law enforcement entities.

The country carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, there are the following mechanisms:

- The creation of joint task forces between the different local law enforcement entities
- The signing and implementation of Memorandums of Understanding between the different local law enforcement entities
- Stakeholder initiatives for intelligence sharing geared towards the dismantling of organized crime groups
- Joint interdiction activities

Jamaica has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, Jamaica has the Jamaica/U.S. Maritime Counter Narcotics Cooperation Agreement commonly called the Ship-rider Agreement with the U.S. which provides for cooperation in deterring the movement of illicit drugs through Jamaican territorial waters from South America to the United States. It allows for cooperation in ship boarding, ship riding and over flight.
Additionally, U.S. Coast Guard Law Enforcement detachments can board/interdict suspected vessels in Jamaican waters. The Protocol also includes opportunities for technical assistance amongst other things. Joint investigations between local law enforcement bodies and international Law Enforcement partners (U.S., U.K., Canada) targeting narcotics traffickers.

Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) is a tool of cooperation used by Jamaica to assist other countries in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offences or proceedings that extend beyond its national borders. MLA is mainly used where assistance cannot be obtained through law enforcement to law enforcement cooperation. MLA can also be used to obtain assistance to investigate the proceeds of crime and extends to making, restraining and forfeiture applications.

**Priority Action 1.7:** Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Jamaica’s Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine (IFSLM) is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country participates in the following ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) Proficiency testing Program, on-line webinars, and symposia

Jamaica has the following mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- The IFSLM, the Ministry of National Security (MNS), and the Cannabis Licensing Authority (CLA) report activities of importation, seizure etc. of drugs to the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW)
- The Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) shares with IFSLM, information regarding the seizure of drugs, including synthetic drugs and NPS by submitting these items of evidence to the IFSLM for analysis
- The IFSLM uses all the information gathered from the competent authorities to prepare and submit the relevant statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
**Priority Action 1.8:** Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Jamaica has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. In this sense, the Major Organised Crime and Anti-Corruption Agency (MOCA) Cyber Forensic Unit has the capability to conduct such activities. The MOCA Cyber Forensic Lab was formed in 2012 just after the establishment of the then Major Organised Crime Task Force. With every crime having a digital dimension, the lab’s remit was primarily to investigate cybercrimes breaches, and conduct digital forensics investigations. Since the merger of the MOCA Task Force and the Anti-Corruption Branch in August 2014, the remit of MOCA’s cyber lab has grown exponentially, adapting additional responsibilities as a Cyber Forensics and Risk Management Unit.

Following the merger, the branch advanced its capabilities and resources to conduct cyber defense, cybersecurity incident response and postmortem of cyber-attacks such as ransomware, business email compromise (BEC) and Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS). The branch also carries out internal and external audits of networks of Government of Jamaica (GOJ) ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to create a security baseline and to implement mitigation measures where anomalies are detected.

**Priority Action 1.9:** Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Jamaica does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. The country does not use tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

**Priority Action 1.10:** Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Jamaica has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. The Financial Investigations Division (FID), a division within the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service, is the national authority responsible the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets. The FID derives its authority from the Financial Investigations Division Act and the Proceeds of Crime Act, 2007. As stipulated by section 5 of the Financial...
Investigations Act, the FID is the responsible body for the investigation, litigation, and the management of criminal assets for forfeiture including those assets connected to illicit drug trafficking. In relation to the Proceeds of Crime Act, section 3 stipulates that the FID is the Asset Recovery Agency and outlines its functions and obligations for the purposes of the Act.

The country’s competent personnel receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, Financial Investigation Training and Accreditation Programme (FITAP) courses were developed by law enforcement, legal and academic experts from Jamaica and the UK. The FITAP provides theory concerning money laundering/financing terrorism/proliferation financing (ML/FT/PF) based on international and local laws, as well as practical class exercises. A total of 60 officers from the main law enforcement agencies in Jamaica have benefited from participation in the programme. Currently a wide cross section of law enforcement officers is participating in Regional Asset Forfeiture training hosted by U.S. National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Participants include members from FID, Narcotics Division, Jamaica Customs Agency, Counter Terrorism Organized Crime.

Members of Constabulary Finance Unit of the JCF and other authorized financial investigators (forensic accountants) of the FID have participated in over 45 online ML/FT and related predicate offences law enforcement training programmes since February 2020. An average of three (3) financial investigators attended each course. The courses included Trade-Based Money Laundering, Tackling Financial Corruption, Anti-Money Laundering Training Programme, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Financial Investigation courses, Cash Smuggling, Investigative and asset recovery tools and Cryptocurrencies.
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.

**Priority Action 2.1:** Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Jamaica does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, not other substances subject to international control.

**Priority Action 2.2:** Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Jamaica improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or acquisition of technology. In this sense, there is a Forensic Science and Legal Medicine (IFSLM) instrumentation that includes the LC-QTOF, FTIR, Hand-held RAMAN and GC-MS.

**Priority Action 2.3:** Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Jamaica does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs.

**Priority Action 2.4:** Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Jamaica does not participate in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)’s Project ION (International Operations on NPS).
**Priority Action 2.5:** Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Jamaica does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.
OBJECTIVE

3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Jamaica has the Ministry of Health and Wellness as the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country has the following instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Legislation
- Monitoring inspections
- Multi-agency Committees

Jamaica has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

The country’s competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the competent national authority</th>
<th>Does it carry out regular inspections and audits?</th>
<th>Is it responsible for controlling domestic trade?</th>
<th>Does it consider the CICAD Model Regulations?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health and Wellness</td>
<td>Yes Every two months (On average)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

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

**Priority Action 3.3:** Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Jamaica has The Precursor Chemicals, Regulations, 2013, 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.

**Priority Action 3.4:** Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Jamaica has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control measures</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control measures</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief.

Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities.

Jamaica complies with the request for information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

**Priority Action 3.5:** Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Jamaica uses the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

The country uses the INCB’s Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

**Priority Action 3.6:** Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Jamaica does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

**Priority Action 3.7:** Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Jamaica there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. In this sense, the Institute of Forensics Science and Legal Medicine gets annual budgetary allocation for goods and services from Ministry of Finance and Public Service.
**Priority Action 3.8:** Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Jamaica does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
**Objective 4**

**Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.**

**Priority Action 4.1:** Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Jamaica has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import or export authorization to be issued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product type</th>
<th>Average time to issue import permits</th>
<th>Average time to issue export permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines</td>
<td>10 working days for import permits issued by the Ministry of Health and Wellness</td>
<td>48-72 hours for import permits issued by the Cannabis Licensing Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs</td>
<td>10 working days</td>
<td>10 working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic</td>
<td>10 - 15 working days</td>
<td>10 - 15 working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of</td>
<td>3 – 10 working days prior to the intended date of travel</td>
<td>3 – 10 working days prior to the intended date of travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travelers entering or leaving the country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Priority Action 4.2:** Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Jamaica does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.
**Priority Action 4.3**: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Jamaica has the following regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- Dangerous Drugs Act & Regulations 1948
- Food & Drugs Act 1964 & Regulations 1975
- Precursor Chemicals Act 1999 & Regulations 2013
- Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act 2015
- Dangerous Drugs (Cannabis Licensing) (Interim) Regulations 2016.
Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Jamaica has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. In this sense, the name of person or entity and contact details, application details, precursors handled, date and scope of authorization among others is included in the register.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Jamaica carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Jamaica has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Penalty</th>
<th>Year when it was last updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>2016 (Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965 (Food and Drugs Act &amp; Reg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013 (Precursor Chemicals Reg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>1948 (Dangerous Drugs Regulations (Authorization Conditions))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1999 (Precursor Chemicals Act)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Jamaica offers the following periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing
trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

- Cannabis Licensing Authority Cannabis Inventory Management Training
- Securing the Medical Cannabis Industry Presentation
- Briefing meetings conducted with stakeholders to sensitize them to pre-licensing (Conditional Approval Briefing) and post-licensing requirements (Notification of License Issuance Briefing) for licensure as well as compliance packages to guide operations and ensure compliance

The country shares the following information with other global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

- Sharing of information is done by the Cannabis Licensing Authority through reports to the International Narcotics Control Board

**Priority Action 5.4:** Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Jamaica does not use the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), nor does it have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

The country has not received training on the INCB’s I2ES System.
OBJECTIVE 6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Jamaica participates in the following periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations:

- Basic Narcotics Investigation Course
- Advance Narcotics Investigation Course
- Criminal Intelligence Gathering and Analysis Course
- Airports Interdiction Course
- Container Risk Profile Training Course
- Proceeds of Crime Act Training Course
- Major Investigations Detective Training Course

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Jamaica participates in the following periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering:

- The FID delivered several outreach and sensitization sessions. The Entities involved in these sessions are those involved in the investigation of predicate offences (to include drug trafficking) and money laundering (ML), particularly officers of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
- For the period February 2020 to March 21, 2021, five hundred and fifty police officers via thirteen lectures were trained and exposed on the elements of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA), the availability and accessing of financial intelligence and information and the rudiments/merits of conducting financial investigations. Liaison Officers were also assigned to JCF division to offer on-going support in money laundering investigations. The training courses participated in include: Basic Narcotics Investigation Course, Advance Narcotics Investigation Course, Criminal Intelligence Gathering and Analysis Course, Airports Interdiction Course, Container Risk Profile Training Course, Proceeds of Crime Act Training
Course and the Major Investigations Detective Training Course

**Priority Action 6.3:** Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Jamaica has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, there is information gathering, and exchange of intelligence information that is facilitated by the use of MOUs, the maintenance of points of contact within local law enforcement entities and the maintenance of the requisite regulatory framework legislation. Jamaica also utilizes information sharing and gathering mechanisms facilitated through membership and participation in regional and international groups. This includes:

a. **Advance Passenger Information System (APIS):**
   1. Jamaica is a participating member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) APIS. Facilitated by the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), through the Joint Regional Communication Centre (JRCC). Access to passenger information is shared to assist with Jamaica’s border security and to strengthen regional security in the fight against transnational organized crimes.

b. **The AIRCOP Project:**
   1. Jamaica implemented the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2015. The AIRCOP Team is comprised of representatives from the following entities:
      - The National Intelligence Bureau
      - The Narcotics Division
      - The Jamaica Customs Agency
      - The Passport Immigration and Citizenship Agency
      - The Jamaica Defence Force
      - The Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority
      - UK Border Force members have recently been included
   This project continues to be implemented and has improved drug interdiction capabilities at the two main international airports in Jamaica.

c. **Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP):**
   1. Jamaica is a member of the SEACOP which has strengthens cooperation against maritime trafficking. The membership of SEACOP is similar to that of the AIRCOP Project. The project provides specialist search and intelligence training, along with equipment and IT tools necessary to effectively combat illicit maritime trafficking. The latest edition, SEACOP V, will receive new impetus with the signing of the of an updated and revised MOU in 2022.

d. **World Custom Organization Cargo Targeting System (CTS):**
   1. The CTS facilitates cargo manifest risk assessment and management, as well as trade.
Jamaica Customs Agency utilizes the system to target particular maritime containers for search prior to their arriving at the ports in Jamaica based on trend, data and intelligence analysis.

e. Regional Clearance System (RCS):
   I. Jamaica has access to the web-based Regional Clearance information system which captures Customs Clearance information for pleasure crafts sailing through most ports in the Caribbean. In addition, to help combat the drug problem, the Caribbean Customs and Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) introduced a small craft tracking system in the region.
   II. The system also monitors the movement of small vessels throughout the Caribbean and is supported by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the European Union (EU). Presently, Jamaica Customs staff enter the requisite data manually from the inbound and outbound clearance documents. The information is then uploaded on the system and becomes available to other participating countries.

f. The Financial Intelligence Division (FID):
   I. As member of the Egmont Group, it shares information with other members using the Egmont Secure Web
   II. Has established MOUs with several local key stakeholders including the Jamaica Customs Agency (JCA), the JCF, and the Integrity Commission, pursuant to the Financial Investigations Division Act authorizes the FID to conclude MOUs with local and international authorities for the sharing of financial information.

g. The JCA shares information with FID on cross border movement of funds, as well as import and export data, which are a part of FID intelligence gathering. FID also undertakes joint investigations with JCA in respect of breaches of POCA.

h. Inter-institutional Committees actively share sensitive security information:
   I. The Crime and Intelligence Management System (CIMS) includes NIB, JCF Narcotics Division, Jamaica Customs Agency
   II. The Joint Targeting Action Committee (JTAC) that comprises of Military Intelligence Unit, National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), Narcotics, FID, Counter Terrorism and Organised Crime Investigations (CTOC) Branch and relevant foreign partners
   III. The Border Security Committee comprising of NIB, Narcotics, CTOC, Border Branch, and the JCA was established within the reporting period to strengthen security at controlled ports to identify, detect and defeat traffickers including those involved in drugs.

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Jamaica has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:
• At the domestic level, cooperation and information exchange is facilitated through established points of contact across agencies, MOUs, and joint interdiction activities

The Narcotics Division of the JCF has a close working relationship with JCA by which members of the division operate on the seaport daily alongside the JCA’s Contraband Enforcement Team. This working relationship is further facilitated by the MOU signed between the JCF and the JCA on January 17, 2017, aimed at the reduction and prevention of the flow of illegal guns and drugs into Jamaica. The MOU also called for the joint establishment of marine bases at the Rocky Point, Clarendon, James Bond Beach, Oracabessa, St. Mary, and Little Ochi in Manchester.

Additionally, to address collusion and corruption, continued inter-agency collaboration with the JCA is done for the collection of data used to analyze trends and intelligence for the identification and short-listing of suspect Custom Broker Clerks and freight forwarders. These suspects and related cargo are given 100% search.

Further, anti-narcotics interdictions done at sea are collaborative efforts between the Jamaica Defense Force and the Narcotics Division of the JCF. The interdictions are intelligence driven and are as a result of working relationship with Military Intelligence Unit (JDF) and Narcotics Intelligence Unit of the JCF.

Moreover, the establishment of inter-institutional intelligence committees facilitates the sharing the sensitive intelligence information aimed at, among other things, drug interdiction and border security.

**Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.**

Jamaica has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The agencies which provide information for the system are International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) through the local National Central Bureau (NCB Kingston) which operates out of NIB of the JCF and the Financial Intelligence Unit out of FID.

INTERPOL through the local National Central Bureau (NCB Kingston) helps police officers across Jamaica to detect and investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country by providing globally-sourced intelligence about regional crime.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) within the FID serves as a national center for the receipt and analysis of suspicious transaction reports and other information relevant to money laundering, associated predicate offences and terrorist financing, and for the dissemination of the results of that analysis in keeping with FATF Recommendation 29.
Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Jamaica has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. The Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA), promulgated on May 30, 2007, provides for the investigation, identification, and recovery of the proceeds of crime and connected matters. This Act repealed and replaced the Money Laundering Act (MLA) and the Drug Offences (Forfeiture of Proceeds) Act and has been amended to strengthen the local Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework and to address gaps. The amendments have included: extending the list of predicate offences and offences in respect of which an assumption of criminal lifestyle can be made, to include offences under the Law Reform (Fraudulent Transactions) Special Provisions Act, 2013, which targets offences such as lottery scamming activities.

POCA is a critical tool in the fight against organized crime. It allows the Assets Recovery Agency, which is the Financial Investigations Division (FID), to seize assets in the form of cash and property, including land, where those assets are proven to have been acquired as a result of criminal activities. The legislation also establishes a comprehensive regime aimed at preventing the use of Jamaica’s financial sector to launder money accumulated by those involved in criminal activities. In addition, several other pieces of legislation were also amended to strengthen the AML/CFT framework.

Additionally, Guidance Notes on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism, Proliferation and Managing the Related Risks were published in 2018.

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Jamaica has the following periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

- The FID provides public education and outreach programs to various sectors and conducts training programs each year to include training and sensitization sessions. These training and
sensitization were also conducted with members of Financial Institutions (FIs) and Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) aimed at improving the quality of suspicious transaction and threshold transaction reports submitted to the Financial Intelligence Unit of the FID. This strategy aims to improve the quality of the pool of financial intelligence that will be available to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) for money laundering (ML) investigations. Twelve sessions were held with over 448 persons in 2020 and 189 persons in 2021.

**Priority Action 7.3:** Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Jamaica has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the protocols are supported and facilitated by a MOU signed between the JCF and the FiD in 2021.

**Priority Action 7.4:** Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Jamaica has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering:

- Jamaica has the National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (NAMLAC) which is an inter-agency committee, its role is to coordinate Jamaica’s anti money laundering efforts. The committee is headed by the Minister of Finance and the Public Service. In addition, FID has MOUs with several agencies to prevent and coordinate anti money laundering efforts. In addition, there are MOUs with Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Major Organised Crime and Anti-Corruption Agency (MOCA), Jamaica Customs Agency, Betting Gaming and Lotteries and Credit bureaus

**Priority Action 7.5:** Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Jamaica has the Financial Intelligence Unit.

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, the Suspicious Transaction Report (STR), Transaction Threshold reports and other disclosures filed under S94, 95, 96 and 100(4) of the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) with possible links to drug trafficking are analyzed and disseminated to law enforcement agencies for investigations.
Additionally, analysis is also made in response to requests from law enforcement agencies including the JCF in the course of their investigation. The JCF investigating officer makes the request for information through the Chief Technical Director (CTD) of the FID.

**Priority Action 7.6:** Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Jamaica has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, the National Risk Assessment (NRA) exercise was led by Bank of Jamaica (BOJ), FID and Financial Services Committee (FSC) using the World Bank Tool. The FID collated data and information from over 40 agencies to determine the money laundering Threats and Vulnerabilities. The methodology along with findings and recommendations are documented in the August 2021 NRA report.

**Priority Action 7.7:** Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Jamaica has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, FID as a Designated Authority has established partnerships with Competent Authorities and reporting entities including the financial industries. Identification of potential illicit funds is done by the financial institutions as a part of their reporting obligations under POCA. FID has utilized several investigative tools in keeping with Section 6 of POCA to provide evidence in their investigations.
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, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Jamaica has the Asset Recovery Agency as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through section 3 of the Proceeds of Crime Act.

The country has the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Jamaica participates in the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International organizations</th>
<th>Name and type of training offered</th>
<th>Name and type of training received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Latin America Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.
Jamaica has the following legislation in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- Proceedings of Crime Act (POCA).
OBJECTIVE 9

**DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 9.1:** Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Jamaica, through the Ministry of National Security, Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Cannabis Licensing Authority (CLA), Ministry of Health and Wellness, the National Council on Drug Abuse and the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce has implemented and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. The Alternative Development Programme (Pilot Project) creates a system in which “Authorizations” (permits) are granted to traditional cannabis growers to transition them from illicit cultivation of ganja into the legal regime. The Authorization allows for a period of training to support the growth and development of the permit holders. The program also allows for the crop produced to be sold to a downstream buyer who holds a valid license from the CLA. The CLA provides regulatory oversight for the program, including requirements for inventory management, harvest, and sale, and routinely monitors the cultivation site to mitigate against unauthorized inversion and diversion of cannabis in the local market.

**Priority Action 9.2:** Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Jamaica has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In that sense, 0.7% of the JCF’s budget is allocated towards counternarcotic programs undertaken by the Narcotics Division of the JCF.

**Priority Action 9.3:** Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Jamaica takes into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, it is recognized that Jamaica’s history with cannabis includes its licit traditional use for medicinal purposes. In keeping with this, when the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act 2015 came into effect, new provisions were included regarding the use of ganja by persons of the Rastafarian faith.
The country includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, measures adopted for the ADP Pilot Project include:

- Soil tests conducted at the identified property by an approved laboratory to ensure that the proposed property is fit for purpose
- Cannabis plants are disposed of in keeping with the CLA’s disposal policy, including the use of an approved incinerator (as permitted by the National Environment and Planning Agency); and by burial pit, where cannabis plants or waste are placed and covered with soil, creating alternate layers of cannabis plants or waste and soil
- Waste handled in a well-ventilated space should not be burnt unless in an approved incinerator, based on environmental concerns (air pollution)
- All applicants for cultivation licences must present a “no-objection” letter from the National Environment Planning Agency as part of the application requirements

**Priority Action 9.4:** Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Jamaica has established a mechanism for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. It established the Cannabis Industry Development Taskforce (CIDT) and developed Terms of Reference therefor. The CIDT was established with membership from thirty-five (35) organizations from both the public and private sectors, academia, and the Rastafarian community. The participating government institutions include: Ministry of Health and Wellness; Ministry of Justice; Attorney General’s Chambers; Jamaica Constabulary Force; Jamaica Defence Force; Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Ministry of National Security, the National Council on Drug Abuse, Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology, the Scientific Research Council and the Cannabis Licensing Authority.

**Priority Action 9.5:** Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Jamaica supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which includes the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders, through the National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy (NCPCSS).
**Priority Action 10.1:** Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Jamaica has designed and implemented the Alternative Development Programme (ADP) since 2017, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. The Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce coordinates and evaluates the implementation of this program, which takes into account the human rights perspective by shifting the illicit cannabis crop production into a regulated legal framework, where there is equal opportunity to generate a legitimate source of revenue for low-income families and for the practice of religion, particularly the Rastafarian faith. The country has also sought to tackle poverty reduction by helping to address other issues such as legal landholding, access to financial capital to fund start up, access and ability to use the required technology, shifting of illicit cannabis crop production into a regulated legal framework. The country has made provisions to enable persons to freely practice their religion. This was done in the 2015 amendment of the Dangerous Drugs Act that makes provisions for the allowance of persons of the Rastafarian faith to be in possession and for the use of marijuana as a part of their religious practices.

**Priority Action 10.2:** Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Jamaica exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs and preventive alternative development, through Jamaica’s participation in the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) Dialogue Forum on Alternative Development.

**Priority Action 10.3:** Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Jamaica promotes and disseminates the results of the ADP, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. In this sense, there are stakeholder consultations with community-based organizations prior to implementation of the ADP pilot project.
**Priority Action 10.4:** Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs’ effectiveness.

Jamaica does not use intermediate or outcome results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the ADP in the medium or long terms.

**Priority Action 10.5:** Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Jamaica’s Alternative Development Programme is supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government’s presence in areas affected by illicit crops, which are implemented by the following agencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agencies that implement policies that supplement alternative development programs in affected areas</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior/National Police (law enforcement)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Security/Defense</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Public Works Ministry</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Women/Family</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Commerce (International)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Ministry</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor/Social Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Authority</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Action 10.6:** Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Jamaica communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs through the consultation of relevant community associations to develop the qualifying criteria for the pilot project. The participating communities were also represented on the programs oversight committee established to form part of the governance mechanism for the project.
Design of additional frameworks to transition illicit cultivators into the legal regime are informed through the Economic Inclusion Sub-Committee of the Ganja Industry Development Taskforce which includes licensees, industry associations, academia, and specific interested community groups.

**Priority Action 10.7**: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Jamaica does not promote partnerships or innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and traffic.
OBJECTIVE 11

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES

**Priority Action 11.1:** Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

Jamaica has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

**Priority Action 11.2:** Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 11.3:** Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.
Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Jamaica has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the investigation methodology used for controlling micro-trafficking is intelligence gathering. Law Enforcement officers utilize persons that are involved in the trade to ascertain the details of these micro-trafficking networks. Information relating to the means of recruitment, details of trade routes and source of the drugs trafficked are ascertained.

Priority Action 12.2: Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Jamaica promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. These exchanges are carried out in accordance with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities among which information was exchanged</th>
<th>Means of exchange</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Information is shared with the Ministry of Health through the Chief Dangerous Drug Inspector and the National Council on Drug Abuse on an annual basis. This information is usually transmitted by email</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>Information is supplied on an annual basis for the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica. This information is usually transmitted by email to the Statistical Institute of Jamaica</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Information is supplied to the of National Security on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis to the Strategic Intelligence Branch</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Jamaica has the following program to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level:
The Drug Demand Reduction Program is spearheaded by the National Council on Drug Abuse in collaboration with the Narcotics Division. This program targets especially young people from the primary, secondary and tertiary level, as well as unattached youths especially those residing in areas prone to violence and drug activity. This segment of the population is considered most vulnerable and at risk.
EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1
Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country’s domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes that Jamaica does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations, nor does it have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Jamaica do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. However, CICAD observes that the country has programs or strategies for maritime and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints, but does not have for land or riverine interdiction. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Jamaica has a legal instrument providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Jamaica implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, implements inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and participated in operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has an institution responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD also observes that Jamaica has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across government counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, nor does it use tools or resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Jamaica has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human, and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets and its competent personnel receive ongoing training on this area.
Objective 2
Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes that Jamaica does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. However, CICAD observes that Jamaica does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs, nor participates in the INCB’s Project ION. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Jamaica does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3
Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and that its competent authority carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. However, CICAD notes that Jamaica does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Jamaica has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which include all the control measures listed in Paragraph 8, four out of the five control measures listed in Paragraph 9, and incorporate the requests for information in accordance with Paragraph 10 of the Convention. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country uses the INCB’s PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances as well as the PICS system. However, CICAD observes that Jamaica does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. However, CICAD
observes that Jamaica does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

**Objective 4**
Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Jamaica has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting these substances. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Objective 5**
Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products, and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD also observes that the country 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. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica offers periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and shares information with other global systems on this matter. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB’s I2ES system, does not have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use; and has not received training on the use of the I2ES system.
Objective 6
Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Moreover, CICAD notes that Jamaica has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7
Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has strengthened its legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking and has periodic training programs for officials or those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations and has mechanisms allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Jamaica has a financial intelligence unit and has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.
Objective 8
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, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has a competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and a law to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD notes that Jamaica has legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9
Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has implemented and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica takes into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs and includes environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. CICAD observes further that the country has established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which includes the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

Objective 10
Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.
CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has designed and implemented an alternative development program as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, which incorporates the human rights perspective. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs and preventive alternative development. CICAD also notes that Jamaica promotes and disseminates the results of its alternative development program and the benefits for affected communities. However, CICAD observes that the country does not use results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of its alternative development program in the medium and long terms. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Jamaica’s alternative development program is supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government’s presence in areas affected by illicit crops. CICAD also observes that the country’s communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision of comprehensive and sustainable alternative programs. However, CICAD notes that Jamaica does not promote partnerships or innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and traffic.

**Objective 11**

*Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.*

CICAD notes that Jamaica has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

**Objective 12**

*Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.*

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Jamaica has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country promotes interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. Additionally, CICAD notes that Jamaica has a program to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.