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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

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*

The Bahamas (Commonwealth of)

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

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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.

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.

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.

The Bahamas 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 and 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 The Bahamas 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.

The Bahamas has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. However, The Bahamas does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

The Bahamas has the following laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- The Interception of Communication Act (2018)
- Extradition Act, Chapter 96

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.

The Bahamas does not have 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.

The Bahamas implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, investigations and information sharing both locally and internationally are carried out by:

- The National Crime Intelligence Agency
- Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)
- Royal The Bahamas Police Force
 - Central Intelligence Bureau
 - The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
 - Drug Enforcement Unit

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, The Bahamas shares information of suspicious transaction reports and/or activities between the Financial Intelligence Unit, Royal Bahamas Police Force, Royal Bahamas Defense Force, and Bahamas Customs.

The Bahamas has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with the United States of America, aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

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.

The Bahamas Scientific Support Services and The Royal Bahamas Police Force are 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 program for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- 4th COPOLAD Annual Week on Precursors Conference

The Bahamas does not have 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.

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.

The Bahamas Cyber Crime Section of the Royal Bahamas Police Force is the mechanism to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

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.

The Bahamas does not have partnerships and 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 and 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.

The Bahamas has national authorities for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. However, said authorities do not have an appropriate budget, the necessary human and material resources nor receive ongoing training.

The competent personnel of The Bahamas do not receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

OBJECTIVE

2

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILICIT 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.

The Bahamas 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, nor 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.

The Bahamas improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. In this sense, the country acquires and makes use of hand-held devices for this purpose.

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.

The Bahamas 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.

The Bahamas participates in the Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project ION (International Operations on NPS). The National Anti-Drug Secretariat serves as the focal point for this project.

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.

The Bahamas 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.

The Bahamas does not have 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 Bahamian Ministry of Health, the Bahamas Customs and the Bahamas Pharmaceutical Association use emails and telephones to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

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

The Bahamas does not have competent authorities carrying out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances.

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.

The Bahamas 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.

The Bahamas has the following legislation that incorporates 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:

- Dangerous Drug Act Ch. 228 (2008)
- Pharmacy Act Ch. 227 (2010)
- Precursor Chemical Act Ch. 228A (2008)
- Customs Management Act (2010)

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.

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

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture, or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	X	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	X	
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	X	

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

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	X	
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions	X	
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	X	
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	X	
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	X	

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

The country has the following additional domestic precursor chemical control measures:

- The Dangerous Drugs (Dispensing) Rules, which require that pharmacists keep a Narcotics Register to record all relevant details of the sale including the date, the name of the purchaser, the prescription, the name of the physician, the type, quantity and dosage of the narcotic, and further requires the pharmacist to keep all narcotics stored and locked in a cupboard or other container designated for that purpose
- The Prescription of Minimum Amounts Rules, which specifies the maximum amount of the prescribed drugs that a person can legally hold

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.

The Bahamas 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.

The Bahamas does not receive training for drug control personnel and handling of existing controlled chemical substances and the institution in charge.

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 the Bahamas, there are no 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.

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.

The Bahamas 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.

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

Product type	Average time to issue import permits	Average time to issue export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	5-7 days	Not Applicable
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	7-10 days	Not Applicable

The country has an updated register of individuals and/or companies importing 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.

The Bahamas does not have training and/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.

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

- Dangerous Drugs Act (Application) Order (1994)
- Dangerous Drug Act Ch. 228 (2008)
- Precursor Chemical Act Ch. 228A (2008)
- Customs Management Act (2010)

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.

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.

The Bahamas has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. In this sense, information recorded in the register for companies include company name, owners' name, pharmacist registration, physical address, e-mail address, and phone number. In regard to individuals, the register includes the name of the practitioner, place of employment, phone number, and email address.

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

The Bahamas does not carry 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.

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

Type of Penalty	Year of last update
Criminal	2008 (Dangerous Drug Act, Ch. 228) 2008 (Precursor Chemicals Act, Ch.228A)
Civil	2009 (Bahamas Pharmacy Act, Ch. 227)

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.

The Bahamas does not offer 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.

The country shares information with the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) system on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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.

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

The country has 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.

The Bahamas does not participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection analysis, and operations.

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.

The Bahamas does not implement or participate in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering.

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.

The country 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.

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.

The Bahamas uses informal methods and 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.

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.

The Bahamas has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The following agencies provide information to this system:

- Drug Enforcement Unit, Royal Bahamas Police Force
- Research and Policy Section, Royal Bahamas Police Force
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Ministry of Finance
- The Bahamas Department of Correctional Services
- Royal The Bahamas Defense Force
- The Bahamas Customs Department

Information relative to drug trafficking and related crimes is collected by a number of agencies but ultimately is mostly available from the Royal Bahamas Police Force and The Bahamas Department of Correctional Services (BDOCS). The Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) houses information on drug related crimes (events and arrests, etc.) in addition to court outcome information for cases that they follow. The BDOCS houses information on the specifics of cases and of the persons charged and/or convicted that were incarcerated at any point in the judicial process; impending cases for persons remanded as well as persons convicted and sentenced. The FIU houses a database of cases or potential cases of money laundering and related crimes.

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).

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.

The Bahamas has “The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) Act, 2000”, “The Financial Intelligence (Transaction Reporting) Regulations, 2001”, “The Proceeds of Crime Act (2018)”, and “The Financial Transaction Reporting Act (2018)” and “The Financial Transactions Reporting Regulations, 2018” as its legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking.

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.

The Bahamas has the following periodic training program for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the Financial Crime Investigation Branch of the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) conducts anti-money laundering and compliance training at local banks and insurance companies to educate employees within the Financial Services Industry.

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

The Bahamas has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the FIU pursuant to section 4(2)(f) of the FIU Act provide information on such conditions as may be determined by the Director, to the Commissioner of Police where the information may relate to the commission of offences relative to money laundering, terrorist financing and any related criminal offences.

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.

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

- The FIU coordinates and cooperates with all relevant agencies that have any mandate associated with the jurisdictions' Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing of Terrorism / Countering the Financing of Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (AML/CFT/CPF) regime. The FIU can exchange information with these agencies pursuant to the power under the FIU Act
- Additionally, coordination and cooperation exist with the relevant agencies through the Identified Risk Framework (IRF) Steering Committee of which the FIU is a member
- The IRF Steering Committee was established by the Proceeds of Crime Act and operates as the body responsible for assessing the countries AML/CFT/CPF risks for the jurisdiction
- MOU between Office of The Attorney General, Department of Public Prosecution and Financial Intelligence Unit
- MOU between Office of The Attorney General, Department of Public Prosecution and Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

The Bahamas has the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking, which consists of interagency collaboration and financial investigations that may lead to drug investigations.

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.

The Bahamas has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this regard, the Bahamas' Proceeds of Crime Act, 2008 establishes a mechanism for analyzing money laundering. It establishes a high-level Ministerial Council which has the responsibility to determine what are identified risks and make recommendations with the aim of ensuring the implementation of the IRF, in order to minimize or eliminate risks.

Additionally, the country has the IRF Steering Committee, which is comprised of officials from the relevant governmental agencies and has the responsibility, among other things, to conduct national risk assessments periodically and to make updated and relevant assessments, to closely observe FATF country pronouncements, and to advise financial institutions on their legal obligations with respect to due diligence.

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.

The Bahamas 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, Financial Institutions and Designated Non-Financial Business and Profession, as defined under sections 3 and 4 respectively of the Financial Transactions Reporting Act, 2018 (FTRA) are obligated to report any suspicious transactions where it is known or suspected that the funds may relate to any proceed of crime. Therefore, obligation is relative to any funds that may have been derived from any dangerous drug offence to the FIU as outlined in section 25 of the FTRA.

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.

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.

The Bahamas has the Minister of Finance as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

The country has regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. In this sense, seized, confiscated and forfeited funds are deposited into the Confiscated Asset Fund Account at a Financial Institution by law enforcement agencies; those funds are managed by The Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Proceeds of Crime Act 2018.

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.

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

	Name and type of training offered	Name and type of training received
National agencies	Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU): FIU training courses–January to December 2021 Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF): Financial Crimes Investigations Branch training courses–January to December 2021	RBPF: FIU training courses–January to December 2021 Financial Crimes Investigations Branch training courses–January to December 2021
International organizations	Money Laundering and Financial Crimes	

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.

The Bahamas has the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2000 and the Proceeds of Crime Act (2018), 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.

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

The Bahamas has not designed, implemented or updated its national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

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

The Bahamas' budget allocations for counternarcotics programs are included in the budgets of the Bahamas Customs, the Royal Bahamas Police Force and the Royal Bahamas Defense Force.

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.

The Bahamas does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

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.

The Bahamas has not established mechanisms for inter-institutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.

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.

The Bahamas supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. These programs, include participation from 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.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

The Bahamas has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development as appropriate, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

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.

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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.

Not applicable.

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.

Not applicable.

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.

Not applicable.

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.

Not applicable.

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.

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

The Bahamas 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.

OBJECTIVE
12

ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

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.

The Bahamas implements the following local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes, which take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security:

- Analysis of administrative data based on demographic factors
- Confidential briefings to identify high-risk areas
- Crime Stoppers Program that includes a confidential tip line offering compensation
- Community policing program that includes the neighborhood watch program and the national crime prevention office of the Royal Bahamas Police Force

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.

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

Entities among which information was exchanged	Means of exchange	Year
Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) Daily Crime Reports with public	Online Crime Reports- RBPF (royalbahamaspolice.org)	2021
RBPF Annual Crime Statistics Report	Online Statistics and Reports- Royal Bahamas Police Force	2021
Annual Report of the Drug Enforcement Unit with key stakeholders – Defense Force, National Anti-Drug Secretariat, etc.	Electronic and hardcopies (limited distribution)	2021
Sandilands Rehabilitation Centre Treatment Data	By request to key stakeholders	2021

However, this exchange is not promoted in the economic sector.

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.

The Bahamas has the following programs that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level:

- Community Policing Programs targeting areas with high prevalence of drug-related crimes
- Use of Creole-speaking officers or partners to reach the large amounts of illegal creole population
- Programs for the smaller islands in the Southern Bahamas with weak economies that are on the smuggling routes from drug producing countries south of The Bahamas to consumer nations to the north

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 The Bahamas does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations; and observes that the country does not have protocols and 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 The Bahamas do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. CICAD observes that the country has programs and strategies for land, maritime, and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. However, The Bahamas does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs. Moreover, CICAD notes that The Bahamas has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country does not have updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes with satisfaction that The Bahamas 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 aimed at dismantling these organized criminal groups. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has institutions that are 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. On the other hand, CICAD observes that The Bahamas does not have mechanisms to facilitate or 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. CICAD observes that the country does not have partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, nor uses tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD observes that The Bahamas has national authorities for the forfeiture, seizure and management of assets, tools or products related to illicit drug markets, but notes with concern that these national authorities do not have the appropriate budget, human, or material resources, nor 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 The Bahamas does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and 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. 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 The Bahamas does not have a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country participates in the INCB's Project ION. However, CICAD observes that The Bahamas 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 that The Bahamas does not have a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances but observes that The Bahamas informs the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances but notes with concern that The Bahamas does not have competent authorities that carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that The Bahamas 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 with satisfaction that the Bahamas 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 of the control measures listed in Paragraph 8 and Paragraph 9 and incorporate the requests for information established in Paragraph 10. 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 The Bahamas does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. Additionally, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have 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. Similarly, CICAD observes that The Bahamas 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 The Bahamas has special processes for issuing authorizations for the import of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country does not have training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. However, 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 that The Bahamas has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, and issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products; however, it does not carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD 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. On the other hand, CICAD notes that The Bahamas does not offer 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 but the country shares information with other regional or global systems on this matter. CICAD observes with concern that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system and 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, despite having 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 that The Bahamas does not participate 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 does not implement or participate in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. However, CICAD notes with satisfaction that The Bahamas 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 informal methods and 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 The Bahamas 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 that The Bahamas has strengthened its regulatory framework to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking; and observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials or those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Similarly, CICAD notes that The Bahamas has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that The Bahamas has a financial intelligence unit as well as information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from illicit drug trafficking. CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that The Bahamas 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 The Bahamas has a designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and has regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country offers and participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD notes that The Bahamas 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 that The Bahamas has not designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that The Bahamas does not take into account the licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, nor includes environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has not established mechanisms for inter-institutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. However, CICAD notes with satisfaction that The Bahamas supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include 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 that The Bahamas has not designed and implemented integral and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of illicit crop control and reduction strategies, therefore the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

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 The Bahamas 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 that The Bahamas implements local 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 The Bahamas has programs to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.



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