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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Saint Lucia

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



OAS | CICAD

MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

SAINT LUCIA

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Saint Lucia has a national drug authority, which is the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS). It was established through the Drug (Prevention of Misuse) Act of 2008 and is under the Ministry of Health. The SAACS coordinates the areas of demand reduction, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The Ministry of Home Affairs through the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force coordinates the areas of supply reduction and control measures.

The annual budget for the SAACS is integrated with the budget of the Ministry of Health and Wellness. Said annual budget for the years 2014 to 2018 is as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$92,658.91	\$102,215.76	\$149,716.01	\$135,852.72	\$154,518.51

The country has a coordination mechanism to implement national drug policies. The SAACS is the agency established to coordinate activities, facilitate communication, source and identify training and funds for programs among other agencies.



OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Saint Lucia does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

Saint Lucia's social policy considers issues such as reducing poverty, expand domestic markets, mitigating vulnerabilities and enhancing equitable access to services and opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Saint Lucia has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources. The observatory also has a national drug information network that includes health institutions, statistical and census institutions, private consultants, civil society and other social stakeholders and international organizations of cooperation.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students	X		2016
National household surveys (12-64 years)		X	
Patient register of treatment centers	X		2015
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	

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

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized		X	
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products	X		2017
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking		X	

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled	X		2017
Chemical composition of seized drugs	X		2017
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

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

The country has not carried out studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions on demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Saint Lucia’s law provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. A few alternative sentences are provided in the Criminal Code of Saint Lucia of 2005. The country offers capacity building on probation services. The alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses do not take into account gender differences. The country has not developed mechanisms to

monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

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

OBJECTIVE 7

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

Saint Lucia does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses nor special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Saint Lucia has had a national drug authority. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. A government entity coordinates the areas of supply reduction and control measures. CICAD notes that the national drug authority has a legal basis and an annual budget.

CICAD observes that Saint Lucia had a national drug plan in the first to the third rounds (1999-2004), however the national drug plan expired in the fourth round (2005-2006). CICAD views with concern that during the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), the country has not had a national drug plan or strategy.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and effects of the drug problem.

CICAD expresses satisfaction that during the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), Saint Lucia has had a national observatory on drugs. In addition, it has had studies and information on demand and supply reduction. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the national observatory on drugs has financial, human, and technological resources and a national drug information network. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have most priority studies in demand reduction and some information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. CICAD notes that during the first to the fourth rounds (1999-2006), Saint Lucia did not have an observatory on drugs or similar technical office. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not conduct studies to evaluate drug demand programs in demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has legislation that incorporates alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, the country does not have mechanisms to monitor and evaluate their implementation.

CICAD is pleased that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration in vulnerable populations.

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

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Saint Lucia has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs do not specifically take into account human rights, intercultural, age differences, or gender approaches.

The country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing prevention, treatment, and social integration programs. This is done through the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) on social integration in the area of drugs.

Saint Lucia has not carried out any process or intermediate outcome evaluations nor has it conducted any impact evaluations of its drug abuse prevention programs.

Coordination mechanisms are implemented to develop and implement demand reduction programs for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders, such as drug-free initiatives in the education sector. The Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS) through the Ministry of Health and Wellness is the coordinating agency for national consultations and cooperation in developing multisectoral plans and obtaining long-term commitments.

The country does not apply measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Saint Lucia implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary/primary 	Life Skills through Drug Education	Selective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	Life Skills through Drug Education	Selective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University/tertiary education 	Life Skills through Drug Education	Selective
Street Population		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street youths 	Programs for youths living on the street	Selective
Gender		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men 	Break Free Through Drug Education	Selective
Community	Health Fairs	Universal
Individuals in the workplace	Programs for individuals in the workplace	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	Programs for incarcerated individuals	Selective

The country does not have prevention programs for the following populations: pre-school, children or adults living on the street, family, women, LGBTI, indigenous people, migrants and refugees.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Saint Lucia has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. However, there was insufficient evidence to verify which types of specialized programs the country offers. These programs take into

account the UNODC and WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders. The Ministry of Health and Wellness in Saint Lucia has established a quality management department, which monitors the compliance of these standards for the departments within the ministry.

The country has a mechanism to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. Turning Point is a state-run treatment center that provides services to the general public. The public health system offers outpatient and residential services, while religious institutions offer outpatient services. The gender perspective is included in the treatment services offered.

Saint Lucia has not established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

There are mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, taking into account human rights, but not gender. Also, there are supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use with built-in program monitoring. Furthermore, Saint Lucia's Labor Code protects the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

OBJECTIVE 4 | FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Saint Lucia participates in ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration, through the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of CICAD/OAS. The country participates in training at a certificate level through the PROCCER training program in both prevention and treatment areas.

The country certifies personnel working in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration up to the intermediate level. Certification is attained through either SAACS, the University of the West Indies (UWI) or through the PROCCER program.



OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Saint Lucia does not have governmental institutional capacities to accredit treatment centers, but it does have an accreditation process done through Accreditation Canada for the one state-run treatment center in the country, which is Turning Point.

There are no supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services or care and treatment services are met. The country also has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Santa Lucia has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration, and which take into account the guidelines and recommendations of international organizations. Coordination mechanisms are implemented with various social stakeholders. However, CICAD views with concern that the country's demand reduction programs do not incorporate human rights, intercultural, age difference or gender approaches, and that the country does not implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse. Likewise, CICAD expresses its concern that Santa Lucia has not carried out evaluations of demand reduction programs in any of the seven rounds (1999-2018).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Santa Lucia has selective prevention programs aimed at the primary, secondary and university student population, street youth, men, the workplace and incarcerated individuals; and a universal prevention program for community leaders. However, the country does not have programs aimed at the remaining key populations.

CICAD sees that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs, but CICAD was unable to make an assessment of which services are offered, given that the country did not provide the relevant information. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms to guarantee the access and quality of treatment services, to monitor and evaluate the results of treatment programs, and the supervisory mechanisms for the treatment center. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia certifies the personnel working in the prevention, treatment and social reintegration services at the intermediate level and that it participates in training programs offered by specialized international organizations. However, even though the country participated in some trainings between the fourth and sixth rounds (2005-2014), CICAD sees that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not offer training in the area of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and social integration.

CICAD observes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia does not have governmental institutional capacities to accredit treatment centers and there are no monitoring mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria for prevention and treatment services are met. The country also has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Saint Lucia Police, Customs and the Drug Inspector design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. The country does not take into account traditional licit use when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. Also, does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. Supply reduction programs implemented by the country are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. These programs include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders. Supply reduction programs are developed and implemented as a mandate of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of National Security through the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force more specifically the Drug Unit in collaboration with the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS).

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Saint Lucia has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs, the Police and Customs participate in these mechanisms. The country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation.

The country also does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses or other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. The country has mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

However, Saint Lucia does not promote or implement mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS) or use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Saint Lucia has designed and implemented the Youth Agriculture Entrepreneurial Programme since 2012 and the Farm Labour Support Programme since 2015 as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Cooperatives coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs.

The country does not exchange experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development.

Saint Lucia does not use intermediate or outcome results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these programs in the medium and long terms. The country's programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops. Communities and target groups in the country do not participate in the design, implementation and supervision processes of development programs. Saint Lucia does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Saint Lucia does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.



OBJECTIVE 5

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

Saint Lucia does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. The country also does not exchange information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy or security sectors.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Saint Lucia. CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country designs, implements and updates policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. CICAD observes that the drug supply reduction programs implemented by Saint Lucia are supplemented with crime prevention initiatives that address the social and economic risk factors and include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders. However, CICAD observes that environmental protection measures are not included in the country's drug supply reduction programs and traditional licit use is not taken into account when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

CICAD is pleased that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not carry out studies on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation, nor does it prepare studies on the medicinal and scientific and other legal uses of crops containing narcotics or psychotropic substances. CICAD notes with pleasure that Saint Lucia has mechanisms to identify the chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs in this round. However, it notes that the country does not promote mechanisms for the identification of NPS.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has alternative, comprehensive and sustainable development programs. However, CICAD sees with concern that the country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

In addition, CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and the extent of the environmental impact related to the cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

CICAD views that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches on small-scale or micro-drug trafficking, nor does the country exchange information on the effects of this phenomenon in the public health, social, social cohesion and security sectors.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Saint Lucia does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. There are programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints using land, riverine, air and sea routes.

The Criminal Code and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2008 provides for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking and include a human rights perspective.

Saint Lucia also participates in regional training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as, specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations. The country has not conducted studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country's Forensic Science Lab is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). However, Saint Lucia does not have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

In Saint Lucia, the Department of Health and Wellness, Customs and Police are the competent authorities, responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. The country does not have mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Saint Lucia carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

The country has the Drugs Prevention of Misuse Act of 2004 and the Pharmacy Act of 2003, incorporating the control measures in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. The information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances is used by the country. In addition, the country has the Identification of Precursor Chemicals programs, which is a training program on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Saint Lucia has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors and regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are carried out.

The Drugs Prevention of Misuse Act of 2004, the Customs Act of 2005 and the Pharmacy Act of 2003 incorporate civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Saint Lucia has special processes to issue import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country carries out the Drug Regulatory Conference for Pharmacist Training for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

There also is a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, as incorporated in the Drugs Prevention of Misuse Act of 2004 and the Pharmacy Act of 2003.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Saint Lucia does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control.

The country has new special investigative techniques and updated equipment and technology to detect and analyze NPS. There are no regulatory frameworks to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants.

OBJECTIVE 6

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

Saint Lucia has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking, as incorporated in the Money Laundering Prevention Act of 2010 and Proceeds of Crime Act of 2008. There also are protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit that is within the Ministry of National Security, established by the Money Laundering Prevention Act of 2010. There also are mechanisms in the country for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. Likewise, there are mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Saint Lucia has legislation, regulations and procedures as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes, included in the Customs Control

and Management Act of 2005, Proceeds of Crime Act of 2008, Criminal Code of 2005, and Money Laundering Prevention Act of 2010. The Attorney General is the competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country has regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets and references the Attorney General's Office.

Saint Lucia participates in training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

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

Saint Lucia has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In addition, there is a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organization note. The Royal St. Lucia Police Force (RSLPF), the Customs and Excise Department, the Central Intelligence Unit, and the RSLPF-Special Branch are the agencies that provide information on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), in Saint Lucia, provisions have been made for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking that include a human rights perspective. Also, CICAD observes with satisfaction in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has programs to detect and seize drugs, as well as training programs linked to both regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, and specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations. CICAD views that the Saint Lucia has an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS. However, CICAD expresses concern that the country does not have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. CICAD also sees that Saint Lucia does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

CICAD takes note that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Saint Lucia has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. Likewise, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances. In addition, CICAD recognizes that Saint Lucia carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health, and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these chemical substances. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Saint Lucia has had legislation on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them, which also includes criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products. CICAD views that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

CICAD observes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Saint Lucia has had a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Also, CICAD notes that during the seven round (2014-2018), the country has special processes to issue import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, and there are training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to those substances.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has new special investigative techniques and updated equipment or technology to detect and analyze NPS. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have regulatory frameworks to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants. There also is no EWS to identify and trace those substances.

CICAD views that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Saint Lucia has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that Saint Lucia has mechanisms for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering and for analyzing money laundering risks. Likewise, CICAD sees that the country has a Financial Intelligence Unit and mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia has legislation, regulations and procedures and other specific measures to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. CICAD also notes that the country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Likewise, Saint Lucia participates in training programs for the administration and disposition of these assets.

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Saint Lucia carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations, through the OAS, the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD) and the Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre (RIFC).

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations, through regional and international conferences and trainings. There also are secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Saint Lucia promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing national drug policies, via trainings and workshops on investigative techniques, intelligence and financial investigative skills.

Saint Lucia participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others, through meetings of the Regional Security System (RSS), the RIFC, the Association of Police Commissioners and COPOLAD, among others. The country has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

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

There are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The competent authorities in the country have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks such as, the Egmont Group, Caribbean Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

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

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

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

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Saint Lucia has bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, which includes the Treaty on Security Assistance among Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states and the Treaty on Security Act of the Revised Laws of Saint Lucia.

The country has laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. Provisions for such assistance are within the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2008. There also are laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. The Extradition Act of 2008 makes provisions for such matters and allows for the extradition to Commonwealth countries and foreign States on application to the Attorney General who has at discretion to grant the action. Saint Lucia has laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD recognizes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia carries out technical assistance and cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with international organizations. CICAD expresses with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has had mechanisms for coordination, cooperation and exchange of drug-related information among national and international agencies. Also, in the fifth round (2007-2009) had an entity that controlled activities related to the seizure and forfeiture of trafficked firearms, ammunition and exchanged information with foreign counterparts. Moreover, CICAD notes that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had secure communication channels to exchange intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia updated regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. Likewise, there are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, the country has legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks.

CICAD notes with satisfaction the progress of Saint Lucia in implementing legislation in the first round (1999-2000), on money laundering and firearms, and in the second round (2001-2002) in criminalizing corruption. Also, as of the fourth round (2005-2006), there was legislation on pharmaceutical products and in the sixth round (2013-2014), trafficking and diversion of chemical substances was criminalized. CICAD observes that during the seven rounds (1999-2014), Saint Lucia ratified conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States related to the world drug problem. However, CICAD expresses its concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, and the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Saint Lucia established regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. From the fifth to seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has had laws to permit

reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and asset laundering. As for extradition, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Saint Lucia, that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), has permitted extradition of foreign nationals for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes, and extradition of nationals for said crimes.

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



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
www.cicad.oas.org