



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Grenada

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Grenada

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada's national drug authority is the National Council on Drug Control (NCODC). The NCODC functions in the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. The national drug authority has a legal basis and a budget. The NCODC coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has a National Anti-Drug Strategy (2013-2018) which includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, international cooperation, and monitoring and evaluation. Relevant actors were involved in designing, drafting and implementation of the Strategy. The Strategy has an integrated monitoring and evaluation framework. The country updates its drug policies, plans and programs based on the results of its evaluations and outcomes.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Grenada has a national observatory on drugs, the Drug Control Secretariat. The country has two priority drug demand reduction studies. There is priority information available for all areas of drug supply reduction. The country has carried out and publicly released a study on the economic and social cost of drugs. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Grenada does not have the priority drug demand reduction study for national households.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Grenada has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. The demand reduction programs include in its design a gender perspective in the areas of prevention, early intervention and social reinsertion. Current data is used from demand related studies targeting youth, family and prisons to design its prevention programs. All of its prevention programs are monitored and evaluated in the areas of selective and indicated prevention and treatment and rehabilitation. The country updates their programs based on current monitoring and evaluation results. A multisectoral approach has been adopted in its demand reduction programs with the participation of various population sectors.

Grenada does not evaluate its social reinsertion and related recovery support services.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs addressing drug use. Universal prevention programs are aimed at distinct target populations. Selective and indicated prevention programs vary based on the presence of risk factors. The country has a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Grenada has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out drug use screening and have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use; offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases; and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system, which coordinates with other sectors, provides outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services for persons affected by drug use. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations also provide for rehabilitation and recovery support services. The public health system offering treatment and rehabilitation services include monitoring systems for their programs, have trained professionals to implement and manage them, and allow for the collection and organization of information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Grenada's network of public health system facilities does not have an accreditation process for drug treatment centers.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion for the various population groups affected by drug use. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has national legislation to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. There are various types of alternatives offered to incarceration. Standard operating procedures exist to identify and select candidates to participate in the program; records are maintained for these candidates; and participant's progress is monitored. The country evaluates the alternatives to incarceration program and uses the outcomes and recommendations from these evaluations to improve its processes and programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. Information produced by civil society organizations and academic and research institutions is used to design the country's policies and programs. The country increases the capacity of civil society organizations and academic and research institutions for data collection and research related to substance abuse issues.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has introductory training programs and offers continuing education on all aspects of drug demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area. Certificate, undergraduate and graduate level training programs are offered focused on science-based approaches and best practices in this field to personnel to increase their knowledge and strengthen their skills in specialized technical or professional fields of expertise. The country offers its technical experts and professionals advanced demand reduction training programs at the regional and international level. Specialized training in drug demand reduction includes a gender perspective, and the country conducts regular reviews and evaluations to ensure that training in this field meets the needs of personnel in the area.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Grenada's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. The country has protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs. There are continuous training programs for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has legislation that establishes the criminal offences specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and for monitoring controlled chemical substances as stipulated in 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. There is an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances. A system of licensing is used to control the distribution of these substances and there are regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that are authorized to handle controlled chemical substances. Administrative and civil penalties exist to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle these substances. There is a competent authority to coordinate monitoring of controlled chemical substances activities. The Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is used to respond to pre-export notifications supplied by other states.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. There is a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. The country has mechanisms to estimate drug requirements. The mechanism is based on guidelines issued by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has mechanisms that periodically evaluate and ensure the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as ongoing training programs for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has law enforcement legislation or regulations to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. There are laws and regulations that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has updated analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has regulatory updates based on the identification of new trends.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Grenada has statistical information at the national level, and carries out studies and technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking.

Grenada does not conduct studies on impurity profiles or characterization of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country offers and participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, the country offers and participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. Regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines exist for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases. There are formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation, and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Grenada has criminalized the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosive and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials whenever they are imported into its territory. The country maintains a system of export and import licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including the measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. The country requires appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms and markings on confiscated or forfeited firearms. Also, there is a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.

Grenada does not maintain a system of international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Grenada has criminalized money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on FIUs. There are regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering, financing of terrorism and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allows for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Grenada has a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes; it has regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets.

Grenada does not conduct or participate in training programs on the management of seized or forfeited assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Grenada has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. There are legal provisions that permit extradition for the offenses of drug trafficking and money laundering, and for bringing to trial persons whose extradition for drug trafficking has been denied on grounds of nationality or territoriality. The country has adopted measures to authorize confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the crime of drug trafficking. There are mechanisms of administrative cooperation with agencies and departments of other states for research on the identity, location and activities of people allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of assets derived from drug trafficking, and the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The country has communication channels between its competent agencies and services in order to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of international cooperation.

Grenada does not have legal provisions that enable it to try, on charges of money laundering, persons whose extradition has been denied on the grounds of nationality or territoriality. The country does not have laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking or money laundering, nor to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Grenada completed 15, six mostly completed, one partially completed and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Grenada has a national drug authority which functions under the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. There is a national anti-drug strategy. The country has a national observatory on drugs. Most of the priority drug demand reduction studies (2 of 3) and all priority drug supply reduction information (10 of 10) exist.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Grenada has comprehensive demand reduction programs, which are monitored, evaluated and updated; however, social reinsertion and related recovery support services are not evaluated. There is a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities offer early detection screening of drug use, guidance, brief intervention, and systematically refer persons to treatment. The public health system has a multisectoral approach to provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is no accreditation process for drug treatment centers. Grenada has various types of alternatives offered to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. The relationships with academic and research institutions and civil society organizations generate information used to develop policies, plans and programs. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel include evidence-based approaches and best practices ranging from the certificate to the graduate level.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Grenada does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, Grenada has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs and protocols in place to dismantle such laboratories.



With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions, in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: laws and administrative controls on the international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. Measures have been taken to ensure access and availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical and scientific use.

There are formal and informal exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, mechanisms exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to this area. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in said control. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes. Regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. There is a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

The country has legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials, with measures to prevent loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. There is a registry of these elements, seized during drug trafficking operations and a national authority responsible for coordinating and monitoring of such. However, the country does not maintain a system of international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering, also for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes and a national agency for the management of such assets. However, the country does not conduct or participate in training programs on this matter.

In the area of International Cooperation, Grenada has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country does not have



legal provisions that enable it to try, on charges of money laundering, persons whose extradition has been denied on the grounds of nationality or territoriality. There are no laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking or money laundering, nor to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Grenada for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	COMPLETE
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	COMPLETE
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	COMPLETE



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	NOT APPLIED
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration."

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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