



I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING / NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

The economy of Grenada is based primarily on tourism and agriculture, with its industrial sector not being developed, and is therefore clearly an importing country of a variety of goods. With a population of 101,000, (latest 2001 Census figures) its National Anti-Drug Strategy is developed to maximize controls of imports, since for the most part no illicit drugs are grown or produced in the country.

Grenada has had a National Anti-Drug Strategy since 1997, for the period 1998 through 2002. In general, that strategy did not include provisions to measure the effectiveness of its programs, which was pointed out during the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000.

Based on this, the country reported that it is working with CICAD on planning the new strategy in which it will attempt to resolve most of the problems the country is currently facing, including making provisions to measure the effectiveness of its programmes.

As a result of a new drug law introduced in January 2002, the country's central authority is now called the National Council on Drug Control (NCODC) replacing the National Drug Avoidance Committee (NDAC), which was responsible for issues related to fighting drug abuse in recent years. The new Committee, composed of authorities from all the areas involved in supply reduction and demand reduction, is chaired by the Attorney General with the Advisor on National Security as Deputy Chairman and has specialized technical workgroups. The workgroups comprise representatives from the main sectors and areas of the government involved in this issue. The Committee's functions, in addition to those mentioned above, include demand and supply reduction, control measures, information management, planning of national anti-drug plan activities, and coordination of international assistance. Its Executive Secretariat is the Drug Control Secretariat.

The total budget for the National Anti-Drug Strategy is US\$600,000. In addition, approximately US\$200,000 per year is earmarked to maintain the Drug Control Secretariat. Demand reduction accounts for 39% (US\$234,000) of the budget, supply reduction 60%, (US\$360,000) and control measures 1% (US\$6,000) in the National Anti-Drug Strategy.

Much of the funding for the National Anti-Drug Strategy was proposed to be obtained from international resources for both supply reduction and demand reduction. However, the majority of funding was provided by the Government, through its various Ministries. Supply and demand reduction activities fall under several Government Ministries such as the Ministry of Education, Health, National Security, Social Services, Legal Affairs, and Agriculture. It is therefore difficult to quantify exact costs for supply and demand reduction activities.

In early 2002 Grenada ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, thereby satisfactorily complying with the recommendations made in the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000 and providing it with a complete framework of international law. However, it did not sign or ratify the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, or the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

Regarding cooperation agreements, the country informs of a Regional Security System Treaty among Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines which makes provision for these countries to cooperate and assist each other on a large number of law enforcement issues such as drug trafficking, smuggling of people and goods, weapons, ammunition, among others.



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The country has an office that coordinates information and statistics, presenting reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). This office is the Pharmacy Unit. In addition, the Drug Control Secretariat also coordinates information and statistics and reports to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The Government publishes an annual report on drug-related statistics, which is made available and is distributed to all the relevant authorities involved in the area of drug prevention. Grenada has a system to distribute information through libraries, the press, annual publications, schools, among others. The Drug Control Secretariat is always looking at new ways to provide drug-related information to particular groups. For example, a newsletter is published quarterly and circulated locally, regionally, and internationally. Likewise, the Secretariat publishes a pamphlet called "Get the Facts" and circulates it to all schools so that the information gets to the students. Additionally, it has a telephone help line. The Government of Grenada has also formally instituted a National School's Policy on Drugs. This is a very important tool in relation to school-based drug prevention. Cabinet approved the policy in February 2002, and circulation of the policy to all schools is currently in progress. Implementation of the policy commenced in September 2002.

Grenada participates in the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC), the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT), and other systems. The compilation process for CICDAT began in 1999 and SIDUC in 2002, however, the country does not consider that the data will be sufficient to prepare an integral strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO INCORPORATE AN EVALUATION SYSTEM INTO THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ANALYZE, MONITOR AND INTERPRET INFORMATION ON THE PROCESSES, EFFECTS, AND IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS IN DEMAND AND SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES.**
- 2. SIGN AND RATIFY THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR.**
- 3. IMPLEMENT SIDUC AND CICDAT AS A BASIS FOR DESIGNING FUTURE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS ON A NATIONAL LEVEL.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Grenada's National Demand Reduction Strategy forms part of the National Master Plan on Drugs 1998-2002, covering the area of Prevention, Treatment, Social Reinsertion and Aftercare. Many private sector and non-governmental organizations assist in carrying out the plans of the National Demand Reduction Strategy.

The country informs that the budget for the Demand Reduction Strategy is covered under many different departments, with the Drug Control Secretariat – which is part of the Ministry of Education – being the coordinating office. As mentioned earlier, supply and demand reduction activities fall under several Government Ministries such as the Ministry of Education, Health, National Security, Social Services, Legal Affairs, and Agriculture.

Information on age of first use, and some changes in drug use modalities is available through a private university based in Grenada. In 1998, a study entitled "Alcohol Consumption In Grenada" by the St. George's University provides information on age of first use of alcohol among secondary school students.



The study, "Evaluation of Psychoactive Substance Use Among 14-20 year old adolescents in Secondary Schools in Grenada and Analysis of Selected Influencing factors in Urban-Rural Comparison 2000-2001", by the St. George's University provides the following results for adolescent males:

AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE FOR CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA (2000-2001)

Drugs	Rural	Urban
Cigarettes	11.9	10.7
Alcohol	11.7	10.9
Marijuana	12.2	

Regarding coverage of the national prevention system for key sectors, the country reported that 100% of the student population is covered by an ongoing drug abuse prevention program. Grenada does not have a formal, structured "Drugs in the Workplace" programme, but drug prevention sessions are conducted in both the private and public sectors on an ongoing basis. The National Prevention System also covers prisoners and offers ongoing community based-programs for adults. Although it still does not have a specific training program for prevention practitioners, this will be incorporated in the new anti-drug plan for 2003-2007.

Grenada has made no provisions for evaluating the effectiveness of prevention programs. It is suggested that this gap in knowledge be addressed in the new master plan.

Another major problem is the lack of regulation of drug abuse treatment care, which hinders understanding of the effectiveness of the treatments performed, and it is not possible to evaluate how those patients were treated. Furthermore, no research has been conducted on the impact of programs or best practices during the period 2001-2002. Regarding specialized training, St. George's University in Grenada offers a two-year Master's programme which allows students to do research in drug abuse prevention. Regional and international training for prevention practitioners is available annually.

The country informs that the main drugs used in the country continue to be alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and crack/cocaine to a lesser extent, a pattern which has remained over the period 2001-2002. This information is based only on drug related arrests, seizures, convictions, and admissions to treatment to the treatment center.

Grenada has a treatment center that is meeting national needs, but it was relocated temporarily to smaller premises to undergo repairs, and hence had to reduce the number of persons admitted and treatments provided (53 people were treated in the period 2000-2001, and 27 from January-October 2002); for the first time during this period it had to reject requests for treatment. Renovation of the treatment centre was completed in August 2002 and the facility is now being used.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. DEVELOP A SYSTEMATIC AND REGULAR SYSTEM FOR BASIC EPIDEMIOLOGY MONITORING FOR WHICH GRENADA HAS THE RESOURCES PROVIDED BY SIDUC AND CICDAT.**
- 2. IMPLEMENT A SPECIFIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PREVENTION PRACTITIONERS, IN PARTICULAR FOR POPULATIONS AT RISK SUCH AS WOMEN, OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND UNEMPLOYED YOUTH.**
- 3. EVALUATE THE EFFICACY AND EFFICIENCY OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS.**



4. **REGULATE THE TREATMENT SYSTEMS FOR DRUG ABUSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE AS OFFERED BY CICAD.**
5. **EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS TOGETHER WITH THE DEMAND FOR AND SUPPLY OF TREATMENT IN THE COUNTRY.**

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Marijuana is the only illicit crop produced in the country. The area used for this is approximately 10 acres; there has been a downward trend in recent years, and no increase in the area cultivated or new crop types has been recorded.

The government has not found it necessary to put in place alternative development programs and has not found signs of any other illicit drug production, which reinforces the country's notion that most of the drugs used are imported.

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

The country reports that no clandestine laboratories have been found, which reinforces the idea that the country is an importer and reduces the significance of the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The Pharmacy Council, which forms part of the Ministry of Health, is the entity responsible for controlling all pharmaceutical products. Such products are reasonably controlled, given that local use is low. Control is maximized by the fact that no production of these products and therefore no exports have been recorded in the country. However, it does not have a system in place to evaluate the effectiveness of this entity. Grenada reports the following problems facing the Council in effectively fulfilling its responsibility: limited resources, poor regulation, and insufficient authority. Although there are minimum penal sanctions for illicit handling of these substances, there are no administrative sanctions.

The Pharmacy Council reported that there is no need for exchange of information and collaboration among agencies, since there is only one responsible authority. CICAD recognizes that even though there is only one governmental agency monitoring this area of drug control, this situation could lead to the diversion of such substances to illicit channels. In addition, a committee was established by Government in 2001 to review import controls. The committee consists of representatives from the Customs Police, Drug Control Secretariat, Ministry of Health and the Pharmacy Council, thereby providing for more fluid contact with all relevant agencies.

The country reports that regarding the control of the diversion of chemical precursors, it does not consider this a priority, as Grenada does not produce chemical substances or illicit drugs.

There is no mechanism in place to obtain and report receiving any pre-export notifications from any exporting countries, when it did report such imports. Such a mechanism will be established in the proposed new legislation on the control of precursor chemicals.

Grenada monitors some of the controlled chemical substances included in the pertinent international conventions and the CICAD Model Regulations. Although this is not a priority, as explained earlier, it would be advisable for the purposes of prevention to extend such controls to other substances. The country does not have an effective evaluation system or the possibility to impose administrative sanctions; therefore it still has not complied with the recommendation from the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000 to create an infrastructure for implementing better controls to prevent diversion.



Grenada has not recorded any seizures of pharmaceutical products or controlled chemical substances.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PHARMACY COUNCIL IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE OBSTACLES IDENTIFIED BY THE COUNTRY SUCH AS LIMITED RESOURCES, POOR REGULATION AND INSUFFICIENT AUTHORITY.**
- 2. ESTABLISH A CONTROL MECHANISM TO SEND AND RECEIVE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FOR EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO WHICH GRENADA IS PARTY.**
- 3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ESTABLISH A MECHANISM THAT SERVES AS A CENTRALIZED POINT FOR EFFECTING INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COORDINATION AMONG COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO PHARMACEUTICALS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**
- 4. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP AN INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPLEMENT CONTROLS TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The number of crack seizures rose from 49 to 57 over the 2000 – 2001 period, but the quantity of the drug seized fell from 96 kgs. in 2000 to 53 kgs. in 2001. In contrast, both figures rose for cannabis. Cannabis plant seizures rose from 2,091 plants in 2000 to 6,611 in 2001. The quantity of leaf cannabis seized, which is used directly for consumption, rose from 103 kgs. to 134 kgs.

The country reported that drugs seized are secured at Police headquarters. After a conviction, they are destroyed. Drugs seized by the Police are treated as exhibits or potential exhibits for use in subsequent court proceedings. All drugs are therefore secured by the Police in order that they may be presented in court. It is for this reason that no part of any seizure is destroyed before the conclusion of Court proceedings. Furthermore, laws make no specific provision for the destruction of seizures at the outset and the presentation of a sample thereof in evidence.

Among recent trends in controlling illicit drug trafficking, new drug trafficking routes were identified; the Royal Grenada Police Force has noted that cocaine is now trafficked from Venezuela through the Grenadine Islands.

The main drug-related offense in Grenada is the possession of marijuana. Approximately 95% of all drug-related arrests are linked to the possession of marijuana. In 2000, 25 persons were arrested and charged for illicit trafficking. In 2001, 44 were arrested and charged. In 2000, 195 persons were charged for possession; 269 persons in 2001. Grenada notes that almost all of the persons arrested and charged for drug related offenses are convicted. In 2000 the country reports 11 persons convicted for illicit trafficking and 5 persons in 2001. Grenada informs that 424 persons were arrested and charged for drug related offenses in the period January to October 2002.

The most common and basic forms of corruption are criminalized; penal sanctions are applied, but no convictions of public officials have been recorded. Progress in this area was the ratification of the



Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which gave the country a modern, complete legal framework for preventing and punishing this offense.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

Regarding control of firearms trafficking, it should be noted that the country does not manufacture firearms or ammunition; it only imports them. Imports are controlled by Customs, following authorization by the Commissioner of Police. After importation, control is exercised by the Royal Police, which is responsible for maintaining the registry of licenses, which are required for possession of a firearm. The registry is kept manually. There were no records of requests for information or any seizures, even though it reported cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and INTERPOL.

Grenada criminalizes the illicit trafficking of firearms. The country has recorded no such cases during the evaluation period. Offenses related to the importation, exportation and in-transit of firearms carry sanctions ranging from fines to imprisonment. As was previously mentioned, as the country does not manufacture or export firearms, no requests have been received for information from other states in relation to shipments, or made to other states in this regard.

C. Money Laundering

Money laundering is criminalized in the legal system, but predicate offenses do not include trafficking in human beings and organs, prostitution, pornography, extortion, and terrorism. However the country reported that any offense punishable by five years imprisonment or more is considered a predicate offense. According to the Money Laundering (Prevention) Amendment Act 2001, the following offenses are considered to be predicate offenses: The Commission in Grenada of any offense under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act; An act or omission outside of Grenada which if it occurred in Grenada would constitute an offense under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act; The commission in Grenada of an offense punishable, if committed by an individual, by death or by imprisonment for 5 years or more; An act or omission outside Grenada that, if it occurred in Grenada, would constitute an offense punishable, if committed by an individual, by death or by imprisonment for 5 years or more.

Further, under the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act of 1999, the following offenses are considered to be predicate offenses: the offense of conspiring to commit any of those offenses; the offense of aiding, counseling or procuring, or being in any way knowingly concerned in, the commission of any of those offenses; the offense of attempting to commit any of those offenses; the offense of inciting another person to commit any of those offenses.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was created in April 2001. It led to the installation of a complete administrative control system, both in relation to measures and to the responsible institutions involved. Six suspicious transaction reports were produced, all of which were investigated. There were no criminal complaints, and no administrative sanctions were imposed.

As explained earlier, administrative controls have been correctly established for all key agencies in this area, although not currently applicable to attorneys, notaries, and accountants. The draft Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 makes provisions for administrative control to be exercised over attorneys, notaries and accountants. Grenada indicated that the Proceeds of Crime Act was approved at the end of 2002.

There was one money laundering case in which the person was charged and convicted, but this was done outside of the prevention circuit established by the FIU.

The FIU cooperates with all countries that ask for help and to date has provided assistance to authorities from the Czech Republic, Germany, Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. On January



15, 2001, Grenada passed the Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters Act, which permits the Minister for Legal Affairs to assist any designated country. To date all Commonwealth countries are designated as well as the US, which has a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) with Grenada. There were requests for international cooperation in this area. The FIU is not part of any international group. The country made a request for documents in 2001 and another in 2002, to the National Criminal Intelligence Services in the United Kingdom, but to date no responses have been received, despite reminders.

Grenada does not have a specific entity responsible for the administration and disposal of seized goods. However the country reports that the draft Proceeds of Crime Act establishes a 'Confiscated Assets Fund' and Section 58 deals with the administration of the fund.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The Government of Grenada is committed to drug control efforts and recognizes the potential devastation to its economy and way of life if left unchecked. It has therefore strengthened its coordinating mechanisms, ratified and acceded to new conventions, and enhanced the profile of the national drug commission by incorporating representatives of key drug control sectors on an Executive body. CICAD acknowledges Grenada's vulnerability in terms of its inability to effectively manage anti-drug control efforts due to a number of factors such as its rugged, unprotected coastline, lack of financial resources, its strategic geographical position between drug producing and drug consuming countries, its heavy dependence on tourism and foreign aid, and a high importation bill.

Given its limited resources (financial, technical, human) progress was made between the First and Second Evaluation Rounds particularly in the areas of legislation, school-based drug prevention activities; institutional arrangements have been strengthened; the anti-money laundering mechanism is stronger. The new Anti-Drug Plan will incorporate Programme Evaluation, as well as some pending aspects considered during the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000 such as structured training for prevention practitioners.

Deficiencies are demonstrated in the lack of evaluation of school-based drug prevention activities; in assessing the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation programmes and failure to establish minimum standards of care; inadequate financial resources to effectively propel anti-drug efforts; international funding promised has not been forthcoming and has therefore thwarted the intentions of the Government. Grenada may need to consider converting the national drug commission into an autonomous entity with its own budget and should involve the private sector in fund-raising efforts to meet the demand for stronger drug control. This would lead to optimal anti-drug control efforts and create a free flow of information between all the stakeholders. Although Grenada indicated that its proposed legislation will address the importation and exportation of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceuticals despite the apparent inactivity in this area, vigorous efforts are required to strengthen this issue.

The Government of Grenada has demonstrated strong political will and is committed to the MEM process. It endorses the work of the MEM and indicates that it welcomes future initiatives by the OAS/CICAD to provide financial and technical assistance. The Government of Grenada highlighted its financial contribution towards the Drug Control Secretariat and towards the drug treatment centre, as well as its in-kind support for all programmes and activities related to drug prevention offered locally, regionally and internationally.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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3. IMPLEMENT SIDUC AND CICDAT AS A BASIS FOR DESIGNING FUTURE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS ON A NATIONAL LEVEL.
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10. ESTABLISH A CONTROL MECHANISM TO SEND AND RECEIVE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FOR EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO WHICH GRENADA IS PARTY.
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