



OAS

More rights for more people



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

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

Grenada

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

2022



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

GRENADA

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

EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.72
CICAD/doc.2676/22

ISBN 978-0-8270-7579-5

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of "Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences" was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE**1**

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grenada has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. However, the country does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs given there are no rivers.

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

Grenada has the Interception of Communications Act 2013 providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

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

Grenada does not have updated assessments or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

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

Grenada implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, with the assistance of Financial Intelligence Unit, intelligence is analyzed through the I2 Program.

The country does not carry out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Grenada has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, through close-knit relationships with law enforcement partners in the region, most of Grenada's investigations and collaborations are done verbally.

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

Grenada's Produce Chemist Laboratory is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country does not have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

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

- Agencies of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN)
- Agencies covered in these mechanisms include:
 - Royal Grenada Police Force (includes the Coast Guard, Immigration department, Drug Squad, and the Special Services Unit)
 - Ministry of National Security

- Customs and Excise Department
- Produce Chemist Laboratory
- Pharmacy Unit Ministry of Health
- Drug Control Secretariat; Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN)

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Grenada does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

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

Grenada does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

The country does not use tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

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

Grenada does not have national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

The country's competent personnel receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, the following types of training programs are carried out: forfeiture of assets, asset management and disposal of seized assets, and mutual legal assistance in asset recovery and anti-money laundering cases.

OBJECTIVE

2

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

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

Grenada does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, nor other substances subject to international control.

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

Grenada does not improve its capabilities to detect or analyze NPS using special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or acquisition of technology.

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

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

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

Grenada does not participate in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project ION (International Operations on NPS).

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

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

OBJECTIVE
3

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

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

Grenada has the Advisory Committee on the Misuse of Drugs as the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country has monthly reports submitted by authorized agencies and inspections of premises as instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

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

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

Name of the competent national authority	Does it carry out regular inspections and audits?	Is it responsible for controlling domestic trade?	Does it consider the CICAD Model Regulations?
Ministry of Health, Wellness and Religious Affairs	Yes, at least twice per annum	Yes	No

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

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

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

Grenada has the Drug Abuse (Prevention & Control) Act incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The country does not use the INCB’s Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

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

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

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

In Grenada, there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. In this sense, there is budget to procure reagents, procure basic equipment and apparatus, and service equipment.

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

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

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

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

Grenada has special processes for importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. On average it takes seven days for an import authorization to be issued for medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs.

The country does not have an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

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

Grenada does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Grenada does not have a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE

5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Grenada has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. In this sense, the register of individuals includes the name of importer, name of supplier, and name, strength and dosage form of substance, and total ADC.

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

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

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

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

Type of Penalty	Year of last update
Criminal	2011 (Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act Chapter 84A)

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

Grenada does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of

materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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

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

The country has not received training on the INCB's I2ES.

OBJECTIVE

6

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

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

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

- Regional and International Programs – International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA)
- National Crime Agency (NCA)

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

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

- Regional and International Programs – ILEA
- NCA

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

Grenada has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, it is done through informants and intelligence.

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

Grenada has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of

information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- Through reports and briefings, in meetings with the various heads of each agency. As previously stated, most of these agencies are part of the Royal Grenada Police Force, therefore there exist mutual understanding and engagement.

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

Grenada does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. However, all records of arrests, seizures and other relevant data are captured in excel spread sheets and are used to complete various questionnaires requested by outside agencies. The agencies which provide this information are the Drug Squad and the Criminal Records Office.

OBJECTIVE
7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Grenada has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has Proceeds of Crime Act 1992 and 2012, and the Money Laundering Act of 1999.

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

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

- Cash Forfeiture and Money Laundering Workshop held on 30.11.19 and 2.12.19 by National Centre for State Courts (NCSC), State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)
- Asset Management and Disposal Workshop by INL/NCSC and FIU (Grenada)
- Cryptocurrency Training by INL/NCSC
- Combating Cash Smuggling by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Anti-Money Laundering by U.S Taiwan-Japan-Australia Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF)

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

Grenada has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, there are MOUs between the Grenada Customs and Excise Division and the FIU as well as between the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) and the FIU. Customs and the various departments within the RGPF that are responsible for interdiction use the protocols within these MOUs. Departments within the RGPF that use these protocols are the Drug Squad, Coast Guard, Criminal Investigation Unit, and the Rapid Response Unit.

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

Grenada has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering: Technical Working Group MOU dated March 2014, FIU and RGPF MOU dated October 2019, and FIU and Customs MOU dated May 2021.

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

Grenada has a Financial Intelligence Unit.

The country has an information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, it uses the I2 Ibase Analyst Notebook, which assists in analyzing data and creating link charts. Intelligence obtained is entered into Excel to make it more palatable or usable for analysis. It is then imported into Analyst Notebook which creates a mapping or link (link chart) of a visual representation of the imported data. That mapping aids investigations and can lead to searches conducted, identification of criminal associates and assets. From these mappings and investigations, prosecutions for money laundering are derived.

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

Grenada has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, the National Risk Assessment which was last produced in 2019 was the mechanism used to assess Grenada's risk from which the National Action Plan was developed to address identified risks.

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

Grenada has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, members of the bar association, insurance industries, financial institutions, money service businesses, among other private sector stakeholders, were integrally involved in the National Risk Assessment (NRA) which was geared towards the identification of

Anti Money Laundering /Terrorist Financing (AML/TF) risks in Grenada. Additionally, those stakeholders were part of a committee established to develop the National Action Plan, and the AML/TF and Proliferation Financing Policy, 2021.

OBJECTIVE
8

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

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

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

Grenada has the Financial Intelligence Unit as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through the Financial Intelligence Unit Act 14 of 2012 Section 6 (2) (L).

The country has the following regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets:

- Section 6 (2) (L) of the 2012 Financial Intelligence Unit Act speaks to the management of seized and forfeited assets but doesn't specifically speak to accountability and transparency however, in the processes of managing, safeguarding, and maintaining control over assets, the Unit is required to ensure accountability and transparency by virtue of its general duties and responsibilities under the Financial Intelligence Unit Act

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

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

	Name and type of training received
International organizations	Asset Management and Disposal Workshop 26.04.21 (Grenada) - United States Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and U.S. National Centre for State Courts (NCSC) Civil Asset Recovery Workshop including Managing Seized Assets 3.09.2020 - U.S. INL and NCSC

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country's constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Grenada has the following legislation in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- Terrorism Act 16 of 2012, as amended Sec. 28 allows for the forfeiture of any property
- Proceeds of Crime Act 6 of 2012, Sec. 21 and 49 allows for the forfeiture of property which is or represents criminal conduct being Money Laundering
- Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) No. 2 Act 35 of 2014 Sec. 31 L Property Freezing Orders and 31 K Recovery Orders
- Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act Sec. 35 (2) to (6) and 47 allows for the forfeiture of articles and properties used in connection with offences under the Act

OBJECTIVE

9

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

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

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

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

Grenada does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs.

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

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

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

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

Grenada has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.

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

Grenada does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

OBJECTIVE**10**

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE**12****ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.**

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

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

Grenada has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security. Verification documents provided by the Drug Squad, Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), the Pharmacy Unit at the Ministry of Health and the Produce Chemist Lab are the main agencies in Grenada that develop and implement comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

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

Grenada does not promote the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, or security sectors.

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

Grenada does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

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

CICAD notes with concern that Grenada does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations, and that the country does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, or dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities used for the processing or illicit manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Grenada do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has programs or strategies for land, maritime, and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints; however, it does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs given there are no rivers. Moreover, CICAD notes that Grenada has a law providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have updated assessments or studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Grenada implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes; however, it does not carry out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes but has participated in operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these organized criminal groups. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has an institution that is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS); however, it does not participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. Further, CICAD observes that Grenada has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across government counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD further observes that the country does not have partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, nor does it use tools or resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada does not have national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets; however, its competent personnel receive ongoing training on this area.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes that Grenada does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. CICAD also notes that the country does not improve its capabilities to detect or analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Further, CICAD observes that Grenada does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. CICAD also observes that Grenada does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3

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

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

Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

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

CICAD notes that Grenada has special processes for issuing authorizations for importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes; however, it does not have an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not have training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also notes that the country does not have a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Objective 5

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

CICAD notes that Grenada has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products; and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD also observes that the country has criminal penalties for infringements or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes that Grenada does not offer periodic training programs for personnel in charge of preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances nor does it share information with other regional or global systems on this matter. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system, nor does it have alternative, expeditious mechanisms in place that are ready to issue, upload, or exchange import and export authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use and has not received training in the use of the I2ES system.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes that Grenada participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. However, CICAD notes that Grenada does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

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

CICAD notes that Grenada has strengthened its legislative frameworks to counteract money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Grenada has a financial intelligence unit and has information systems geared to the analysis of cases in the investigation and prosecution of the crime of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD further observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations derived from activities related to drug trafficking.

Objective 8

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

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

Objective 9

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

CICAD notes that Grenada has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. CICAD also notes that Grenada does not take into account illicit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. CICAD also notes that Grenada does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Grenada has not designed nor implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 11

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

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

Objective 12

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

CICAD notes that Grenada has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country does not promote interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic or security sectors. CICAD also notes that Grenada does not have programs or strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.



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

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