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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Grenada

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Grenada's national drug authority is the National Council on Drug Control (NCODC), established in 2002. The NCODC functions under the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development, and Religious Affairs. The NCODC coordinates the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, but not alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

Grenada's Drug Control Secretariat (DCS) functions as the Executive Secretariat of the NCODC and implements the plans and programs of the NCODC. The DCS operates under the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and Religious Affairs, and it has an annual budget of approximately US \$350,000.

The country has a coordination mechanism among agencies and other levels of government to implement the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013 to 2018.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Grenada has a National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018, approved by the Cabinet, and includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.

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

Agencies that are involved in the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018 are the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Youth, scientific community/academia, civil society and other social actors.

In the central structure of the DCS, there is an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related issues to local governments or stakeholders.

The National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018 takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda. The demand reduction section of said strategy makes provisions for the training and educational sessions for teachers and students on issues relating to HIV/AIDS and linkage with substance use. In addition, public education sessions are conducted on the linkage between HIV/AIDS and drugs, in communities, and other public fora.

The National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018 includes a human rights perspective and development with social inclusion, but not a gender approach. However, the gender approach is considered in the design and implementation of specific programs that include public education and demand reduction.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

In Grenada, crime prevention, violence, victimization, social exclusion, corruption, social inclusion and reintegration, and a gender approach are included in programs to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem. These inter-related issues are addressed in prevention programs.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Grenada has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources.

The observatory has a national drug information network with the participation of the following stakeholders: universities, health institutions, statistical and census institutions, private consultants, civil society and other social stakeholders and international organizations of cooperation.

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

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students		X	
National household surveys (12-64 years)		X	
Patient register of treatment centers	X		2017
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers	X		2017
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students	X		2017
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2015 2016
Studies on drug-related mortality	X		2017
Studies on drug-related morbidity	X		2017
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems	X		2015 2016
Survey of other target populations: Young Females and Alcohol Use	X		2016
Statistical Analysis, Domestic Violence and Drugs, 2012 to 2016	X		2017
Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2016	X		2017
Juvenile Delinquency In Grenada, 2016			2016
To Assess Recidivism among Male Incarcerated Prisoners at Her Majesty's Prisons	X		2016
Drug treatment needs assessment in 3 Caribbean Islands: Grenada, Saint Vincent and Saint Lucia	X		2016
Characteristics of Persons Seeking Treatment for Problematic Substance Use, 2016	X		2016
A Sociological Perspective of Alcohol Use in Grenada	X		2017
Potential Neurological and Physiological Symptoms of Consuming Babash Rum	X		2015
The Social and Economic Impact of Rehabilitation and Incarceration of Drug Users in Grenada	X		2015
Raising Bullying Awareness in Small Island Developing States: A pilot study of Secondary School Students Arrested in Grenada during years 2013-2014	X		2015

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Others			
Correlation Between Substance Abuse, Drug Trafficking and Crimes In Grenada, 2017: Socio-Economic Factors Influencing the Situation	X		2017
Analysis of Drug Trends in Grenada: A Review of GRENDEN Statistical Report of Indicators 2011-2013	X		2014
The relationship between Alcohol Use and Social and Cultural Determinants in Grenadian Adolescents, 2016	X		2016
Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2016 Grenada	X		2016
Trends And Inducing Factors For Illicit Drug Use In Grenada: Epoch 2001 – 2009			2016

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

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

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		2017

The school survey on drug prevalence, patients in treatment, drug-related arrests (persons formally charged) include data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

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

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Grenada has alternative measures to incarceration (bonds, community service orders, probation, suspended sentences, restitution), which are applied to juveniles (persons under 18 years old), under the Juvenile Justice Act of 2012, for all offences including drug offences. Juveniles given a custodial sentence by the Court are sent to the Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre for a few weeks or months, usually not exceeding six months.

OBJECTIVE 6

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

Grenada has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. Access to counselling, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion are available for all populations affected by drug use.

OBJECTIVE 7

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

Grenada does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. However, the Juvenile Justice Act 24 of 2012 makes provision with regard to sentencing juveniles for any offenses, according to the circumstances of the child and proportionate to the circumstances surrounding the offense.

The country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that Grenada has had a national drug authority, throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), which has an annual budget. The country's NCODC coordinates the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, but not alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Grenada has had a National Anti-Drug Strategy, approved by Cabinet, and includes in the seventh round (2014-2018), the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. This Strategy takes into account the United Nations SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, and includes a human rights perspective and development with social inclusion, but not a gender approach. However, a gender approach is considered in the design and implementation of specific programs that include public education and demand reduction.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada has programs to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Grenada has had a national observatory with financial, human and technological resources, as well as a national drug information network. Furthermore, the country has studies on demand reduction and information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. Grenada also conducted program evaluations in the fifth and sixth rounds (2007-2014). In the seventh round (2014-2018), the country conducts program evaluations of demand and supply reduction programs, but not for control measures.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the legislation of Grenada provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses which apply solely to persons under 18 years old.

CICAD observes that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Grenada has had interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem by providing access to counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion for all populations affected by drug use.

CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. There also are no special courts or tribunals for the aforementioned offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Grenada has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs take into account human rights, age differences, gender, and intercultural approaches.

In establishing prevention programs, the country takes into account the Hemispheric Guidelines on School-Based Prevention of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS). Likewise, Grenada takes into account the Minimum Standards of Care developed by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in establishing treatment programs. No guidelines or recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into consideration in establishing social integration programs.

Grenada has carried out process evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs of different drug abuse prevention programs such as, the Education in Drug Use Prevention in Prisons, “Ask, Listen, Learn,” and Education on Health and Family Life. There also is an evaluation of the national drug policy in schools. However, the country has not conducted impact evaluations on drug use prevention programs.

The country implements coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders. Civil society and other stakeholders are involved in the preparation and implementation of drug prevention programs in collaboration with the Drug Control Secretariat (DCS).

Grenada, through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), implements measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Grenada implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
• Pre-school	Drug Prevention Programme for Preschool	Universal
• Elementary/primary	Health and Family Life Education	Universal
	Ask, Listen, Learn	Universal
• Junior high & high school (secondary school)	Health and Family Life Education	Universal
Gender		
• Women	Females and Drugs	Selective
• Men	Drugs and Violence Prevention	Selective
Community	General Drug Prevention Programs	Universal
Individuals in the workplace	Drugs and the Workplace	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	Drug Prevention For Inmates	Indicated

Grenada does not implement prevention programs for university/tertiary educational institutions, street population or LGBTI. The country also does not implement programs for indigenous people or migrants and refugees, given that Grenada does not have these populations.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

Grenada has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This national system includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), and social integration and services related to recovery

support. However, these programs and devices do not take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of the UNODC or WHO.

The country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for policy formulation, planning, programming, regulation, vital statistics, expenditure control, and health personnel matters, through a centralized management system. Treatment services are carried out by the two treatment facilities administered and supervised by the MOH. These treatment services are implemented in accordance with standards of care for health facilities and other international guidelines, that being following the CARICOM document titled, “Assessing Standards of Care for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Substance Abusers in the Caribbean: Guidelines and Criteria for the Development of Programmes to Access Standards of Care in the Treatment of Substance Abusers.” Quality mental health services, equity and accessibility, and human rights, are three of the seven guiding principles of the Mental Health Policy of the MOH.

Grenada does not have any legislation that oversees standard of care for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation however; the MOH has implemented minimum standards of care using the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) model of the CICAD/OAS. The Grenada Nursing Policy Manual (1993) guides the implementation of nursing services to patients, which the treatment institutions are expected to adhere to. The public health system provides outpatient and residential services. There are no private treatment facilities in Grenada. The gender perspective is included in treatment, as there are no specific services for men or women in treatment centres and same level of care and services are provided.

Social and community support services are provided with a gender perspective, through various programs implemented in communities. The Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Youth provides services that includes a gender perspective. There are programs that target specific gender, including social and educational programs for women, and violence reduction programs for males.

The country has cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations. The MOH also works with other public and private institutions to provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations. Furthermore, there are formal collaborative programs addressing the needs of people with mental health problems, including substance use, between the mental health service delivery network and the department/agency responsible for primary health care, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, welfare, criminal justice, and the elderly.

Grenada has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs. Gender and human rights are taken into account in the implementation of

programs and their monitoring and evaluation. The results of monitoring and evaluation help shape and guide further design and implement future programs. There are specific mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

The country also has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Grenada offers the following ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration:

- PROCCER
- Enhanced Capacity for Improved Sector Management
- The Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) for Substance Abuse is a collaborative initiative among the CICAD/OAS, the Colombo Plan International Center for Certification and Education (ICCE), and the UNODC

The country does not certify personnel that work on prevention, treatment or social reintegration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Grenada does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

The country has supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met. The DCS is responsible for the managing and coordinating the implementation of the national drug control programs, including the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018. These programs monitor implementation in accordance with guidelines established by the CICAD/OAS and other international organizations to ensure quality criteria are met.

There also are supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of the care and treatment services are met. The MOH is responsible for policy formulation, planning, programming, regulation, vital statistics, expenditure control, and health personnel matters.

Grenada conducted an assessment in 2016 to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered, examining the nature of drug treatment and obstacles or barriers encountered in seeking care for substance use in Grenada, to identify the gaps to treatment and to recommend strategies to address the needs of the communities. Such analysis enables development of policies and protocols promoting timely and effective treatment of drug abuse problems.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada has demand reduction policies with human rights, intercultural, gender, and age differences approaches. CICAD is pleased to note that the country takes into account international guidelines for the establishment of prevention programs, minimum standards of care and in the implementation of measures aimed at minimizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for society and public health. However, Grenada does not take into account the guidelines of international organizations in social reintegration policies. CICAD is pleased that the country implements coordination mechanisms to develop and implement the demand reduction programs allowing the participation of civil society and other social actors. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada conducts process evaluations of the prevention programs, but does not conduct impact evaluations of the programs.

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Grenada has maintained prevention programs aimed at distinct target populations. However, CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), there are still key populations to be covered.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada has a comprehensive national system for treatment and social integration programs and devices that offers the full continuum of care and guarantees access without discrimination. However, CICAD notes with concern that for the development and implementation of these programs, the country does not take into account international standards. CICAD also recognizes that the country has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of programs, and supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services. There also are mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

CICAD observes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada still does not certify personnel working in prevention, treatment, and social reintegration services.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada has monitoring mechanisms to guarantee the quality of prevention and treatment services. An assessment was conducted in 2016 to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered. However, CICAD expresses its concern that Grenada does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

The Royal Grenada Police Force and the Drug Control Secretariat (DCS) design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

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

Grenada does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. Cannabis is the sole illicit drug cultivated in Grenada. Such cultivation is on a small scale, and therefore eradication exercises do not require use of chemicals or spraying to reduce cultivation. There is eradication through the manual uprooting of cannabis plants. Therefore, the environmental protection measures are not part of the response mechanism to crop eradication.

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. Civil society and relevant stakeholders are included in drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, and in the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Grenada has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. Agencies participating in these mechanisms include the Royal Grenada Police Force (including the Coast Guard, Immigration Department, Drug Squad and the Special Services Unit), the Ministry of National Security, the Customs and Excise Department, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the DCS and the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN).

The country carries out periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit drug supply situation, but does not prepare or update studies or research on

medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country neither promotes nor implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system and does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

Grenada designs and implements alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, as well as preventive alternative development, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit cannabis crops. These programs began in 2000 and are not extensive, since areas of illicit drug crops are not significant. The country does not have a national entity that coordinates and evaluates the implementation of development programs.

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

Grenada has defined outcome results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development, in the medium and long terms. These indicators evaluate the economic and social development of individuals and communities, but do not evaluate the reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic and psychotropic substances.

The country's alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive development, are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops. Communities and target groups in the country participate in the design, implementation and supervision processes of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive development.

Grenada promotes the following sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes:

Type of sustainable urban development initiative	Target populations
Crime prevention	Youth
Community cohesion	Entire community members
Citizen security and protection	Youth
Stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship	Youth, Women
Promotion of employment	Youth, adult males and females

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Grenada does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Grenada has characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

The country exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy and security sectors through electronic means, in-person meetings and training seminars with the following institutions: the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, Regional law enforcement agencies and St. George's University.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Grenada. CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. CICAD notes that Grenada's drug supply reduction programs are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. Civil society and relevant stakeholders participate in drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. However, these policies and programs do not include environmental protection measures.

CICAD views with satisfaction that Grenada has measured illicit crops and carried out eradication programs from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), and during the seventh round (2014-2018), there are mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD also notes that the country carries out studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD observes with satisfaction that Grenada promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of NPS. CICAD takes note that the country does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system and does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production. CICAD also notes that Grenada does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's progress in the seventh round (2014-2018) in the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, as well as preventive development programs, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit cannabis crops, which were first reported in the fourth round (2005-2006). CICAD also notes that the country uses outcome indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development, in the medium and long term. These indicators evaluate the economic and social development of individuals and communities, but do not evaluate the reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic and psychotropic substances. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Grenada promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have a national entity responsible for coordinating and evaluating the implementation of these programs and does not exchange experiences or best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on their design and implementation.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada uses characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security and that the country exchanges information on its effects in the health, society, economy and security sectors.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Grenada has protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

The country has programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints using land, sea and air routes.

The Interception of Communications Act of 2013 provides for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. However, this Act does not include a human rights perspective.

Grenada implements and participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country has updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Grenada Produce Chemist Laboratory is the agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

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

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Grenada's Ministry of Health is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities as outlined in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 2002.

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 2002 is the instrument or mechanism used to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The country carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. The Pharmacy Unit of the Ministry of Health, the Drug Control Secretariat (DCS) and the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN), via publications, reports, and press statements, disseminates information.

Grenada's legislation includes the control measures Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

The country uses the information system of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) PEN Online for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances. There also are alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

There are training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

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

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 2002 and Pharmacy Act of 1995 has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

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

The country does not have training and 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.

There is a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. There also are regulations and administrative measures in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 2002 to improve access to these substances by the medical and scientific communities.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Grenada has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. The information is not shared with other regional or global systems.

The country does not have new special investigative techniques, updated equipment or technology to detect and analyze NPS.

There are regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.



OBJECTIVE 6

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

Grenada has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking in the Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act of 2017.

The country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. There are mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering and a financial intelligence unit, established by the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2012, under the Ministry of National Security.

Grenada has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

OBJECTIVE 7

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

Grenada has legislation, regulations and procedures, as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes, as included in the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2012.

The Financial Intelligence Unit is the competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets as incorporated in the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2012.

The Proceeds of Crime Act and the Financial Intelligence Unit Act are the corresponding regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

Grenada offers and participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

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

Grenada has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

The country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada develops protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacturing of drugs. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has programs to detect and seize drugs, and uses specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also is pleased to see that the country implements and participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures. There also are updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Similarly, CICAD notes that Grenada has an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS. However, CICAD observes with concern that the country does not offer or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Grenada has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also observes that Grenada carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. There also is a mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Similarly, CICAD notes that the country uses the INCB PEN Online information system.

CICAD also notes that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Grenada has had criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Likewise, CICAD notes that licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors, and regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are carried out.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada has special processes to issue import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also recognizes that the country has a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of these substances, as well as regulations and administrative measures to improve access to these substances by the medical and scientific communities. However, CICAD notes with concern that Grenada does not have training and 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.

CICAD is pleased to note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada has an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control, but the information is not shared with other regional or global systems. CICAD also sees that the country has regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants. However, CICAD notes with concern that Grenada has not acquired any new special investigative techniques, updated equipment or technology to detect and analyze NPS.

CICAD notes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Grenada has been updating and strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Also, there are mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering, a financial intelligence unit, and mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD recognizes that through the seven rounds (1999-2018), Grenada has had a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legislation, regulations and procedures, as well as other specific measures, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets, and participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Grenada carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations.

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. There also are secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Grenada promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the Grenada National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2018.

Grenada participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, corruption, among others. The country conducts local training programs on regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for its law enforcement officers involved in interdiction operations. The country also participates in regional and international training programs. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Drug Squad of the Royal Grenada Police Force, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Immigration Department attend the annual Regional Drug Commanders Conference where matters relating to interdiction and best practices. There are also bilateral mechanisms in Grenada for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. Grenada is a member of the Caribbean Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB) as well as the Regional Security System (RSS) and the RSS-Asset Recovery Unit and the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), which facilitates activities to prevent to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Grenada updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and

management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The CFATF evaluated the country in 2008-2009.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Grenada's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense.

OBJECTIVE 3 | STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Grenada enacted legislation and administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

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



OBJECTIVE 4

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

Grenada has bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. Grenada also has extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes with other countries. In addition, there are laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the second to seventh rounds (2001-2018), Grenada has carried out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations. Furthermore, during the fifth round (2007-2009), the country carried out counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities in collaboration with other countries. CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Grenada promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the Grenada National Anti-Drug Strategy. In addition, from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has exchanged information internationally on drug seizures and persons arrested, as well as on control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Furthermore, CICAD is pleased to note that Grenada has had mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Grenada has had laws providing for the sharing of information on money laundering and its related crimes. Likewise, CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country updated the legislation allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. Similarly, there are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from said crimes. The country also has competent authorities with the legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense.

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), there were laws in Grenada on drug-related matters, money laundering, as well as on chemical substances and firearms, ammunition and explosives, and in the second round (2001-2002), had legislation on pharmaceuticals. During the third round (2003-2004), the country had laws to criminalize transnational organized groups and corruption. CICAD also observes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Grenada has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD recognizes that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Grenada has had legislation permitting international cooperation agreements on mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legal provisions to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal

proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Grenada has had extradition laws under which money laundering is an extraditable offense and extradition of nationals is permitted under said laws.

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



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