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# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:  
Institutional Strengthening; Research,  
Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation;  
and International Cooperation*

## Grenada

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

2023





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# GRENADA

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and International Cooperation

### **EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND**

**2023**

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## 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 areas of "Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation" was conducted during 2023, and covers the 2019 to 2023 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.

# 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, RESOURCES, AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.**

**Priority Action 1.1: Place national drug authorities at a high political level.**

Grenada has the National Council on Drug Control (NCODC) as the national drug authority, which was established in 2002. The drug authority is a division within the Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports, and Culture.

**Priority Action 1.2: Grant national drug policy entities the authority to guide and coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.**

Grenada's national drug policy entity has a legal basis, through the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) (Amendment) Act 1 of 2002.

**Priority Action 1.3: Allocate the necessary resources (material, financial, and human) for the effective functioning of the national drug authorities.**

In Grenada there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of the Drug Control Secretariat (DCS).

The amount of the annual budget of the national drug authority for the years 2019-2023 is listed below:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$19,501	\$19,501	\$19,501	\$19,501	\$19,501

**Priority Action 1.4: Design or optimize mechanisms to facilitate effective coordination and collaboration among government institutions for the formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and updating of evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies.**

Grenada has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update national drug policies and/or strategies. In this sense, the DCS performs the administrative functions of the NCODC. It coordinates the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and update of evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies, through the Grenada Drug



Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN). GRENDEN was established by the Cabinet in 2002.

GRENDEN is the mechanism through which Grenada collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on drugs, and related information, for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programs and responses. It is comprised of institutions such as law enforcement, public health, academia, prisons, and other bodies that work in the area of drug control.

GRENDEN facilitates regular dialogue, and the exchange and dissemination of accurate, relevant, and timely information among the agencies involved in the national drug control program. Issues covered include the identification of new drugs and drug trends and new methods of drug trafficking, criminal behaviors, and related criminal activities. The mechanism involves the convening of committees and annual meetings of stakeholders.

The national drug authority of Grenada coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, and international cooperation. The authority does not coordinate the area of program evaluation.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**2**

**FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE, AND UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT PROMOTE BALANCED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, AND EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACHES, WHILE FULLY RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMMON AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT GENDER, AGE, COMMUNITY, CULTURAL CONTEXT, AND SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.**

**Priority Action 2.1: Collect and use evidence as a basis for the formulation and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies.**

In Grenada, Drug Control Secretariat (DCS) of the Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports, and Culture collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. In that sense, the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network, (GRENDEN) is the mechanism through which Grenada collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on drugs, and related information, for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programs and responses.

GRENDEN was established on 11 December 2002, and formally endorsed by Cabinet effective December 2002, as the Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN). GRENDIN was rebranded as the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) and its mandate was expanded by Cabinet in 2012. Seventeen GRENDEN Categories of Indicators are used by the DCS, which also functions as the National Drug Observatory (NDO), to collect and collate drug-related statistical data.

The GRENDEN questionnaire of indicators is used bi-annually to collect drug related data and information from fourteen institutions in Grenada. The data is then analyzed, and the information used to formulate, implement, and update as necessary Grenada's national drug policies and/or strategies.

**Priority Action 2.2: Promote and establish collaborative relationships with the scientific community, public policy experts, community and/or civil society actors, and other relevant stakeholders, to contribute to the evidence-based development, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies.**

In Grenada, the following relevant actors from the priority areas are involved in the development, implementation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies:

Relevant actors	Development	Implementation	Evaluation	Update
Health Ministry	X	X		X
Interior Ministry				

Relevant actors	Development	Implementation	Evaluation	Update
Justice Ministry	X	X		X
Education Ministry	X	X	X	X
Regional and/or local governments	X	X		X
Scientific community/academia	X	X		X
Civil society	X	X		X
Private sector				
<b>Others:</b> - Ministry of Mobilization, Implementation and Transformation - Ministry of Social and Community Develop, Housing and Gender Affairs - Ministry of National Security, Home Affairs, Public Administration, Information and Disaster Management - Ministry of Finance	X	X		X

The country's Interior Ministry and private sector are not involved in the development, implementation, evaluation, or updating of national drug policies and/or strategies.

**Priority Action 2.3:** Promote sub-national/local management of drug policies and/or strategies through greater coordination and/or delegation of responsibilities, as appropriate, between sub-national/local and national agencies, taking into account the socio-cultural, demographic and other differences of each region.

Grenada does not have sub-national/local governments; therefore, this Priority Action is not applicable.

**Priority Action 2.4:** Engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches to implementation of drug policy, including the exchange of information on emerging substances and new drug trafficking modalities that may affect the private sector, and best practices for denying criminals access to the private sector platforms and technologies that facilitate international trade.

Grenada does not engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices.

**Priority Action 2.5: Formulate or update national drug policies and/or strategies in line with the 2020 OAS Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and this accompanying Plan of Action, taking into account the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

Grenada takes into account the OAS 2020 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies.

The country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this sense, the National Drug Strategy takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda. SDG 3, states, "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" and is aligned to issues related to drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, the vulnerable members of communities and society. SDG 3 is a reference document for the formulation of Grenada's National Drug Strategy.

Grenada's National Drug Strategy, 2013-2018 continues to be used as a working document until the formulation of a new strategy. The negative impact of COVID 19, has significantly affected the formulation of the new strategy. Grenada is putting structures in place to source the needed human and financial resources, and the needed technical support for the formulation and implementation of its new strategy, 2023-2028.

**Priority Action 2.6: Integrate a human rights, gender, and social inclusion approach, particularly with respect to at-risk populations, in the process of formulating, implementing, and updating national drug policies and/or strategies.**

Grenada's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach. In this sense, the Constitution of Grenada (1973), makes provisions for human rights; therefore, human rights are respected and upheld in the design and implementation of all national programs, policies, laws, regulations. Issues on respect for authority, rule of law, respect for life, respect for others and self, tolerance, moral and spiritual values, integrity, and ethics are included in national drug policies and strategies.

The country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the gender perspective. In this sense, Grenada's existing national drug strategy does not speak specifically about the gender perspective. The gender perspective is, however, practiced in the design and implementation of existing programs, including public education, demand reduction treatment and rehabilitation programs, which make provisions for both males and females. These programs include Alternatives Diversion (males); Drugs and Crime Prevention (males); Females and Drugs (females), and Project Reach (males). Drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities have specific accommodation and programs for both males and females.

Additionally, the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies, strategies and programs is encouraged and supported.

The national drug authority of Grenada requires technical support to develop and implement programs with a gender perspective. Support would include additional information regarding the gender approach and examples of best practices and approaches for developing and implementing programs with a gender perspective.

Grenada's national drug policies and strategies take into account the social inclusion approach. In this sense, the National Strategy 2013-2018 makes provisions for the following:

- Establishment of strategies and guidelines for increasing availability of services for drug users not reached by existing services – adolescent specific service
- Improve access to and coverage of social rehabilitation and reintegration programs
- Develop alternatives to prison for drug dependent individuals who commit drug related offences
- Develop reintegration services/supportive housing on release

**Priority Action 2.7: Provide adequate financial and other necessary resources for the implementation of drug policies and programs.**

Grenada does not have the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs. The Drug Control secretariat does not have a budget for their formulation and implementation. Moreover, the Secretariat has only one staff member. There is, therefore, the need for human, financial, and technical resources to implement drug policies and programs.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**3****DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES, THAT CAN BE HARMONIZED ACROSS RELATED GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES, THAT ADDRESS THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.**

**Priority Action 3.1:** Establish and/or strengthen interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms, to achieve a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem, including its causes and consequences.

Grenada has interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem in a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. In this sense, Grenada has the Drug Control Secretariat (DCS), the national observatory on drugs, and the National Drug Information Network (GRENDEN), that promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related matters.

The DCS collaborates with all Governmental and non-Governmental institutions in Grenada that deal with the issue of drugs. These agencies are part of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network which is referred to as GRENDEN.

This network of stakeholders includes about fifteen agencies and institutions which provide data biannually to the DCS. This data is collated, analyzed, and disseminated in the form of reports to a wide cross-section of stakeholders, locally, regionally, and internationally. These stakeholders also participate in the GRENDEN annual meeting, where they are given the opportunity to share about their successes and challenges in the area of drug control.

**Priority Action 3.2:** Design, implement, and evaluate multisectoral plans and programs based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development, to address and counter the socioeconomic causes and the consequences of the drug problem.

Grenada has concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem, which are based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development. Grenada has drug prevention programs which addresses socio-economic causes and consequences of drugs. Issues such as crime prevention, violence, victimization, social exclusion, corruption, social inclusion and reintegration, and gender approach are included in Grenada's drug programs. These issues are interrelated and are addressed accordingly and appropriately in prevention programs. Quality mental health services, equity and accessibility, and human rights are three of the seven guiding principles of the Mental Health Policy of the Ministry of Health.

**Priority Action 3.3: Participate in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes.**

Grenada participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. In this sense, Grenada has cooperative relationships with governmental/non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations. Grenada participates in international cooperation programs including meetings, training workshops and conferences of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) - Organization of American States (OAS), Cooperation Programme between Latin America, Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD), and other agencies, to strengthen policies, programs, institutions, and their internal processes.

**Priority Action 3.4: Promote comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption.**

Grenada promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. In this sense, carries out coordination activities with regional countries to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption. It also has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, Grenada has 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.

**Priority Action 3.5: Implement measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context.**

Grenada implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches. In this sense, Grenada has a judicial system that is based on the British jurisprudence. The system includes the civil and criminal courts, with prosecutors, magistrates, judges, and lawyers. The system allows for equal access to justice for all people, considering gender, age, community, and cultural context of individuals. There is no discrimination based on gender, age, community, and cultural context. Each person has equal access to justice.

**Priority Action 3.6: Implement measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion.**

Grenada implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion. In this sense, all measures are implemented at the national level and include crime hotlines, community policing, engaging stakeholder partnership at the community level in crime prevention, safety, and relationship building.



**OBJECTIVE**  
4

DESIGN, ADOPT, AND IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR MINOR OR NON-VIOLENT DRUG OR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

**Priority Action 4.1:** Adopt alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses, where appropriate, while safeguarding the sovereignty of states, and ensuring individual accountability, respecting human rights and the gender perspective.

The laws of Grenada do not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses.

**Priority Action 4.2:** Develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses, in collaboration with academic and research institutions, as well as civil society.

In Grenada, there are no legislative reform initiatives that take into account the implementation of alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses.

**Priority Action 4.3:** Promote common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, and internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

Grenada does not promote a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, or internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

**OBJECTIVE  
5****PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION, ESPECIALLY TO THOSE AT-RISK POPULATIONS.**

**Priority Action 5.1: Design and implement, in accordance with the characteristics, interests, and needs of each country, inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations.**

Grenada has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations. In this sense, access to counselling, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion are available for all populations affected by drug use. These are two treatment facilities which provide these services at no cost to the clients. The prisons conduct pre-release programs which seek to assist in the reintegration of prison inmates into society. This includes academic and skills training programs.

Additionally, the Alternatives Diversion Program of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Legal Aid and Counseling Clinic (LACC) offers alternative sentencing options for two types of young persons. Those who appear before the courts and those who are at risk of committing offences. This initiative provides a model for the successful collaboration of an NGO partnering with the Ministry of Social Development, the Royal Police Force, and the Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports, and Culture in offering a program which seeks to support at-risk youth.

**Priority Action 5.2: Disseminate best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of at-risk populations.**

Grenada disseminates best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of people in at-risk situations, such as mechanisms, programs, and interventions, through publications, meetings, workshops, among others. In that sense, The Drug Control Secretariat (DCS) produces information brochures, data fact sheets and reports, which it shares with a wide cross section of stakeholders, locally, regionally, and internationally. Additionally, an annual meeting is held where components of the named documents are shared.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**6**

**PROMOTE PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES THAT PROVIDES FOR PENALTIES COMMENSURATE WITH THE RELATIVE SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSES, IN LINE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONVENTIONS AND RESPECTING THE PRINCIPLES OF DUE PROCESS, WITH GENDER PERSPECTIVE, AGE, COMMUNITY, AND A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH.**

**Priority Action 6.1: Promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offenses in accordance with domestic law.**

Grenada does not promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences, in accordance with its domestic law. Proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences is provided through the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Sentencing Guidelines, which were Gazetted in Grenada in April of 2021.

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

**Priority Action 6.2: Promote legal reforms as needed, to promote proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.**

Grenada does not promote legal reforms regarding proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.

# **RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION**

**OBJECTIVE**  
**1**

**ESTABLISH OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS, OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES, STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO GENERATE, COLLECT, ORGANIZE, ANALYZE, AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.**

**Priority Action 1.1: Develop and strengthen national drug observatories (NDO) or similar technical offices ensuring they have adequate human and financial resources.**

Grenada has a National Drug Observatory (NDO), which was created by the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act.

The NDO does not have assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions. This office requires financial, human, and technical resources.

**Priority Action 1.2: Strengthen ties to academic and research institutions, as well as specialized non-governmental organizations, to foster scientific research and studies on the various aspects of the drug phenomenon.**

Grenada has established and maintained working relationships with academic and research institutions. In this sense, the Drug Control Secretariat maintains a working relationship with the St. Georges University, which is not a state-owned university. The Drug Control Secretariat (DCS), through its data collection mechanism, the National Drug Information Network (GRENDEN), has established and maintained working relationships with the Produce Chemist Laboratory and Grenada's Forensic Laboratory.

Additionally, there is a working relationship between GRENDEN and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which include the Adult and Teen Challenge Program, the Grenada Conference of Churches, and Grenada's Non-Communicable Disease Control Commission. The DCS does not have the financial or necessary human resources to carry out its functions. The only budgetary allocation for the DCS is the monthly salary of the Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer.

The country has not carried out studies on the drug problem through universities or specialized research centers, NGOs or other academic or research institutions.

**Priority Action 1.3: Develop and adopt quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries.**

Grenada has not developed or adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies or information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries.

The country has not carried out studies using methods that are non-representative of the population or qualitative methodologies to obtain information on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar methodologies.

**Priority Action 1.4:** Establish and strengthen national drug information networks (DINs) to carry out long-term monitoring and early warning systems (EWS), including the use of a broad range of research methods and information sources, to develop rapid responses to emerging threats.

**Priority Action 1.5:** Contribute to the Early Warning System of the Americas (Spanish acronym SATA) to gather the available national alerts and disseminate them to member states, so that member states can respond in the shortest possible time to new threats.

**Priority Action 1.6:** Publish updates annually, when possible, on drug supply and drug demand utilizing the information provided on the national drug situation by using information from the national DINs.

The NDO has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through the following means:

Means	Yes	No	Frequency
Meetings	x		Annually
Document exchange	x		Quarterly and on a need basis

The following actors participate in the DIN:

Stakeholders	Yes	No
Universities/Academia	x	
Health institutions	x	
Drug treatment facilities	x	
Law enforcement	x	
Forensic laboratories	x	
Statistical and census institutions		x
Private consultants		x
Civil society and other social stakeholders	x	
International organizations of cooperation	x	

The DIN publishes a periodic report.

Grenada does not have an early warning system (EWS) on drugs or a similar mechanism to identify new psychoactive substances (NPS) or other emerging drug threats.

**Priority Action 1.7: Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management, and dissemination of drug related information.**

The NDO does not carry out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management.

The NDO convenes meetings and other workshops where the results of studies and other information gathering activities are shared with local stakeholders.

**Priority Action 1.8: Establish or strengthen forums at which drug researchers can present their findings to policymakers, and encourage their participation in CICAD experts groups.**

Grenada has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers.

**Priority Action 1.9: Foster and disseminate best practices and the exchange of successful experiences in research among member states.**

The NDO does not promote or disseminate good practices or the exchange of successful research experiences among member states.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**2**

**EXPAND ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON DRUG USE AND RELATED ISSUES THROUGH THE USE OF SOUND, SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES, ENSURING THAT COUNTRIES HAVE THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO DEVELOP SOUND DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES.**

**Priority Action 2.1:** Generate information on the incidence, prevalence, and modes of drug use and health impacts of drug use (e.g. non-fatal overdose, fatal overdose, infectious disease transmission), as well as drug use and health impact trends over time using sound, systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and standardized methodologies to monitor use across the general public and in key populations, whenever possible utilizing the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) as the standard methodology for epidemiological surveillance.

Grenada has not carried out demand reduction studies within the evaluation period (2019-2023).

**Priority Action 2.2:** Develop drug treatment information systems that record the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes.

Grenada has a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes.

The national system on treatment data includes the following modalities and interventions:

Modalities and interventions	Yes	No
Community-based service		X
Screening, Brief Interventions, and Referral to Treatment	X	
Medication-Assisted Treatment		X
Short-Term In-Patient or Residential Treatment	X	
Outpatient Treatment	X	
Long-term Residential Treatment		X
Recovery Management		X

Data on treated patients is collected from the following institutions:

Institution	Yes	No
Public health system	X	
Private institutions		X
Non-governmental organizations		X
Religious institutions		X



**Priority Action 2.3:** Evaluate and monitor the impact and the results of treatment and prevention programs using scientific methodologies and make recommendations to update programs based on findings.

Grenada has not carried out studies to evaluate treatment and prevention programs or interventions.

The country has not carried out process or intermediate outcome evaluations of prevention and treatment programs.

Grenada has not carried out impact evaluations of its prevention or treatment programs.

The country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation, or recovery and social integration programs and services in the public health or social protection network.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**3**

**EXPAND AND ENHANCE THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED ISSUES, THROUGH THE USE OF SOUND, SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES.**

**Priority Action 3.1:** Generate information on illicit drug production, trafficking, drug markets, and related issues, using systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and wherever possible applying comparable methodologies.

Grenada has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Drug Squad of the Royal Grenada Police Force, the Produce Chemist Lab, and the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) participate in these mechanisms.

The country has the following information related to 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	
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	x		2021
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	x		2021
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	x		2021
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	x		2021
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products	x		2021
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products	x		2021
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession, and trafficking	x		2021
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking	x		2021
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		x	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		x	
Chemical composition of seized drugs	x		2021
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	x		2021
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	x		2021
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	x		2021

Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials	x		2021
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials	x		2021
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances	x		2021
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	x		2021

Grenada does not carry out periodic studies and research on the illicit drug market.

The country does not carry out studies on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems.

**Priority Action 3.2: Conduct studies on the price, purity or concentration, and chemical profile of drugs.**

Grenada does not collect information for the development of studies on the drug price, purity or concentration, or chemical profile of drugs.

The country does not conduct chemical characterizations or purity tests of substances that may or may not be subject to international control.

**Priority Action 3.3: Establish and strengthen the relationship between the NDOs, or similar technical offices, and national, and when applicable, local, or sub-national forensic laboratories to bolster the collection of data on the chemical composition of substances and precursors seized.**

In Grenada, the Grenada Produce Chemist Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Pharmacy Unit Ministry of Health are responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances.

The country does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances.

**Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen drug information networks in member states by improving the mechanisms used to gather and analyze data to inform the development of public policies that control the illicit supply of drugs.**

Grenada's national drug information network on drugs (DIN) has standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply.

The country implements and participates in training activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply.

**OBJECTIVE**

4

**PARTICIPATE IN AND STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM) PROCESS, CONSIDERING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.**

**Priority Action 4.1: Regularly collect information and data to evaluate implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action.**

For the eighth round of evaluation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), Grenada collected information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Group of Governmental Experts (GEG) in the following thematic areas:

- Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (2021)
- Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences (2022)
- Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation (2023)

**Priority Action 4.2: Support and facilitate active and timely participation in each of the MEM activities agreed to by member states.**

For the eighth evaluation round of the MEM, Grenada designated delegates for the following MEM groups, actively participating and contributing to the evaluation process:

Thematic evaluation	National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)	Governmental Expert Group (GEG)
Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (2021)	Yes	Yes
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences (2022)	Yes	Yes
Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation (2023)	Yes	Yes

**Priority Action 4.3: Disseminate MEM evaluation reports by member states among national stakeholders, other pertinent organizations, and the general public.**

Grenada carried out the following periodic activity to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions:

Name of the activity	Date	Participating institutions
Sharing of report with stakeholders	January 24, 2023  March 3, 2023	- Royal Grenada police Force, (Commissioners of Police) - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports, and Culture, - Members of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEEN) - Media/press

**Priority Action 4.4: Promote use of the MEM’s findings to identify technical assistance needs.**

Grenada has promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs. In this sense, the country carried out the following promotional activities:

- Meeting with the Permanent Secretary to discuss the MEM Evaluation Reports
- Dissemination of MEM report to relevant stakeholders who participated in the evaluation process
- Sharing of MEM Evaluation Reports, through press statements, press interviews, publications, and online publications
- Stakeholder meetings with members of GRENDEEN

**Priority Action 4.5: Increase hemispheric cooperation and partnerships among member states and sharing of best practices and lessons learned.**

Grenada has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states and share best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation). In that sense, after reviewing MEM Evaluation Reports and considering the challenges faced by Grenada in this regard, including small staff size and no budget for programs, the Drug Control Secretariat has hence requested technical support from the CICAD/OAS, about assistance to formulate Grenada’s Drug Strategy 2023-2028.

# 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.**

**Priority Action 1.1:** Develop and implement a plan for promoting and strengthening technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs.

Grenada does not develop or implement a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside the Western Hemisphere, as well as with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs.

The country has not established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

Grenada promotes the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies. In this sense, Grenada has participated in several regional workshops and has also facilitated presentations at these trainings. Grenada participates in most activities that are organized by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS/CICAD), and other organizations and shared its best practices. Grenada promotes the exchange of best practices on specialization and professional development with the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategy.

The country participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. In this sense, the Anti-Money Laundering Commission and Integrity Commission in Grenada have activities locally and are connected to their regional counterparts that may have regional coordination activities, such as training staff.

In Grenada, there are bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes with Caribbean Regional Security Systems (RSS) countries and countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) - (Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada), including Barbados and Anguilla. These mechanisms are used as the needs require. The frequency will vary based on the needs of the participating agencies.



**Priority Action 1.2: Promote technology transfers and information sharing among and between member states and international organizations.**

Grenada has promoted technology transfers among and between Organization of American States (OAS) member states and international (including regional) organizations. In this sense, the use of drones is a new tool used to gather information on land for drug related matters, while the coastal radar system is used to detect activities on the sea.

The country has promoted information sharing between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations through both formal and informal means. Formally through Mutual Legal Assistance Acts (MLATs) and informally through communication by agency to agency. Grenada has shared information through Caribbean Financial Task force (CFTF) and the Inter-American Commission against Corruption.

**Priority Action 1.3: Promote the dissemination of good practices and exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations.**

Grenada promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies. In this sense, the Drug Control Secretariat (DCS) promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies. Such information is shared with agencies such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the OAS/CICAD. This sharing is done at meetings, seminars and conferences organized by the listed organizations, and is shared also in the form of reports.

**OBJECTIVE  
2****STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, MAINTAINING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.****Priority Action 2.1: Strengthen regional and international cooperation by competent authorities to investigate and prosecute criminals on drug-related offenses.**

The competent authorities in Grenada carry out cooperation activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses through sharing of information via the Egmont group, through Mutual Legal Assistance Acts (MLATs) and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Cooperation is also facilitated through Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) from the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, and Customs through the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC). These organizations do cooperate and share information.

The country takes human rights into account when carrying out these activities, as all the rights and privileges of the citizens are taken into account when dealing with these matters since the Grenada Constitution guards these rights. As it relates to information sharing, a person's rights to privacy are always taken into account.

**Priority Action 2.2: Strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses.**

Grenada carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. In this sense, information sharing is commonly used through MLA via Mutual Assistance in Legal Assistance Criminal Matters Act (MALACMA), coupled with the mechanism to do Civil Asset Recovery (Herrari Scheme).

**Priority Action 2.3: Enact national legislation and/or take administrative actions, as appropriate, to more fully implement the obligations set forth within these legal instruments.**

Grenada has not enacted or adopted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), legislative or administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

**Priority Action 2.4:** Promote the accession, ratification, and implementation of the international legal instruments related to the world drug problem and related crimes.

Grenada has ratified or acceded 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		

## EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

### 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, resources, and competencies to coordinate formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.**

CICAD notes that Grenada has a national drug authority, which has a legal basis. Moreover, CICAD observes that, in the country, there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is integrated into the budget of another government agency. Moreover, CICAD notes that Grenada has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update national drug policies and/or strategies and that the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, and international cooperation, but does not coordinate the area of program evaluation.

#### **Objective 2**

**Formulate, implement, evaluate, and update comprehensive national drug policies and/or strategies that promote balanced, multidisciplinary, and evidence-based approaches, while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, under the principle of common and shared responsibility, consistent with obligations of parties under international law, and take into account gender, age, community, cultural context, and socially inclusive development.**

CICAD notes that Grenada collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. Additionally, CICAD observes the involvement of relevant actors from the priority areas in the development, implementation, evaluation, and update of national drug policies and/or strategies, however the country's Interior Ministry and private sector are not involved in these activities. CICAD notes that the Grenada does not have sub-national/local governments; therefore, the priority action to promote sub-national management of drug policies between sub-national and national agencies is not applicable to the country. CICAD also notes that the country does not engages private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices. CICAD notes that Grenada takes into account the OAS 2020 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies. Moreover, these policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CICAD observes that the country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach, the gender perspective, and the social inclusion approach. However, CICAD notes that Grenada does not have the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs.

### **Objective 3**

**Design and coordinate national drug policies, that can be harmonized across related government policies and/or strategies, that address the fundamental causes and consequences of the drug problem.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Grenada has interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem in a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has concrete multisectoral plans and programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem, based on the principles of human rights, public health, and development. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. Also, CICAD notes that Grenada implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion.

### **Objective 4**

**Design, adopt, and implement alternatives to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug or drug-related offenses, while taking into account national, constitutional, legal, and administrative systems, and in accordance with relevant international instruments.**

CICAD notes with concern that Grenada's law does not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for minor or non-violent drug-related offenses. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has no legislative reform initiatives that take into account the implementation of alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses. CICAD notes that Grenada does not promote a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, or internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

### **Objective 5**

**Promote and implement, as appropriate, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, comprehensive programs that promote social inclusion, especially to those at-risk populations.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Grenada has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable populations. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country disseminates best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of people in at-risk situations.

**Objective 6**

**Promote proportionate sentencing for drug-related crimes that provides for penalties commensurate with the relative seriousness of offenses, in line with the international drug conventions and respecting the principles of due process, with gender perspective, age, community, and a human rights approach.**

CICAD notes with concern that Grenada does not promote proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences, in accordance with its domestic law and has no special courts for these offenses. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country does not promote legal reforms regarding proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.

**RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION****Objective 1**

**Establish or strengthen national observatories on drugs, or similar technical offices, strengthening national drug information systems, and foster scientific research to generate, collect, organize, analyze, and disseminate information to inform the development and implementation of evidence-based drug policies and strategies.**

CICAD notes that Grenada has the National Observatory on Drugs (NDO), which was created through a legal basis but does not have assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has established and maintained working relationships with academic or research institutions but has not carried out studies on the drug problem through them. Moreover, CICAD notes that Grenada has not developed and adopted quantitative or qualitative methodologies or information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries and has not carried out studies using methods that are non-representative of the population or qualitative methodologies to obtain information on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar methodologies. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country's observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through meetings and document exchanges and publishes a periodic report. However, the country does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify NPS or other emerging drug-related threats. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada's observatory does not carry out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management but convenes meetings and other workshops where the results of studies and other information-gathering activities are shared with local stakeholders. CICAD observes that the country has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers. Moreover, CICAD notes that Grenada's observatory does not promote or disseminate good practices or the exchange of successful research experiences among member states.

### **Objective 2**

**Expand access to information on drug use and related issues through the use of sound, systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and standardized methodologies, ensuring that countries have the information necessary to develop sound demand reduction programs and policies.**

CICAD notes that Grenada has not carried out demand reduction studies during the evaluation period (2019-2023). However, CICAD observes that the country has a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes. CICAD notes that Grenada has not conducted studies to evaluate treatment or prevention programs or interventions, nor has it carried out process, intermediate outcome, or impact evaluations of its prevention or treatment programs. Additionally, the country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation and recovery or social integration programs and services in the public health or social protection network.

### **Objective 3**

**Expand and enhance the collection and dissemination of information on illicit drug production, trafficking, and related issues, through the use of sound, systematic data collection practices, scientific research, and standardized methodologies.**

CICAD notes that Grenada has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and has information related to supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes. However, the country does not carry out periodic studies on the illicit drug market or on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems. CICAD observes that the country does not collect information on the drug price, purity or concentration, and chemical profile of drugs, or conducts chemical characterizations or purity tests of substances that may or may not be subject to international control. CICAD notes that Grenada has an institution that is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, however, the country does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD observes that the country's national drug information network on drugs (DIN) has standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply and that the country implements and participates in training activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply.

**Objective 4**

**Participate in and strengthen the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process, considering its recommendations.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that, for the eighth round of evaluation of the MEM, Grenada collected information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Group of Governmental Experts (GEG). CICAD observes that, for the eighth evaluation round of the MEM, the country designated delegates for all the MEM groups, actively participating and contributing to the evaluation process. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada carried out a periodic activity to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states or share best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation).

**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.**

CICAD notes that Grenada does not develop nor implement a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside the Western Hemisphere, as well as with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs. Additionally, the country has not established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Also, Grenada promotes the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies. Additionally, the country participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. Also, Grenada has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations, as well as information sharing among them. Additionally, CICAD notes that Grenada promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and



between member states and international organizations on drug policies.

### **Objective 2**

**Strengthen international cooperation as defined in the international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, maintaining respect for human rights.**

CICAD notes that the competent authorities in Grenada carry out cooperative activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. However, CICAD notes that Grenada has not enacted, during the evaluation period (2019-2023), legislative or administrative measures or actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments related to the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has ratified or acceded to all of the international legal instruments of the United Nations and all of the OAS Inter-American legal instruments regarding the world drug problem and related crimes.





**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)  
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