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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Trinidad and Tobago

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.

Trinidad and Tobago's National Drug Council (NDC) is the national drug authority, established in 2000 as a unit within the Ministry of National Security. The NDC has a legal basis and coordinates the areas of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, drug observatory and program evaluation. The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme coordinates the area of demand reduction. The Organized Crime and Intelligence Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service coordinates the area of supply reduction. The Ministry of Health – Chemistry Food and Drug Division and Chief Pharmacist, Customs and Excise Division coordinates the area of control measures. The Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs, the International Affairs Unit, the Ministry of National Security, the NDC and Trinidad and Tobago's Missions abroad coordinate the area of international cooperation.

The NDC has an annual budget integrated with that of the Ministry of National Security, and the budget amounts for the years 2014-2018 are as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$466,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$216,667	\$216,667

The country has an ongoing coordination mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement the Operational Plan for Drug Control covering the years 2014-2018.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has an Operational Plan for Drug Control covering the years 2014-2018 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The areas included in this Plan are institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. The relevant actors involved in implementing the plan are the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Education, Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Sciences Center and the Office of the Prime Minister, Gender and Child Affairs. The NDC Secretariat facilitates technical support and training on drug-related issues to local government through the Tobago House of Assembly as well as all other stakeholders. The country has a specific and stable mechanism to transfer funds and finance drug projects implemented by local governments.

The Operational Plan for Drug Control does not take into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda. This Plan includes development with social inclusion within the demand reduction pillar. However, it does not include a human rights perspective and a gender approach.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has a National Development Strategy 2030 to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem, which includes crime prevention, violence, victimization, social exclusion, corruption and gender approach issues.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources. The observatory has a national drug information network that includes contributions

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.

from universities, health institutions, civil society and other social stakeholders, and international organizations of cooperation.

The country has not conducted any demand reduction studies.

Demand reduction		
Studies	Studies carried out and published	
	Yes	No
Survey of secondary school students		X
National household surveys (12-64 years)		X
Patient register of treatment centers		X
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X
Survey of higher education students		X
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X
Studies on drug-related mortality		X
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X

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	
Number of seizures of illicit drugs ² and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs ² and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors) ³		X	

² Trinidad and Tobago only has information available for 2017 on the number of seizures of illicit drugs and the quantities of illicit drugs.

³ Trinidad and Tobago has had no seizures on controlled chemical substances (precursors) and the quantity of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors).

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors) ³		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
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	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs	X		2018
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
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	
Numbers persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

The indicators and information that Trinidad and Tobago’s national observatory on drugs manages includes and systematically analyzes data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

The country has not carried out studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in demand reduction, supply reduction and 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.

Trinidad and Tobago's law does not provide for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. However, there is a provision, through the establishment of the Drug Treatment Court, to deal with alternative measures to incarceration for matters of low-level drug offences. A policy document guides the Drug Treatment Court.

The country has mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 7

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

Trinidad and Tobago has legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. The country has special courts for low-level drug-related offenses. The Drug Treatment Court (DTC) makes provision for these types of offences. Specific Magistrate Courts hear cases on low-level offenses.

The Dangerous Drugs Act 38 of 1991 makes provision for the sentencing of persons for possession at varying levels, dependent on the quantity and type of drug in their possession.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had a national drug authority. It coordinates the areas of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, drug observatory and program evaluation, and other government agencies coordinate demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. CICAD notes that in the seven rounds, the national drug authority has had a legal basis and an annual budget.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had a national drug plan. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an Operational Plan for Drug Control that includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. This plan includes development with social inclusion within the demand reduction pillar; however, it does not take into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda and does not include a human rights perspective and a gender approach. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago has a specific and stable mechanism to transfer funds and finance drug projects implemented by local governments.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the third to seventh rounds (2003-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had a national observatory on drugs. During the seventh round (2014-2018), the observatory on drugs has financial, human and technological resources and a national drug information network. In addition, there is information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country has not conducted any studies on demand reduction. CICAD also views with concern that Trinidad and Tobago has not conducted studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD observes that in the sixth round (2013-2014), Trinidad and Tobago had guidelines to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has the Drug Treatment Court to address with alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offences. CICAD also views with satisfaction that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of alternative measures.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has legislation on proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses. The country also has special courts for low-level drug-related 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.

Trinidad and Tobago has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs include human rights, inter-cultural, age differences, and gender approaches.

Guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account in establishing demand reduction programs.

Trinidad and Tobago has not carried out any process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, and has not conducted impact evaluations or any other related and current study of drug abuse prevention programs.

Coordination mechanisms are implemented to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders. The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme-Trinidad (NADAPP) and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme-Tobago (ADAPP) work closely with a number of Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested individuals to develop and implement demand reduction programs.

Measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are implemented, 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.

Trinidad and Tobago implements prevention strategies and programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students:		
• Pre-school	TRINITY SMART School Drug Education Programme	Universal
• Elementary/primary	Drug Education Sessions	Universal
• Junior high & high school (secondary school)	Project Alert	Universal
	Drug Education Sessions	
• University/tertiary education (Trinidad)	Tertiary Education Drug Prevention Orientation	Universal
• University/tertiary education (Tobago)	Drug Education and Life Skills Sessions	Universal
Family (Trinidad)	Parent Support Group Drug Education Programme	Universal
Gender		
• Men (Trinidad)	International Men's Day Drug Prevention Initiative	Universal
LGBTI		
Community (Trinidad)	Community Drug Prevention Programme (Ministry of Community Development)	Universal
Individuals in the workplace (Trinidad)	Employee Assistance Drug Prevention Outreach	Universal
Incarcerated individuals (Trinidad)	Preparation for release Programme	Indicated
Incarcerated individuals (Tobago)	Preparation for release Programme	Universal

However, the country does not implement prevention programs in the following populations: street population, women, LGBTI, indigenous people, or migrants and refugees.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination, including early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices do not take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of UNODC and WHO.

The country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. The public health system, private institutions, NGOs, and religious institutions provide both outpatient and residential services. In Trinidad, there are two rehabilitation centers for women, but not in Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago maintains cooperative relationships with governmental/non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations. There is ongoing contact with the treatment centers through NADAPP. In Tobago, ongoing contact is primarily through the development and operation of the Mental Health Substance Abuse Clinic. In Trinidad and Tobago, NADAPP and ADAPP work closely with a number of government institutions, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs and other interested individuals in developing and implementing demand reduction programs.

There are no mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs. The country also has no supervisory mechanisms for the establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

Trinidad and Tobago takes into consideration measures to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in their treatment programs and services.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Trinidad and Tobago participates in the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS), and offers ongoing competence-based training in Rehabilitation and Prevention at the basic and advanced level on prevention, treatment, and

rehabilitation. The country certifies personnel that work on prevention and treatment services, but not in social reintegration services. The certification level is basic and done by the University of West Indies in Mona, Jamaica.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Trinidad and Tobago does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers. There also are no supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure the quality criteria of prevention, care or treatment services. The country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, inter-cultural, age differences and gender approaches. CICAD also notes that the country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations to establish demand reduction programs and to implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug use. Coordination mechanisms to implement demand reduction programs are implemented with different social stakeholders. However, CICAD views with concern that Trinidad and Tobago does not conduct process or intermediate outcome or impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago implements prevention programs in key populations such as students at all levels, families, men, the community, individuals in the workplace, and incarcerated individuals. However, CICAD notes with concern that there are still populations to be covered.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social reintegration programs for people with problematic drug use, that offers all services of the continuum of care, guaranteeing access without discrimination. However, CICAD notes with concern that these programs and devices do not take into account international standards. CICAD is also concerned that the country does not have mechanisms to continuously monitor and evaluate the results of the care, treatment and social integration programs. There also are no supervisory mechanisms for the establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services. In addition, CICAD observes that Trinidad and Tobago has mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services and, mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago offers and participates in training programs in prevention, treatment and social reintegration offered by specialized international organizations that include a gender perspective. The country certifies personnel that work in prevention and treatment services at the basic level, but not in social reintegration services.

CICAD views that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers and does not have supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure the quality criteria of prevention, care or treatment services. CICAD also observes that the country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

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 Trinidad and Tobago Police Service designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

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

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country are not supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Crime and Problem Analysis (CAPA) Branch, the Organised Crime Intelligence Unit and the Forensics Sciences Center. The country carried out in 2017 the study “Exploring Synthetic & Other Drugs on the Trinidad & Tobago Market” on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

Standardized and comparable methodologies are not used to measure illicit crops and drug production.



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.

Trinidad and Tobago has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country has exchanged experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development.

Trinidad and Tobago also promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes, such as crime prevention and promotion of employment initiatives for youth at risk; community cohesion initiatives, through targeted community programs; citizen security and protection initiatives, through the Citizen Security Program; and initiatives to stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship in youth interested in skill-based opportunities.

There are a number of programmes operated by the Government and Civil Society that target urban communities, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEP), Military Lead Academic Training (MILAT) and the Citizens Security Programme (CSP).

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has not carried 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.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have 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, with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries, as well as at the interinstitutional and local level with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth clubs, schools, churches and other government and civil society institutions that provide drug treatment services.

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 Trinidad and Tobago. CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and illicit production of drugs, although they are not supplemented by drug prevention initiatives addressing social and economic risk factors. However, CICAD notes that said policies do not include environmental protection measures nor do they have the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

CICAD notes that throughout the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and also carried out a study on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. CICAD observes that the country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. However, CICAD observes that the country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. CICAD also observes that the country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that through the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has not carried out investigations or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago exchanges information on the effect of small-scale or micro-drug trafficking on the social, economic and security sectors. However, CICAD observes with concern that there are no characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches on this phenomenon and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have protocols to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

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

The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1991 (amended in 2000), the Customs Act of 1938, the Interception of Communications Act of 2010 and the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2000 provide for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

Trinidad and Tobago has participated and continues to participate 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.

There are no updated diagnoses to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has the Chemistry Food and Drugs Division of the Ministry of Health as the agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Trinidad and Tobago participates 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.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Inspectorate is the competent authority, responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, in accordance with the Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Act of 1979 and all related regulations.

The country carries out stakeholder sensitization workshops as mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Trinidad and Tobago does not carry 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 country has the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act of 1979 that partially includes the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. In addition, the country uses the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

There are no 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.

Trinidad and Tobago 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 of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances for their control. The country carries out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

The country has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. The laws containing these penalties are the following:

- Dangerous Drugs Act of 1991;
- Narcotic Control Ordinance of 1961;
- Narcotic Control (Distribution and Licensing) Regulations of 1965; and
- Narcotic Control (General Provisions) Regulations of 1965.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Trinidad and Tobago has special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country has training 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.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

Trinidad and Tobago 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 has new special investigative techniques, and updated equipment and technology acquired to detect and analyze NPS. The country trained personnel on the use and operation of the Handled Raman for the screening of seizures for the presence of NPS and precursor chemicals.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have regulatory frameworks 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.

Trinidad and Tobago has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking through the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2015. Additionally, the country has the Miscellaneous Provisions (Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Proceeds of Crime, Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago, Customs and Exchange Control) Act of 2018.

The country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

The following mechanisms exist for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering: Law Enforcement Working Group (LEAWG); established by the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago (FIUTT) in 2011; National Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Committee; and Memorandums of Understanding between several of the agencies in the law enforcement arena involved in money laundering investigations.

Trinidad and Tobago has a financial intelligence unit known as the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago (FIUTT), located as a department within the Ministry of Finance.

The country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. The National Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Committee (NAMLC) is the primary contact for FATF and CFATF. A National Risk Assessment (NRA) was undertaken by the country in relation to money laundering (ML)/ terrorist financing (TF), in accordance with the 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.

Trinidad and Tobago has the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2015, 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 incorporated in Proceeds of Crime Act of 2015, the country has the Seized Assets Advisory Committee, established to advise the Minister of National Security on how to be use the monies in the Seized Assets

Fund. Therefore, the country does not have a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The Oversight of the Seized Assets Advisory Committee in Trinidad and Tobago facilitates the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country does not offer or participate 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.

Trinidad and Tobago has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The system has gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations and the agencies providing this information are Trinidad & Tobago Police Service (Organized Crime & Intelligence Unit); Strategic Services Agency (SSA); Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU); Customs & Excise Division; and the Trinidad & Tobago Coast Guard.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has strategic programs to detect and seize drugs and uses specialized investigation tools and techniques that include a human rights perspective to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. The country also participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD observes that the country has an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS and personnel involved in the analysis of these chemical substances, and participates in ongoing training programs on this topic. However, CICAD notes with concern that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), there were no mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories. Furthermore, Trinidad and Tobago has not had protocols to investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, and there are no updated diagnoses to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD is pleased to note that through the seven rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. CICAD expresses its satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, and uses the INCB PEN Online information system. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not carry 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, and that there are no training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD views that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses also are issued to manufacturers and distributors, also the country carries out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products. Moreover, there are criminal, civil and administrative penalties for violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. There also are training awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access, and there is a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of these substances.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has a EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control, though this information is not shared with other regional or global systems. The country also has new special investigative techniques, updated equipment and technology acquired or used to detect and analyze NPS. However, CICAD notes with concern that Trinidad and Tobago does not have regulatory frameworks to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

CICAD is pleased to note that since the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has been updating and strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms for interagency coordination and cooperation and protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also notes that Trinidad and Tobago has a financial intelligence unit, as well as mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had conventions and treaties to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Trinidad and Tobago though has a committee that both advises on the use of the Seized Assets Fund, and facilitates the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD also observes that the country does not offer or participate in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes. There also are mechanisms to exchange intelligence information 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.

Trinidad and Tobago 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 are secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. The country promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the Operational Plan for Drug Control.

Trinidad and Tobago 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 was admitted into the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units in 2015. Moreover, 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.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago has not reviewed or 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 Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in January 2015.

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 drug trafficking and related crimes. The country's competent authorities have legal powers to

exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense. Under the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2015, the Attorney General may enter into an agreement with the government of any foreign State for the reciprocal sharing of the proceeds or disposition of property confiscated, forfeited or seized.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

Trinidad and Tobago enacted and adopted 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.

Trinidad and Tobago established bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, is a party to both the Commonwealth Harare Scheme on Mutual Legal Assistance and the Commonwealth London Scheme on Extradition.

The country has the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2005, which provides for mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, there are laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago has 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 during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had an agency responsible for cooperation, coordination and the exchange of drug-related information among national entities and with other countries. Moreover, in the fourth round (2005-2006), there was exchange of information on firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD recognizes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), there have been secure communication channels for exchanging intelligence information on drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, the country carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago shares information with counterparts in other countries on money laundering. However, CICAD expresses concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not reviewed and updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks for effective cooperation mechanisms with countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. CICAD also notes that the competent authorities in the country have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense. In addition, 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 drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that through the seven rounds (1999-2018) there have been laws in Trinidad and Tobago to counter drug trafficking and money laundering, as well as, on chemical substances and firearms, ammunition and explosives. In the second round (2001-2002), the country has been criminalizing corruption from the third to seventh rounds (2003-2018), controlled all the pertinent pharmaceutical products and all chemical substances. CICAD notes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018) Trinidad and Tobago ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the OAS related to the world drug problem.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Trinidad and Tobago has had mutual assistance legislation and in the seventh round (2014-2018), there are bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. From the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), there has been legislation for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and money laundering. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that the country since the fourth

to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), has been making money laundering an extraditable offence and has laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes

CICAD recognizes Trinidad and Tobago 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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