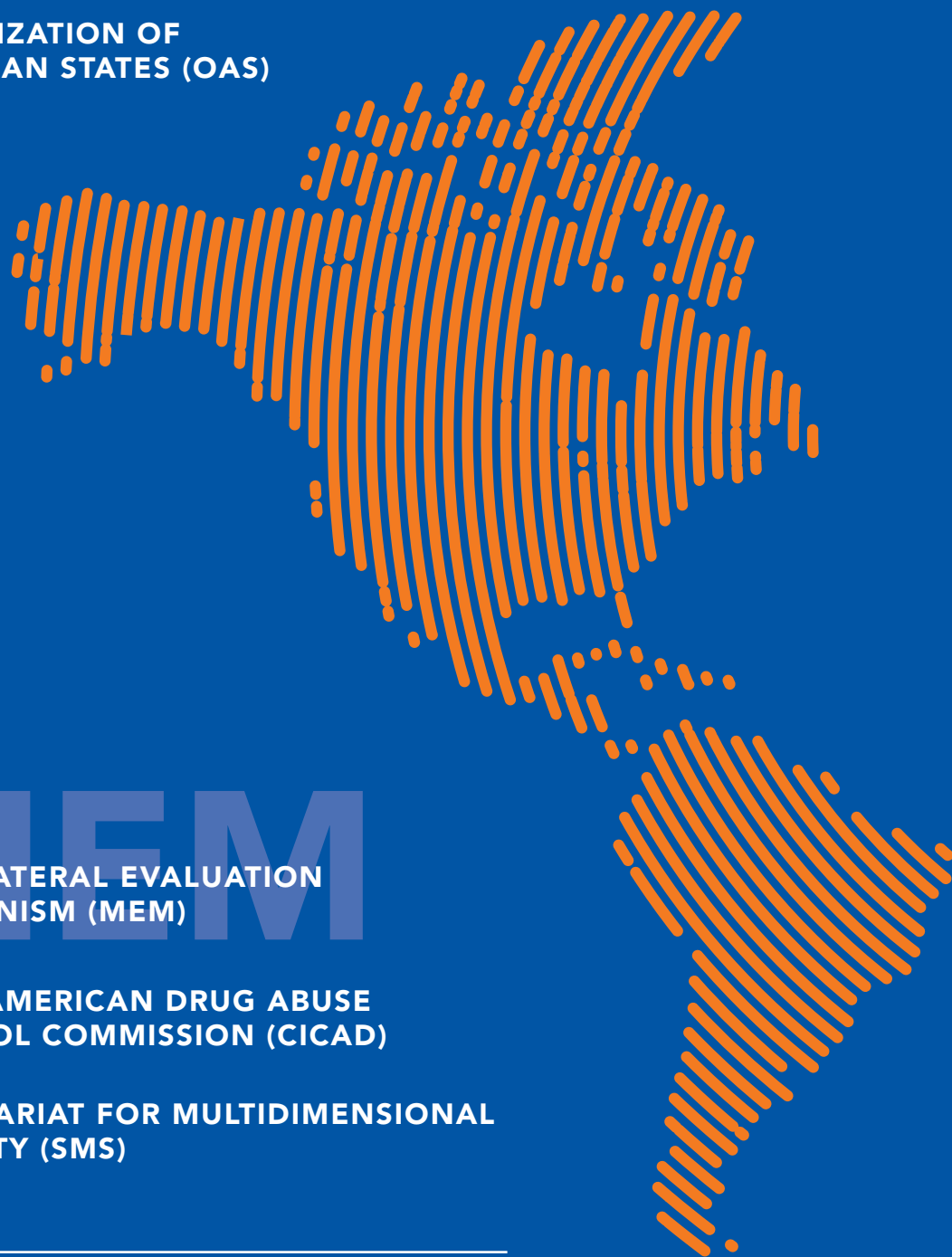




**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



Organization of
American States

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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' national drug authority is the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention which is positioned in the Ministry of Homeland Security and has a legal basis and a budget. The national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and programs evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism for the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Started

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is drafting its National Drug Plan. It includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation. Relevant actors are involved in designing and drafting the Plan.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has conducted one priority drug demand reduction study. There is priority information available for some areas of drug supply reduction. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national observatory on drugs or similar technical office. The country does not have the following priority drug demand reduction studies: national household survey or the secondary school survey. There is no priority information on supply reduction in the following priority areas: quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized; number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors); quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors); number of seizures of pharmaceutical products; quantities of seized pharmaceutical products; number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs; number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin. The country has not carried out a study on the economic and social cost of drugs in the past 10 years.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention and early intervention. These programs include a gender perspective in their design, implementation and evaluation. The country monitors, evaluates and updates the prevention programs being implemented.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have social reinsertion, treatment and rehabilitation programs or comprehensive demand reduction programs. The country has not adopted a multisectoral approach in its demand reduction programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has universal and selective prevention programs addressing drug use. Selective prevention programs vary based on the presence of risk factors and are aimed at a target population.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have indicated prevention programs nor has designed a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' facilities do not carry out drug use screening or have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use, nor offer guidance and brief intervention, nor systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system, private institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other religious institutions do not provide outpatient or residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation or recovery support services for persons affected by drug use.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Not started

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not taken actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation or social reinsertion for various populations affected by drug use.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation that creates and provides for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. The country is implementing two alternatives to incarceration.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have standard operating procedures for identifying and selecting candidates for participation in the alternatives to incarceration nor are participants' progress monitored in these programs. Also, these programs are not evaluated.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with academic institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. The country uses information produced by civil society organizations and academic institutions in the development of its policies, plans and programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Started

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis makes available to its technical and professional experts advanced training in demand reduction programs at the regional and international level.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not offer introductory training programs or continuing education on aspects of demand reduction to personnel involved in the implementation of activities related to this field.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has continuous training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have mechanisms to detect laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant base drugs. The country does not have any protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has included in its domestic legislation the criminal offenses, as specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country has legislation for monitoring controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. Licensing of manufacturers and distributors of controlled chemical substances is used to control those substances. There are administrative or civil penalties to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. The country has a competent authority to coordinate monitoring of controlled chemical substances and has information on the functions and responsibilities assigned to said authority.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have mechanisms for issuance of timely pre-export notifications of controlled substances to other states, and does not have mechanisms to respond to timely pre-export notifications of controlled substances made by other states.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1972 as well as information on the control elements contained in said conventions. The country has a national authority responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties. Also, there are mechanisms to estimate drug requirements.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have legislation that authorizes administrative or civil penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a mechanism that periodically evaluates and ensures the adequate the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis have ongoing training programs for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes which are delivered annually. The country has formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Information is interchanged between the national law enforcement agencies. In addition, there is law enforcement legislation and regulations to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. The country has regulations that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis conducts analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes, also the country's regulations have been updated based on the identification of new trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has statistical information at the national level on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. There are neither studies nor technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes, and the country does not have studies on impurity profiles or characterization of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crime; also participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in the aforementioned cases. Also, there are regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases. The country has formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information; and best practices for the prevention, investigation, and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has criminalized the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials whenever they are exported, imported or are in transit into its territory. The country maintains a system of export, import and international transit licenses and authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosive and other related materials, including the measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. The country requires appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms and markings on confiscated or forfeited firearms. In addition, there is a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has criminalized money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on FIUs. There are regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering, financing of terrorism and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allows for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a single agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has not participated in training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit extradition of foreign nationals for the serious crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. In the case of its citizens, it does not provide for extradition for those crimes, but rather tries them in accordance with domestic law. There is legislation for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has implemented measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the commission of the crime of drug trafficking. Also, the country has taken measures to strengthen international cooperation in fighting drug trafficking. There are channels of communication among its appropriate agencies and services to ensure rapid, secure exchange of information on all aspects of the offenses established pursuant to Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have legislation or other legal provisions that would permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking. The country has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis completed seven, five mostly completed, seven partially completed, two started, one not started and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national drug authority which functions under the Ministry of Homeland Security. There is no national anti-drug strategy. The country does not have a national observatory on drugs. There is one priority drug demand reduction study (1 of 3) and some priority drug supply reduction information (3 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has demand reduction programs in prevention, which are monitored, evaluated and updated, but no indicated prevention programs. There are universal and selective prevention programs but not a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities do not provide for early detection screening of drug use, nor offer guidance or brief intervention, nor systematically refer persons to treatment. The public health system does not provide treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation or recovery support services. The country has alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of academic institutions and civil society organizations. Training for demand reduction is available for advanced programs, but there are no introductory training programs or continuing education on demand reduction in the country.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has no mechanisms to detect or identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs, nor are there protocols in place to dismantle such laboratories.



With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: laws, administrative controls on international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. With respect to narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures had been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them.

There are formal exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, mechanisms exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to this area. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in said control. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes. Regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. There is no national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials. In addition, there is a national authority for coordinating controls and measures to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade and a registry of such elements, seized during illicit drug trafficking actions.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering and a national agency responsible for the management of seized and forfeited assets, derived from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

In the area of International Cooperation, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and has designated central authorities for said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit extradition of foreign nationals for the serious crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. There are legal provisions to provide reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. However, the country does not have laws or other legal provisions that would permit the use of controlled delivery of



narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking, and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 has not been ratified.

CICAD recognizes Saint Kitts and Nevis for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	STARTED
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	NOT STARTED
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	STARTED



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	NOT APPLIED
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three ‘pillars’ of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as “social re-integration.”

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

1889 F STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202.370.5000
WWW.CICAD.OAS.ORG