



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

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

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Saint Lucia

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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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)

Saint Lucia

**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: Mostly complete

Saint Lucia's national drug authority is the Substance Abuse Advisory Council (SAAC) which functions under the Minister for Health. The SAAC has a legal basis and a budget. The national drug authority coordinates in the areas of demand reduction, drugs observatory, program evaluation and capacity building. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.

Saint Lucia's national drug authority has no responsibility for the areas of supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Saint Lucia is drafting a National Drug Strategy which includes areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, international cooperation and capacity building. Relevant actors are involved in designing and drafting of the Strategy.



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

Saint Lucia has a technical office which serves the purpose of a national observatory on drugs. The country has carried out two priority drug demand reduction studies. There is priority information available for some areas of drug supply reduction.

Saint Lucia does not have drug demand studies on the access to patient registers of treatment centers. The country has no priority drug supply reduction information for the following: 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 and number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin. No study was carried out on the economic and social cost of drugs in the past 10 years. The country does not disseminate drug demand or drug supply reduction information to all relevant parties.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Saint Lucia has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. These programs have been designed by using available evidence from recognized organizations on prevention, from magnitude and trends in drug use in the population and from demand-related studies data. The country monitors the implementation of its demand reduction programs. A gender perspective was included in these programs in the area of prevention and a multisectoral approach has been adopted with the participation of government sectors.

Saint Lucia does not evaluate the implementation of its comprehensive demand reduction programs and does not update them based on the monitoring.



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: Started

Saint Lucia has a universal prevention program addressing drug use.

Saint Lucia does not have selective and indicated prevention programs and has not implemented 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: Mostly complete

Saint Lucia has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out early detection screening of drug use, offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases, and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system coordinates with other sectors, along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious organizations to provide outpatient and residential treatment services, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services for persons affected by drug use. The facilities include monitoring systems for their programs, have trained professionals to implement and manage them and allow for the collection and organization of information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Saint Lucia's network of public health system facilities does not have the screening instruments in place for early detection for drug use or an accreditation process for drug treatment centers.



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: Complete

Saint Lucia takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion for the various populations affected by drug use. Treatment and rehabilitation interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.



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: Not started

Saint Lucia does not have national legislation or administrative guidelines that create or provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders.



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: Partially complete

Saint Lucia's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. The information produced by civil society organizations regarding drug use within and among communities is used to develop policies, plans and programs. When available, the country uses information produced by academic and research institutions.

Saint Lucia has not established cooperative relationships with relevant academic and research institutions dealing with drug demand reduction related issues. There is no systematic process of data collection.



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

Saint Lucia makes available to its technical experts and professionals advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional and international level.

Saint Lucia does not offer introductory training programs or continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Saint Lucia's 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: Not started

Saint Lucia does not have mechanisms to detect laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. There are no protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs. Also, the country does not have any continuous training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to 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: Complete

Saint Lucia has legislation which criminalizes the illicit trafficking and diversion of controlled substances in accordance with Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The legislation also provides for the monitoring of these substances in accordance with Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. There are mechanisms to receive and respond promptly to pre-export notifications from other countries. The country requires all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances to be licensed, but there are no manufacturers of these substances in the country. There are penalties to punish infractions or violations by individuals and corporations that handle these controlled substances. The country has two authorities to coordinate the monitoring of chemical substances.



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: Complete

Saint Lucia has legislation for the control of narcotics and psychotropic substances 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 1971. There is also legislation to authorize administrative or civil penalties for 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. The country has two authorities to coordinate the monitoring of psychoactive pharmaceutical products. Also, there are mechanisms to estimate drug requirements and undertakes analysis of imports to forecast the needs of the forthcoming year.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Saint Lucia has a mechanism to periodically evaluate the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.

Saint Lucia has not taken steps to correct a situation where there are problems with ensuring the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use. The country does not include analysis of impediments to the adequate availability of such substances.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

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

Evaluation: Partially complete

Saint Lucia has an ongoing training program for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has an informal information exchange mechanism among agencies and a regulatory framework for the prevention of drug trafficking by air, sea or land.

Saint Lucia does not have a periodic evaluation mechanism of the strengths and weaknesses of the organization responsible for the control of illicit drugs. The country does not have a regulatory framework for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

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

Evaluation: Not started

Saint Lucia does not have updated analyses on recent 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

Saint Lucia has a national consolidated statistical information system on law enforcement operations for drug trafficking and related crimes.

Saint Lucia does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations related to drug trafficking. The country does not have studies or technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes. There are no studies on impurity profiles and 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: Mostly complete

Saint Lucia has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigations of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigations of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country offers and participates in training activities with respect to special investigative techniques and management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. There is a regulatory framework for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking.

Saint Lucia does not have a formal mechanism for the coordination and exchange of information for the prevention, investigations and control of activities in relation 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

Saint Lucia has legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country has controls for the manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There is a system of export, import, and international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country has a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country has a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations as it relates to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. The country has measures to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade.



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

Saint Lucia 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: Complete

Saint Lucia has a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets. The country participates in training programs on the management 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: Complete

Saint Lucia 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, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 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 own citizens, it does not provide for extradition for those crimes, but rather judges 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 asset 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. The country has taken measures to strengthen international cooperation in fighting drug trafficking, and has 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. Also, 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.



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, Saint Lucia completed seven, three mostly completed, seven partially completed, two started, three not started and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Saint Lucia has a national drug authority which functions under the Advisory Body to the Minister for Health. There is no national anti-drug strategy. The country has a technical office which serves the purposes of a national observatory on drugs. Most of priority drug demand reduction studies (2 of 3) and some priority drug supply reduction information (4 of 10) exists.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Saint Lucia has comprehensive demand reduction programs but such programs are monitored but not evaluated. There is a universal prevention program but not selective and indicated prevention programs nor a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities offer early detection screening for drug use, guidance and brief intervention, and systematically refer persons to treatment. The public health system has a multisectoral approach to providing outpatient and residential treatment services, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is no accreditation process for drug treatment centers. The country does not have alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of civil society organizations. There are no formal relationships with academic and research institutions. Training for demand reduction personnel 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 Saint Lucia does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, Saint Lucia does not have 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. The country has administrative and civil penalties to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that deal with controlled chemical substances. With respect to narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures have been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them.

There are informal 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. No regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. Also, there is no regulatory framework for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. No national early warning system exists 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 in these elements and measures to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade and a registry of such elements, seized during drug trafficking actions.

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

In the area of International Cooperation, Saint Lucia 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, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions



to permit extradition for the crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. Also, 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. There are 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.

CICAD recognizes Saint Lucia 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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
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.	STARTED
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.	MOSTLY 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.	COMPLETE
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.	NOT STARTED
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.	PARTIALLY 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.	NOT STARTED
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	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.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	NOT STARTED
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.	MOSTLY 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.	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.	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.



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