

Multilateral
Evaluation
Mechanism
MEM

Grenada

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control

Organization of American States – **OAS**

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission – **CICAD**

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1999
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2000
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Organización de los Estados Americanos – OEA
Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas – CICAD

Organization of American States – OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission – CICAD

Organização dos Estados Americanos – OEA
Comissão Interamericana para o Controle do Abuso de Drogas – CICAD

Organisation des Etats Américains – OEA
Commission Interaméricaine de Lutte Contre l'abus des Drogues – CICAD

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Grenada has an Integrated Drug Reduction Strategy, approved by the Ministerial Cabinet in December 1997, which consists of action programmes in the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, treatment and rehabilitation, research, legislative and judicial apparatus, international and interagency cooperation and economic, social and cultural development. The national strategy identifies and provides a timeframe for concrete activities in the aforementioned fields. No evaluation has been conducted to date to judge the impact and success of the national drug control activities. In this regard, Grenada recognizes that the plan has been underfunded.

Grenada has a central coordinating authority entitled the National Drug Avoidance Committee (NDAC) that coordinates the activities of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and the information center. It consists of both governmental and non-governmental representatives. Its administrative basis comes from periodic ratification by the Executive Branch. The NDAC is funded by the budget of the Ministry of Education.

Grenada has acceded to the United Nations Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988. It has signed but not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, and the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials. It has not signed the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption.

Furthermore, it has national laws and regulations with respect to the issue of drugs in accordance with international conventions. It also indicates legislation with respect to chemical substances, money laundering and firearms, ammunition and explosives, but does not mention if it is in accordance with CICAD Model Regulations.

Grenada does not have an integrated system for the collection and maintenance of statistics and documents. It has a separate collection of documents in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and the societal impact of illicit drugs. Furthermore, it maintains statistics only for supply reduction.

Recommendations

- 1. Incorporate an evaluation system into the National Anti-Drug Plan that makes it possible to analyze, monitor, and interpret information on the processes, effects, and impact of interventions in demand and supply reduction and control measures.**

2. Increase levels of funding for full implementation of all elements of the National Anti-Drug Plan.
3. Ratify the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.
4. Sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
5. Develop and apply an integrated system for the collection, analysis, and maintenance of statistics and documents.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Within the National Demand Reduction Strategy there is a variety of programs that is presently being delivered. These are primarily in the prevention and education area. However, because of the brief responses to many of the indicators, it is very difficult to appreciate the scope and extent of many of these programs.

Grenada, through the National Drug Avoidance Committee (NDAC) has integrated Demand Reduction activities in place with focus on public awareness. Most integrated Demand Reduction activities became operational in 1998 as outlined in the National Drug Control Master Plan.

There is a national system of drug abuse prevention programs that targets designated key populations. There is no properly structured Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) in the workplace. However the Drug Avoidance Secretariat conducts lectures with employees of various workplaces.

Grenada has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action accepted at the 20th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (June 1998).

There are minimum standards of care with regard to drug treatment. Limited drug treatment and rehabilitation programs are available. There is professional specialized training available in both drug abuse prevention and treatment.

At present there are no studies conducted to determine the extent of drug use in the population. There has been no research or evaluation conducted on prevention of drug use and prevention programs.

However, data on demand reduction, prevention and treatment and rehabilitation are collected and coordinated on a national level by NDAC. The data are used for annual reviews, public information and reports. A structured survey was conducted in 1993 among one thousand two hundred students at the primary and secondary school level. St. George's University also conducted an alcohol survey in 1998.

An epidemiologist in the Ministry of Health is responsible for regular and timely collection, analysis and dissemination of epidemiological information but no focus is given to drug control issues in particular.

There is no data available to determine the average age of first use of illicit drugs, neither is there data available to determine the annual incidence of new drug users.

Recommendations

1. Develop "Drugs in the Workplace" programmes in the public and private sectors.
2. Evaluate treatment, rehabilitation and prevention programs.
3. Carry out research on drug use in the general population.
4. Implement a system of data collection to determine the annual incidence of new drug users.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Cannabis is cultivated on a small scale in dispersed areas of Grenada's territory. The Pharmacy Council, within the Ministry of Health, is responsible for regulating the distribution and use of controlled pharmaceuticals and for estimating the country's legitimate annual needs.

The country does not have a central body dealing specifically with the diversion of chemical substances or with the international exchange of information.

The Grenada Pharmacy Council is the agency responsible to monitor and regulate professions involved in the distribution and use of controlled pharmaceuticals.

The country has legal provisions and regulations to punish the diversion of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances under criminal, civil, and administrative law, but does not report any sanctions applied under those laws.

Recommendations

1. Implement mechanisms for estimating the extent of cannabis cultivation, in order to prevent expanded production.
2. Establish a mechanism that serves as a centralized point for effecting information exchange and coordination among countries in relation to pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances.
3. Develop an institutional infrastructure to implement controls to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

CONTROL MEASURES

The country has law enforcement agencies specifically responsible for investigating, controlling, and eliminating illicit drug trafficking. The Royal Grenada Police Force Drug Squad is responsible for enforcement of laws on the matter. The NDAC has administrative responsibilities. There is no judicial agency with specific responsibility for investigating and controlling illicit drug trafficking. Nevertheless, the Drug Squad and the criminal investigation department of the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) perform this function under the direction of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP).

The country has a mechanism in place for coordination, cooperation, and the timely exchange of information among its national authorities. The Special Branch of the Royal Grenada Police is the agency responsible for coordinating such activities among different countries pursuant to international agreements. The Special Branch and Drug Squad of this Police Force are tasked with the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information. The Royal Grenada Police Force receives considerable support from international intelligence agencies.

Grenada reports that, during the period under review, enforcement agencies conducted a number (not specified) of drug seizure operations. In this same period, 56.76 kilos of cocaine base, 10,903 cannabis plants, and 0.494 kilos of cannabis seeds were seized.

There were 445 persons arrested for drug offenses, and 194 of them were convicted. Of 8 persons arrested for drug trafficking, 6 were tried.

The country issued one request for international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting illicit drug trafficking in 1999. The country received 2 requests from

other countries. However, the country stated that their Drug Squad made several requests.

The country has passed laws and regulations that criminalize the illicit manufacture of and illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials and has established administrative controls to prevent offenses relating to the illegal trade. There are national laws and regulations that authorize the seizure, confiscation, and forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and related materials.

The country has a mechanism and an authority that maintains a detailed record of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials in terms of importation, exportation, and transit. The country reports that since it has no weapons industry, no manufacturing records are kept. The Customs Department is the authority that ensures that the necessary licenses or authorizations are in place prior to the release for export, import, or transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and related materials. The country has a mechanism for interagency coordination and information exchanges at both the national and international levels.

Grenada reports no instance of persons charged with or convicted of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, or related materials.

Regarding the number of seizure operations and on the types of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and related materials connected to the illicit drug trafficking, records of such operations have not been maintained in the past, as these are considered routine policing activities. However, it was indicated that 4 firearms were seized. The country informs that a record is kept of the origins of the firearms and the routing employed in their diversion.

Grenada issued 2 requests for international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and related materials.

There is a national law that criminalizes money laundering and provides administrative controls to prevent the offense of money laundering. The law also provides for the freezing, seizure, and forfeiture of assets related to money laundering. The country has a central agency responsible for receiving, requesting, analyzing, and disseminating information on money-laundering activities to the competent authorities.

The law requires financial institutions and other responsible agencies to report suspicious or unusual transactions to competent authorities. The Cabinet of Grenada

appointed a Supervisory Authority for Anti-Money Laundering Supervision on September 12, 2000. It is not clear whether compliance with other control measures by financial institutions and other responsible agencies is mandatory. Presently, all confiscated and seized assets derived from drug trafficking are deposited in the government consolidated fund, which is administered according to instructions from Grenada's Cabinet. The Ministry of National Security is now considering a proposal that all such funds be earmarked strictly for drug control activities.

No persons were arrested for money-laundering offenses during the year in review or charged or convicted of the same. No judicial, administrative, or regulatory sanctions were applied by the supervisory agencies for failure to report suspicious transactions or comply with other money-laundering control measures. Additionally, Grenada received a request for international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting money laundering.

Recommendation

1. **Impose judicial, administrative, or regulatory sanctions on parties who fail to report suspicious transactions, when necessary, through supervisory agencies.**

HUMAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COST OF DRUGS

Estimating Human, Social and Economic cost of the drug problem in all of its manifestations constitutes a complex process. This information is relevant to each country's understanding of the magnitude of the drug problem. This would enable each country to appreciate the direct and indirect cost in proportion to their Gross National Product or national annual budget. Because many countries have difficulty in providing these estimates, CICAD is proposing a hemispheric-wide program involving training and technical assistance, which should assist the country in its effort in confronting the drug problem and fulfilling this indicator's requirements.

Recommendation

1. **Develop the capacity to estimate the human, social, and economic cost of the drug problem.**

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

CICAD recommends that Grenada's anti-drug efforts be strengthened by addressing the following:

1. Incorporate an evaluation system into the National Anti-Drug Plan that makes it possible to analyze, monitor, and interpret information on the processes, effects, and impact of interventions in demand and supply reduction and control measures.
2. Increase levels of funding for full implementation of all elements of the National Anti-Drug Plan.
3. Ratify the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.
4. Sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
5. Develop and apply an integrated system for the collection, analysis, and maintenance of statistics and documents.
6. Develop "Drugs in the Workplace" programmes in the public and private sectors.
7. Evaluate treatment, rehabilitation and prevention programs.
8. Carry out research on drug use in the general population.
9. Implement a system of data collection to determine the annual incidence of new drug users.
10. Implement mechanisms for estimating the extent of cannabis cultivation, in order to prevent expanded production.
11. Establish a mechanism that serves as a centralized point for effecting information exchange and coordination among countries in relation to pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances.
12. Develop an institutional infrastructure to implement controls to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.
13. Impose judicial, administrative, or regulatory sanctions on parties who fail to report suspicious transactions, when necessary, through supervisory agencies.
14. Develop the capacity to estimate the human, social, and economic cost of the drug problem.