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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis

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

2023



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SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2023

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the areas of "Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and International Cooperation" was conducted during 2023, and covers the 2019 to 2023 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE

1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES, RESOURCES, AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention as the national drug authority, which was established in 2001 and is positioned within the Ministry of National Security within the government administrative structure.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis’ national drug authority has a legal basis, through the Drug Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs Act 2022.

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

In the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is independent.

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

| Year | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Annual budget amount (US dollars) | \$110,611 | \$133,523 | \$123,580 | \$124,897 | \$133,718 |

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and sub-national) to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update national drug policies and/or strategies. In this sense, as outlined in the Drug Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs Act 2022, there are a number of members who sit on the Council and they meet every so often to

formulate, monitor, evaluate and update evidence-based national drug policies and/or strategies.

The national drug authority of The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and program evaluation.

**OBJECTIVE
2**

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

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

In the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention and the Department of Strategic Research and Development collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. In that sense, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention carries out surveys when the opportunity arises. Also, there is an updated process which is relatively new and is spearheaded by the Department of Strategic Research and Development which also falls under the Ministry of National Security. They reach out to various respondents to complete several drug related questions using a standardized instrument.

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

In the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, the following relevant actors from the priority areas are involved in the development, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies:

| Relevant actors | Development | Implementation | Evaluation | Update |
|--|-------------|----------------|------------|--------|
| Health Ministry | X | X | X | X |
| Interior Ministry | X | X | X | X |
| Justice Ministry | X | X | X | X |
| Education Ministry | X | X | X | X |
| Regional and/or local governments | X | X | X | X |
| Scientific community/academia | X | X | X | X |
| Civil society | X | | | |
| Private sector | X | X | X | X |
| Others: - Ministry of Sustainable Development's Policy Development Unit | X | X | X | X |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| - Complete list in Drug Act | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not delegated any responsibilities on drug issues to local/sub-national governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and strategies, in coordination with the national drug authority. Generally, government ministries/departments that are responsible for a specific drug related issue will have partial to full responsibility to implement actions related to drug policies and/or strategies, in coordination with the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention. For example, the Ministry of Education will have the lead responsibility of developing the School Drug Policy and following through with action steps where applicable. The Police Force/Customs Department deals more directly with supply reduction and control measures, they are then responsible for leading the action steps in that area.

The national drug authority of The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to coordinate, train, and provide technical support to local/sub-national governments or agencies on drug-related issues.

The national drug authority of The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has coordinators, offices, or representatives within the subnational/local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem. In this sense, although not directly through the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention’s Secretariat, some of the ministries/departments of members who are represented on its Council have complimentary operational and coordination structure to respond to the drug problem. For example, the Police Force is represented on the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention, they have police stations, officers, and other representatives within various communities as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure. The Ministry of health has health facilities and community mental health nurses, among others, that offer care and treatment at various communities.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a specific and ongoing mechanism to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects carried out by sub-national or local governments. In this sense, arrangements of financial transfers are coordinated through the Ministry of Finance. A financial request is made with justification and invoices and once approved, the cheque is provided through the National Treasury.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices.

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

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

The country's national drug policies and strategies have taken into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the draft National Drug Policy.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach.

The country's national drug policies and strategies take into account the gender perspective. In this sense, where needed, individualized considerations are made based on gender, religion, and cultural context, among others.

The national drug authority of The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis requires technical support to develop and implement programs with a gender perspective. In that sense, through the sharing of best practices during the drafting process of the National Drug Policy.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug policies and strategies take into account the social inclusion approach. Currently, all strategies in progress and those that are being drafted in our National Drug Policy ensure there are initiatives that include all citizens, residents, and visitors, where applicable.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs, so it adjusts to utilize the resources it has.

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is in the process of preparing interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem in a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. In this sense, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention has hired an independent consultant to coordinate the drafting of the National Drug Policy.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have concrete multisectoral plans or programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. In this sense, the following are examples of international cooperation activities at the bilateral and multilateral levels:

- Organization of American States (OAS) Monitoring and Evaluation Training in Jamaica 2022. OAS experts travelled in-country to support the Federation with the drafting of the National Drug Policy in October 2022. The OAS Institutional Development Unit, with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), continues to support the drafting process
- The Cooperation Programme between Latin America, Caribbean and the European Union on drug policy (COPOLAD) has also coordinated policy related training and conferences
- Collaborative programs with regional agencies (customs and police), U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.K. National Crime Agency (NCA), Regional Security System (RSS) and Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. In this sense, the current legal framework governing social protection falls largely under the Social Development Assistance Act of 1998. It is also governed by the 1988 Social Security Act, the 2000 Domestic Violence Act, and is guided by various laws governing labor, a range of child protection laws, including those governing treatment of children in contact with the law, maintenance, adoption, violence, child rights associated with citizenship, voting and age of maturity, and care and protection more generally. It is also guided by country commitments under international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Through this policy, Government recommitments the nation to implementing these laws and meeting these obligations.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches. In this sense, it is guided by the Constitution of St. Kitts and Nevis. Section 15 of the Constitution speaks to equal access to justice and due process. Any law that is made in St. Kitts Nevis must adhere to the constitution This measure is put in place to ensure that the laws are not null and void.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion. At the national and local level, St. Kitts and Nevis fosters citizen participation in crime prevention, building community cohesion, increasing public safety, and emphasizing social inclusion through several programs in communities, schools, community policing, churches, and other national initiatives. There is a National Intervention Team (NIT) that has been established, and part of its mandate is to foster citizen participation in crime prevention, building community cohesion, increasing public safety, and ensuring social inclusion. Police visit schools and communities and give tips on crime prevention and utilize weekly radio programs such as “Policing with You” and “Traffic Talk”.

OBJECTIVE

4

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' law provides for alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses through the Child Justice Act Cap 4.15; the Probation and Child Welfare Board Act, Cap 12.12; the Children (Care and Adoption) Act; the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act Reform, Cap. 9.08; and the Alternative Sentencing Powers Act, Cap. 3.20.

These measures take into account the human rights approach and the gender perspective in accordance with relevant international instruments. In this sense, there is no general approach, as each child is treated based on his/her intellectual capability and emotional intelligence, among other factors. They are also treated equitably pursuant to the provision of the Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis. Additionally, the New Horizon Rehabilitation Centre (NHRC) caters to juveniles who contravene the law. Once housed at the NHRC, there are special services offered based on gender such as separate housing and programs and interventions based on sex.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis develops mechanisms to monitor and evaluate alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses. The agencies responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are the Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force Special Victims Unit, the Department of Probation and Child Protection Services of the Ministry of Social Services, the Ministry of Education, and the New Horizon Rehabilitation Centre.

These mechanisms involve academic, research and civil society institutions and work by the various stakeholders coming together, spearheaded by the Ministry of Social Services to plan, monitor and evaluate.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, and internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration. In this sense, promotional activities are done via social media and radio programs.

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, taking into account the specific needs of at-risk populations. In this sense, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention recently launched a parenting program through the schools, and a community nursing program, through the Ministry of Health, which has a number of family outreach programs for patients. Also, the country has the Youth Explorers Club is coordinated by the Community Policing Team, which is a division in the Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force. Other Ministries and Departments such as Child Probation and Protection Services offer various programs to their clientele. In addition, the Ministry of Social services offers several programs that promote the social inclusion of individuals, families, and communities affected by the drug problem, considering the specific needs of at-risk populations such as counseling services and social support services.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis disseminates best practices and lessons learned to improve institutional responses to the needs of people in at-risk situations, such as mechanisms, programs, and interventions, through publications, meetings, workshops, among others. In that sense, various dissemination modalities are used such as email through reporting, meetings, workshops, among others.

OBJECTIVE
6

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes the Drugs Prevention and Abatement of Misuse and Abuse of Drugs Act, which provides for proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences, in accordance with domestic law.

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes legal reforms, where appropriate, regarding proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses. In this sense, cannabis has been decriminalized through the Drug Act Reform and the penalties for the possession of cannabis have been reformed. In that sense, persons who are in possession of 56 grams of cannabis will not be arrested or charged. The reformation of the Criminal Record Act has been amended to automatically expunge records for persons who were charged with 56 grams or less of cannabis.

RESEARCH, INFORMATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

OBJECTIVE
1

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a National Drug Observatory (NDO). The observatory is a part of the Department of Strategic Research and Development. This department falls within the responsibility of the National Security Advisor.

The NDO has been assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions. In this sense, funding for the Department of Strategic Research and Development is provided through the Ministry of National Security.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not established or maintained working relationships with universities or specialized research institutions, or other academic or research institutions.

The country has not carried out studies on the drug problem through universities or specialized research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other academic or research institutions.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries. In this sense, data is compiled by the Department of Statistics, which prepares an annual progress report on the National Development Agenda and a Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on SDG progress.

However, the country has not carried out studies on drug use applying the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) methodology or a national methodology harmonized with SIDUC.

In addition, The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not used the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission’s (CICAD) standardized indicators for drug information networks to collect, analyze, or report national drug-related information.

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

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

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

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

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

| Means | Yes | No | Frequency |
|-------------------|-----|----|--|
| Meetings | X | | Interaction is done on a need-to-know basis, on average, monthly |
| Document exchange | X | | Interaction is done on a need-to-know basis, on average, monthly |

The following actors participate in the DIN:

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

The DIN does not publish an annual report or any other type of periodic report.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has an early warning system (EWS) to identify new psychoactive substances (NPS) and other emerging drug-related threats.

The Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force is the lead agency in the EWS and uses the TruNarc Narcotics Analyzer as a tool.

The EWS shares information, alerts, and reports with the Early Warning System of the Americas (SATA).

The EWS does not have a mechanism to share information in real time.

The following stakeholders participate in the EWS:

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

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

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

The NDO does not convene meetings or other workshops where the results of studies and other information gathering activities are shared with local stakeholders.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers.

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

The NDO promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among member states. In this sense, through international conferences with Organization of the American States (OAS), and Cooperation Programme between Latin America, Caribbean and the European Union on drug policy (COPOLAD) and through email correspondences with regional and international colleagues.

OBJECTIVE
2

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not carried out and published demand reduction studies during the evaluation period (2019-2023).

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes.

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

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

Data on treated patients is collected from the following institutions:

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not carried out studies to evaluate treatment and prevention programs or interventions.

The country has not carried out process or intermediate outcome evaluation of prevention programs.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not carried out impact evaluations of its prevention or treatment programs.

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

OBJECTIVE
3

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force and Forensic Laboratory participate in these mechanisms.

The country has the following information related to supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes:

| Supply reduction, trafficking, and related crimes | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| Information | Available information | | Year of most recent information |
| | Yes | No | |
| Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors | X | | 2022 |
| Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production | | X | |
| Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized | X | | 2022 |
| Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors) | | X | |
| Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors) | | 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 | |
| Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking | | X | |
| 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 | |
| Sale price of drugs (for consumers) | | X | |
| Number of persons formally charged with money laundering | | X | |
| Number of persons convicted of money laundering | | X | |

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not carry out periodic studies and research on the illicit drug market.

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not collect information for the development of studies on the drug price, purity or concentration, or chemical profile of drugs.

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

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

In the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, the Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force Crime Scene Unit and the Forensic Laboratory are responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), and is part of the national early warning system (EWS). However, the drug information network (DIN) does not carry out these analyses.

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug information network (DIN) does not have standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply.

The country does not implement or participate in activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply.

OBJECTIVE

4

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

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

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

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

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

For the eighth evaluation round of the MEM, The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis designated delegates for the following MEM groups, actively participating and contributing to the evaluation process:

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis carried out the following periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions:

| Name of the activity | Date | Participating institutions |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| Incorporate all related agencies in the data collection process | Through the MEM Collection Process Dates | All relevant stakeholders |
| Sharing of National report via email | Whenever report is received | All relevant stakeholders |
| Discussions at Council meetings or incorporated in other reports/discussions | After reports are received at Council Meetings | Council Members |

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states and share best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation) through international conferences, workshops, and training events.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE

1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis develops and implements a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside the Western Hemisphere, as well as with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs. In this sense, the country is currently receiving expert technical support from the Institutional Strengthening Unit of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) for the development of the National Drug Policy. In-country visits and consultations were carried out in October 2022 as well as ongoing discussions and guidance from the Institutional Strengthening team at OAS. Also, the country participated in various international conferences and workshops, and in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) and the Regional Security System (RSS).

The country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control through workshops, conferences, training seminars, and coordination between Regional Law Enforcement Agencies.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies. In this sense, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis received support from CICAD/OAS.

The country promotes best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and/or strategies with member states such as the United States as well as with relevant international and regional organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the OAS, and CARICOM IMPACS, seeking to develop or incorporate best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and/or strategies. The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) has provided training and capacity-building. The exchange activities carried out includes training and workshops done virtually and in-person with:

- OAS and Cooperation Programme between Latin America, Caribbean and the European Union on drug policy (COPOLAD)
- CARICOM IMPACS
- Regional Security System (RSS)
- The United Kingdom National Crime Agency (NCA)
- The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. In this sense, the country has participated in the following activities:

- Activities under the leadership of CARICOM IMPACS
- Activities under the aegis of the International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA), El Salvador
- Cooperation and engagement with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)
- Cooperation with the OAS and UNLIREC in the area of illegal firearms and the marking of firearms
- Signing of an agreement, in 2011, with the OAS pertaining to the marking of firearms and firearms identification
- Worked with the UNLIREC within the program of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap which seeks to enhance cooperation to ensure a Caribbean that is safer. It aims to achieve this goal by means of addressing the issue of the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition. Consequently, a plan was developed locally to populate the overall roadmap and nationals have been trained in this regard

The country works with the UNODC in terms of providing statistics on crime and the UNODC has offered assistance in the form of training in statistics pertaining to crime.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis shares statistics on drugs or controlled substances with the governments of the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

In terms of money laundering, the Financial Services Regulatory Commission (FSRC) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis and the Financial Intelligence Unit works in this area, particularly with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). Also, the country coordinates with regional law enforcement (police, customs, and defense forces), CARICOM IMPACS and the RSS.

In the country, there are bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes with Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, USA through Drug Enforcement Administration in Barbados, France through International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and England,

through the NCA Office in Barbados. These mechanisms are used on a daily basis.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations through email communication sharing data, reports, and activities on request.

The country has promoted information sharing among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations. The type of information sharing carried out is by email communications sharing data, reports, and activities on request. Types of information sharing include the issues of money laundering, drug trafficking, terrorism financing, criminal enterprise, among others.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes the dissemination of good practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies. In this sense, information is disseminated mainly via emails and telephones. Workshops, conferences, and training seminars are also used to share information.

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

The competent authorities in The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis carry out cooperative activities at the regional and international levels to investigate and prosecute criminals for drug-related offenses. In this sense, the cooperation activities which are carried out as outlined in the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 4.19., such as assistance upon request to Commonwealth countries in obtaining evidence relevant to criminal matter, identifying persons, serving documents, tracing property, among others. There is also the Regional Security Systems Act, Cap 25.16, which allows for participation in interagency and regional meetings with heads of law enforcement bodies via the Regional Security System.

The country takes human rights into account when carrying out these activities based on the Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis and relevant laws. Right to due process, protection from inhumane treatment, provisions to secure protection of law, protection of human dignity, equity with respect to gender and protection from inhumane treatment are some of the human rights that are considered.

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis carries out activities to strengthen regional and international cooperation to facilitate, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with international legal instruments, when investigating and prosecuting criminals on drug-related offenses. In this sense, the activities carried out are governed by the Extradition Act, Cap.4.08, the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, and the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis and the United States of America Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap, Cap. 4.33 (Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)). The country also has extradition treaties with regional and international countries which are enforced by law such as the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis and the U.S. Extradition Treaty Act.

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

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

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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has ratified or acceded to the following international legal instruments:

| Conventions and Protocols | | Yes | No |
|----------------------------|--|---|----|
| United Nations Conventions | Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 | Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children | X |
| | | Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air | X |
| | | Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition | X |
| | Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 | X | |
| | Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 | X | |
| | Convention against Corruption, 2003 | | X |
| Inter-American Conventions | Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 | X | |
| | Convention against Corruption, 1996 | X | |
| | Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 | | X |

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Objective 1

Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level and providing them with the necessary capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a national drug authority, which has a legal basis. Moreover, CICAD observes that, in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, there is an annual budget for the national drug authority, which is independent. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has an ongoing coordination and collaboration mechanism among agencies and other levels of government (national and sub-national) to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and update national drug policies and/or strategies and that the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and program evaluation.

Objective 2

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

CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis collects and uses evidence as a basis for formulating and updating national drug policies and/or strategies. Moreover, CICAD observes that relevant actors from the priority areas are involved in the development, implementation, evaluation, and updating of national drug policies and/or strategies. However, CICAD notes that the country has not delegated any responsibilities on drug issues to local/sub-national governments to implement concrete actions related to drug policies and strategies, in coordination with the national drug authority. Nevertheless, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has, in its central structure, an office or operational unit to coordinate, train, and provide technical support to local/sub-national governments or agencies on drug-related issues. Moreover, the national drug authority has coordinators, offices, or representatives in the sub-national or local territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level to respond to the drug problem. Additionally, the country has a specific and ongoing mechanism to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects carried out by sub-national or local governments. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not engage private sector entities to develop innovative approaches in the implementation of drug policies and exchange information and best practices. Nevertheless,

CICAD notes that the country takes into account the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and its corresponding Plan of Action to formulate or update national drug policies and strategies. In addition, these policies and strategies take into account the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CICAD also observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug policies and strategies take into account the human rights approach, the gender perspective, and the social inclusion approach. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have the necessary resources to implement drug policies and programs.

Objective 3

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

CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is in the process of preparing interagency and multisectoral policy and technical coordination mechanisms to address the drug problem in a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach, including its causes and consequences. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country does not have concrete multisectoral plans or programs to address the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis participates in international cooperation programs at the bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen policies, programs, and institutions and their internal processes. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country promotes comprehensive and cross-cutting public policies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, social exclusion, and corruption. Also, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis implements measures that promote equal access to justice and due process, taking into account gender, age, community, and cultural context approaches. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country implements measures that foster citizen participation in crime prevention, build community cohesion, increase public safety, and emphasize social inclusion.

Objective 4

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

CICAD notes with satisfaction that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' law provides for alternative measures to incarceration for minor drug-related offenses which take into account the human rights approach and the gender perspective in accordance with relevant international instruments. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country develops mechanisms to monitor and evaluate these measures, which involve academic, research and civil society institutions, and promotes a common understanding of national legal norms, regulations, or internal procedures for the implementation of alternatives to incarceration.

Objective 5

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

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

Objective 6

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

CICAD observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis promotes legislation that provides for proportional legal sentencing for minor drug-related offences, in accordance with domestic law. However, the country does not have special courts or tribunals for these offenses. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the country promotes legal reforms, where appropriate, regarding proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses.

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

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

CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has the National Observatory on Drugs (NDO) which has been assigned financial and human resources to carry out its functions. However, CICAD observes that the country has not established or maintained working relationships with universities or specialized research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other academic or research institutions and has not carried out studies on the drug problem through them. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has developed and adopted quantitative and qualitative methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that allow for the comparison of data among countries. On the other hand, the country has not carried out studies on drug use applying the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) methodology or a national methodology harmonized with SIDUC. Also, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not used CICAD's standardized indicators for drug

information networks to collect, analyze, or report national drug-related information. In addition, the country has not carried out studies using methods that are non-representative of the population or qualitative methodologies to obtain information on drugs that can be shared with other countries that have carried out studies with similar methodologies. However, CICAD notes that the country's observatory has a national drug information network (DIN), which interacts through meetings and document exchanges, but does not publish an annual or periodic reports. Nevertheless, the country has an early warning system (EWS) to identify NPS or other emerging drug-related threats, which shares information, alerts, and reports with the Early Warning System of the Americas (SATA), but does not have a mechanism to share information in real time. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug observatory does not carry out training sessions with local stakeholders to enhance data collection and management, nor does it convene meetings or other workshops where the results of studies and other information gathering activities are shared with local stakeholders. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has not established forums that allow drug researchers to present their findings to policymakers. Nonetheless, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug observatory promotes and disseminates best practices and the exchange of successful research experiences among member states.

Objective 2

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

CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not carried out and published demand reduction studies during the evaluation period (2019-2023). However, CICAD observes that the country has a national system for the collection of data on the number of patients treated, diagnoses, clinical history, and available information on treatment outcomes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not carried out studies to evaluate treatment and prevention programs or interventions. Also, the country has not carried out process or intermediate outcome evaluations of prevention programs. Moreover, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not carried out impact evaluations of its prevention or treatment programs. Additionally, the country does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, rehabilitation or recovery and social integration programs and services in the public health or social protection network.

Objective 3

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

CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has two indicators related to the illicit supply of drugs and information related to supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. However, the country does not carry out periodic studies and research on the illicit drug market or on the medical and scientific use and other legal uses of narcotics or psychotropic substances, subject to international control systems. In addition, CICAD observes that the country does not collect information on the drug price, purity or concentration, or chemical profile of drugs and that it does not conduct chemical characterizations or purity tests of substances that may or may not be subject to international control. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has an institution that is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances, and is part of the national early warning system (EWS), but not the drug information network (DIN). Nonetheless, the country does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD also observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national drug information network on drugs (DIN) does not have standardized indicators for the collection of data on drug supply and that the country does not implement or participate in training activities for DIN stakeholders to improve and strengthen the mechanisms that are needed for the collection and exchange of information on drug supply.

Objective 4

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

CICAD notes that, for the eighth round of evaluation of the MEM, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis collected information on the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 and submitted it in a timely manner for evaluation by the Group of Governmental Experts (GEG). CICAD observes that, for the eighth evaluation round of the MEM, the country designated delegates for all the MEM groups, actively participating and contributing to the evaluation process. Additionally, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis carries out periodic activities to promote and raise awareness of the MEM Drug Policy Evaluation Reports aimed at national institutions. However, CICAD observes that the country has not promoted the analysis of the findings of MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies for national institutions to identify areas where technical assistance is needed to improve national drug-related policies and programs. Nonetheless, CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has reviewed the MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies and identified opportunities to increase cooperation and partnerships with other member states or share best practices and lessons learned (horizontal cooperation).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Objective 1

Promote and strengthen cooperation and coordination mechanisms to foster technical assistance, improve exchange of information and experiences, and share best practices and lessons learned on drug policies.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis develops and implements a plan for the promotion and strengthening of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states and with states outside the Western Hemisphere, as well as with relevant international and regional organizations, and related initiatives and programs. Additionally, the country has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Moreover, the country promotes the exchange, with member states and with states outside of the Western Hemisphere, and with relevant international and regional organizations, of best practices on training, specialization, and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies and strategies. In addition, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, and corruption, among others. Furthermore, the country has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, CICAD observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has promoted technology transfers among and between OAS member states and international (including regional) organizations, as well as information sharing among them. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country promotes the dissemination of good practices or the exchange of successful research experiences among and between member states and international organizations on drug policies.

Objective 2

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

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

instruments of the United Nations and most of the OAS Inter-American legal instruments regarding the world drug problem and related crimes.



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
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