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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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THE FEDERATION OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP), which serves as the national drug authority. The NCDAP was established in 2000 and is within the Ministry of National Security. The functions of the NCDAP are outlined in the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act of 2002.

The NCDAP coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation.

The following is the independent annual budget for the national drug authority for the years 2014-2018:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	56,460	58,414	62,449	83,065	86,815

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis includes crime and violence, mental health related challenges, juvenile delinquency and public health issues in the drafting of national social public policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national observatory on drugs and a national drug information network, which includes health institutions, statistical and census institutions, private consultants, civil society and other social stakeholders, international organizations of cooperation and key respondents such as Police, Prison, Ministry of Health and Customs; however, universities do not participate in this network.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

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

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Others			
Alcohol Policy	X		2016

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
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		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2014
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

The indicators or information that the country’s national observatory on drugs manages do not, include and systematically analyze data that is disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

The country conducted a study to evaluate the Mental Health Day Treatment Centre Drug Psycho-educational program - basic evaluation Drug Prevention and Treatment Services (DPATS) in demand reduction. However, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not carried out studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in supply reduction and control measures.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the Alternative Sentencing Powers Act of 2003 that provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. The alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses do not take into account gender differences in accordance to the relevant international instruments. The country has developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has interinstitutional and multisectoral collaboration to promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 7

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis did not provide sufficient evidence to validate that there is legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses.

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has had a national drug authority. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction; supply reduction; alternative, integral and sustainable development programs; control measures; drug observatory; international cooperation and program evaluation. In addition, CICAD notes that the drug authority has a legal basis and an independent budget.

CICAD observes that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis had a national drug plan during the first to the third rounds (1999-2004), and extended to cover the fourth and fifth rounds (2005-2009). CICAD expresses its concern that during the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has not had a national drug plan or strategy.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has social policies which address the socio-economic causes and effects of the drug problem.

CICAD is pleased that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis had a technical office to compile and coordinate drug-related information from the first to the third rounds (1999-2004), also in the fifth round (2007-2009) and seventh round (2014-2018). However, there was no observatory or similar technical office in the fourth (2005-2006) and the sixth round (2013-2014). In the seventh round (2014-2018), the national observatory on drugs has financial, human and technological resources, and a national drug information network. CICAD views with concern that the the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have priority studies in demand reduction and some information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also notes that the country has carried out studies to evaluate drug demand reduction, but not on supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD is pleased that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has had legislation that includes alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses, with mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing such alternative measures to incarceration.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has interinstitutional and multisectoral collaboration to promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD could not make an assessment for the seventh round (2014-2018) regarding legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses, given the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis did not provide the related information. In addition, the country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. The programs include human rights, intercultural, age differences, and gender approaches.

The country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing demand reduction programs, particularly those set out by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis carried out an intermediate outcome evaluation of the drug abuse prevention programs by the Drug Prevention and Treatment Services (DPATS)/ Mental Health Drug Treatment Centre (MHDTTC) in 2018. The country has not conducted impact evaluations or any other related and current study of drug abuse prevention programs.

The coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders are implemented through DPATS, which works with agencies in the public and private sector in order to address demand reduction in the country. Psychoeducation and treatment programmes are directed towards secondary school students in formal schools and within juvenile justice settings. Further programming engages psychiatric communities, Chamber of Industry and Commerce and outreach fairs.

Measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are implemented, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). These measures include Community Clinics and a medical team following international standards of care.

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
• Elementary/primary	Magic	Selective
• Junior high & high school (secondary school)	Guidance Counselor	Universal
	TAPS	Selective
	Drug Prevention Through the Arts	Indicated
	Psychoeducation Programme	Selective
	Adolescent Substance Use Programme	Indicated
Street population		
• Adults	Psychoeducation Programme	Selective
Community	Outreach Fair	Selective
Individuals in the workplace	DPATS Introduction	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	Psychologist, Psychiatrist and the Community Mental Health Nurses on duty	Selective
	Men's Health Course	Selective
	Women's Health Course	Universal
	Reach for Recovery	Selective

However, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not implement prevention programs for the following populations: pre-school students, university/tertiary students, street children and youth, family, gender, LGBTI, indigenous people, migrants and refugees.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This national system includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, and dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support.

These programs and devices take into account the UNODC and the WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders. The country monitors compliance with these standards so that physicians and nurses who offer care to persons with drug use problems at the Health Centers, Mental Health Day Treatment Center and psychiatric ward of Joseph N. France General Hospital do so without discrimination and in keeping with international protocols within the constraints of resources. At the end of each year when the data is collated there is overall monitoring and evaluation of the program and PAHO offers capacity building for health personnel in this regard.

The country facilitates access and ensures the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use, however, there are no formal mechanisms. The public health system provides outpatient and residential services, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide outpatient services. Treatment services do not incorporate the gender perspective.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

The country has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, taking into account the gender and human rights.

The country respects the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services, however does not have formal mechanisms to do so.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration. PAHO offers the Ministry of Health ongoing competence-based training (to all relevant educational levels) in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration through the Ministry of Health & PAHO Biennial Work Plan. The country also participates in the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) in the area of prevention and treatment.

The country certifies personnel that work on prevention at the intermediate level and treatment at the basic level through PROCCER.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers, but it does participate in the accreditation process outlined by PAHO.

PAHO assesses the standard operating procedures to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health Federal Office provides oversight for the care and treatment offered by government entities to ensure that the quality criteria of the care and treatment services are met. However, there are no formal supervisory mechanisms for prevention and treatment services.

The country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered. However, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does carry out informal assessments based on data gathered from key institutions and support staff.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, generational and gender approaches. Likewise, the country implements measures aimed at minimizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for society and public health, considering the guidelines of international organizations, and implements coordination mechanisms with various social stakeholders. CICAD notes with satisfaction that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), has carried out outcome evaluations of the prevention programs, but not in treatment, nor has it conducted impact evaluations.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has had universal and selective prevention programs aimed at the school population. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country implements programs aimed at primary and secondary school students, street adults, the community, individuals in the workplace, and the prison population. However, CICAD observes that there remain to be populations that are not covered.

CICAD views with satisfaction that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis from the first to the fifth rounds (1999-2009), has had some programs and a treatment center, and during the seventh round (2014-2018), has strengthened its national system for comprehensive treatment, offering all the services of the continuum of care, guaranteeing access without discrimination. CICAD recognizes the progress made since the seventh round (2014-2018), in terms of mechanisms to continuously monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, taking into account gender and human rights approaches. Similarly, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer these services. However, the country does not have mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use.

CICAD observes that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in trainings on prevention, treatment and social integration training during the seventh round (2014-2018). CICAD also notes that the country certifies the human resources working in prevention services at intermediate level and in treatment at the basic level, but not the personnel that work in social integration services.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers, but does participate in the accreditation process offered by PAHO. CICAD also notes that there are no formal supervisory mechanisms for prevention or treatment services. Furthermore, CICAD expresses its concern that the country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs for care and treatment services offered.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force and the Defence Force design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

The country includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. The Police, Saint Kitts-Nevis Defence Force and Customs work together, along with the Chamber of Industry & Commerce.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

The Federation of Saint 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, the Ministry of Health and the Federation of Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards participate in these mechanisms.

The country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. Furthermore, the country does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis also does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country promotes crime prevention sustainable urban development initiatives in secondary schools affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

The country exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the society, economy and security sectors at the local, regional and international levels.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis. CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs, which included environmental protection measures and crime prevention initiatives that address the social and economic risk factors, with the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

CICAD notes that throughout the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. However, CICAD notes that the country did not conduct periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis also did not conduct or update scientific studies or research on the medical, scientific or other legal uses of crops containing narcotics or psychotropic substances. CICAD also notes that the country did not promote or implement mechanisms to identify the chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to international control, although it does promote and implement mechanisms for the identification of NPS.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. CICAD observes with satisfaction that the country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in secondary schools affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis exchanges information on the effects of micro-trafficking on the social, economic and security sectors, but notes with concern that the country does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on this phenomenon and how it affects public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have protocols to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

There are programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints using land, riverine, air and sea routes.

The country has the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act of 2002 and Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, which provides for the use of specialized investigation tools, and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis implements and participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as, specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis implements interinstitutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to carry out coordinated activities to dismantle organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' Bureau of Standards (SKNBS) is the agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and the personnel involved in the analysis, participates in ongoing training programs.



OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' Pesticides and Toxic Chemical Board is the competent authority, responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities but does not carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these controlled chemical substances.

The country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms for substances, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to the public health.

There is legislation including the control measures in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12, of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not use the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances. There also are no alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

The country does not have training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are not issued to manufacturers and distributors, nor does the country carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products.

The Precursor Chemicals Act of 2007 and the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act of 2002, has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country does not have training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

The Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control.

Special investigative techniques, updated equipment and technology are used to detect and analyze NPS. The country carries out national training on NPS and synthetic drugs and uses the TruNarc Handheld Narcotics Analyzer device.

The country has the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act of 2002 and the Precursor Chemicals Act of 2007 to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.



OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking as outlined in the proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, the Organized Crime Act of 2009 and Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2012. The country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. There also is a Memorandum of Understanding that serves as a mechanism allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering.

The country has a financial intelligence unit that is located under the Ministry of Finance that was created by the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2009.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes: Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2002, Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, and the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2009.

The country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. There is a forfeiture Fund under the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2002 that is administered and controlled by the Financial Secretary in Saint Kitts and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance in Nevis.

The Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009 facilitates the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

The country does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has protocols to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes that the country has programs to detect and seize drugs, ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as, specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations. Moreover, CICAD notes that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an agency for analyzing chemical substances and personnel involved in the analysis, participates in ongoing training programs. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD observes that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has had a competent authority, responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances. There also are also no analyses including the exchange of information through mechanisms for substances their analogs and precursors, and no training programs exist on the identification and handling of controlled these substances.

CICAD views that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has had measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Likewise, CICAD views that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation on criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not issue licenses to manufacturers and distributors and does not carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The country also has a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD notes with concern that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have training

and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of those substances. The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis also has special investigative techniques and that updated equipment and technology are used to detect and analyze NPS.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has been updating and strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country trains officials and other vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD sees that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Similarly, CICAD notes that the country has a financial intelligence unit and has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risk and interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering.

CICAD is pleased to note that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has had a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Likewise, CICAD notes that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legislation to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes and the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. The country also participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations, through the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD).

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations, using the platforms of the Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC), Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) and the International Police Organization (INTERPOL). The country has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. In addition, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug policies, through ongoing communication via email and telephone with directors of national drug councils in the Caribbean region.

The Federation of Saint 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. The country participates in the JRCC, the International Drug Enforcement (IDEC) Conference, training at the United States International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), training at the Regional Drug Training Academy (REDTRAC) and the National Crime Agency (NCA) of the United Kingdom. There are also bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis updated the Organised Crime (Prevention and Control) Act of 2009, and the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other

countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2009.

There also are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The procedures are set out under the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2002, and Proceeds of Crimes Act. The competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracking of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as, INTERPOL, the Caribbean Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB), and the Egmont Group, among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not enacted nor adopted legislation nor administrative measures and actions, to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

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

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has bilateral international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2002 facilitates such assistance and provides mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has the Extradition Act of 2002 that permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes and has extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes with various countries. The Extradition Act makes legal provisions for the extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations. CICAD expresses satisfaction that since the first round (1999-2000), there were mechanisms for exchanging information on drug trafficking and related matters with other countries and this continued in the fourth round (2005-2006), through a drug information agency. In addition, during the sixth to seventh rounds (2013-2018), there have been secure channels for the effective exchange of intelligence information on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD recognizes that from the second to the fourth rounds (2001-2006) the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis had means to share information with other countries regarding money laundering matters. Also, CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country updated regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. There are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. There also are legal powers in the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks.

CICAD takes note that in the first round (1999-2000), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis had legislation that addressed issues of drugs, chemicals, money laundering and firearms, as well as, criminalized the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials. Also, in the second round (2001-2002), the country had legislation on corruption, and in the third round (2003-2004), on pharmaceuticals. CICAD notes that during the seven rounds (1999-2014), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis ratified conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States related to the world drug problem. However, CICAD notes concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not ratified the Convention against Corruption of 2003 and the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has bilateral international cooperation agreements for mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as, legislation providing for mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for the aforementioned crimes. In addition, CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the third to seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has permitted extradition

for drug trafficking and related crimes and has signed extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes with various countries. In the case of nationals, legal provisions do not provide for extradition for said crimes, but tries them in accordance with domestic law.

CICAD recognizes The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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